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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES.

—*(47.)*—PART II.—

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS—*continued.*

SESSION 1.—5 *February* 1895——6 *July* 1895.
SESSION 2.—12 *August* 1895——5 *September* 1895.

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FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

FORTY-SEVENTH VOLUME—PART II.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS—*continued.*

Historical Manuscripts (Royal Commission):

[C. 7884.] Calendar of the Manuscripts of the Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., &c. &c., preserved at Hatfield House, Hertfordshire. Part VI. p. 1

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

CALENDAR

OF THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE

MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

PRESERVED AT

HATFIELD HOUSE, HERTFORDSHIRE.

PART VI.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1895.

[C.—7884.]

CORRIGENDA.

p. 27, *7th line from bottom, for* Court *read* Count.
p. 70, *17th line from bottom, for* Crany *read* Craig.
p. 162, *last entry, for* Expedition to Cadiz *read* Sir Anthony Shirley's Expedition.
p. 240, *first line, for* W. Chaderton, Bishop of Lincoln, *read* Henry, Earl of Lincoln.

INTRODUCTION.

In the Introduction to Part V. of this Calendar attention was directed to the increase in the number of papers belonging to the last few years of Queen Elizabeth's reign as compared with those of earlier date, and this feature is still more marked in this the succeeding volume, which covers only a period of 12 months, namely, January to December, 1596 The character of the papers continues much the same, a large proportion having reference to foreign relations, illustrating the part which England played on the stage of European affairs, and, in regard to one notable action in particular, furnishing many details of an enterprise marked by British dash and daring, and in its immediate results crowned with success.

Period of the volume.

It may be remembered that at the close of the year 1595 the King of France was pressing the Queen for aid against the common enemy, which she, mistrusting his intentions, was extremely reluctant to grant; that there were many rumours of actively hostile action on the part of the King of Spain, whose ships and forces were gathering for a descent upon, as it was surmised, either Ostend or Calais; and that the King of France had undertaken the task of reducing the town of La Fere in Picardy. When the year 1596 opened, the plans of the King of Spain were still undisclosed, and the King of France was still engaged in carrying on his siege. It was at this juncture that a special ambassador was despatched to Henry IV., in order at once to convey and excuse the Queen's unsatisfactory reply to his appeal, and to conduct further negotiations. This ambassador was Sir Henry Unton, chosen for this reason, among others, that he was personally acceptable to the Sovereign to whom he was accredited.

Sir Henry Unton's mission to France.

Unton himself fully realised the ungracious nature of his mission, and had no liking for it. Rumour also had it that his reception was not altogether of an agreeable character (p. 13). But the King distinguished between Unton's public and private

capacity,* and in the latter aspect treated him cordially and familiarly, paying him marked personal attention when, as the months proceeded, it seemed likely that his journey would have a fatal termination. When the King's physicians would have dissuaded him from visiting the sick ambassador on account of the dreaded danger of contagion, his reply was, that "He had "not hitherto feared the harquebuse shot and did not now "apprehend the purples' (p. 102), and so saying, he betook himself to the bedside of his dying friend.

Such of Unton's letters as have not hitherto been printed in Murdin's Collection of State Papers are abstracted fully in this Calendar, but for those so set out the student is referred to that volume, with a note of the few misreadings there to be found.

France.

The correspondence of this ambassador and others in France, which forms a great part of the first 130 pages of this Calendar, gives numerous details of the course of events in France, and some gossip of a personal character relating to the King and those around him. Among the incidents so related is an account (p. 83), furnished by the King himself to Unton, of the capture of Marseilles, "for the strangeness of the success almost "incredible."

Capture of Marseilles.

Sir Henry Unton.

The story of Sir Henry Unton's mission, sickness, and death is a sad one. To begin with, his errand, as stated above, was not only personally disagreeable to himself, but occasioned him real depression and distress of mind (p. 17). Misfortune supervened. After he had been in attendance on the King for some two months he met with an accident by a fall from his horse, when he was badly hurt and partially deprived of the use of one of his arms. At this moment (p. 80) he was full of dread lest the French King, moved by "our cold comfort and others' liberal offers," should be influenced in a direction dangerous to England, and was much perplexed by his ill-success. Then almost immediately came the severe attack of sickness already alluded to, during the course of which, nevertheless, he continued his business conferences with the King and dictated despatches home. Edmondes, who was at his side,

* *cf.* the Earl of Essex's secret instructions to Sir Henry Unton. Birch's Memoirs, I. 354.

writes at the foot of one letter (p. 103), "We have been forced "for the authority of this dispatch to make my lord ambassa- "dor act more the whole man than truly he is; but I assure "your lordship he is yet in very great peril, having his fever "continually upon him, which hath brought him to great weak- "ness, and doth not suffer him to take any kind of rest." A letter (p. 112), describing the symptoms and treatment of the "malignant hot fever," is an interesting contribution to the history of medicine. The sickness began with violent headache, "and about the seventh day his utterance failed him; but this "accident was no sooner cured by the careful learned skill of the "King's physician, but purple spots appeared about his heart, "whereupon, with the advice of the other physician, they gave "him *confectio alcarmas*, compounded of musk, amber, gold, pearl, "and unicorn's horn, with pigeons applied to his side, and all other "means that art could devise, sufficient to expel the strongest "poison, and he be not bewitcht withall." The seventeenth day of his sickness was the worst. The writer continues:—"This "present Monday is the one and twentieth day of his disease, "in which space he hath not slept to their seeming which "watch about him; his food is only jelly and such nutritive "extracted matter, and albeit his body be brought so low that "nature seemeth altogether spent, yet his memory and speech "serve him perfectly, though to little use." A fatal termination came a day or two afterwards amidst general grief.

Symptoms and treatment of the "purples."

Meanwhile, in England, ambitious schemes were being planned "to terrify and ruin the great adversary" (p. 91), and in furtherance of the preparations directed to this end, Sir Francis Vere was summoned from the scene of his command in Holland to return to England. He left the Hague on an early day of February. His stay at home was not protracted. Within three weeks from the time of his arrival he was on his way back (p. 67), charged with the mission of engaging the States General to render aid in men and ships, a day and a rendezvous having been fixed for his re-appearance at the head of the Dutch force (p. 87). What the purpose in view precisely was Vere did not know, but he knew enough to surmise that some part of Spain itself was to be the point of attack, and in a long letter (p. 86) he discusses the bearings of such an attempt and the means to be

English plans against Spain.

Sir F. Vere.

adopted if the results to be obtained were to be other than temporary.

Action of Spain.

The "great adversary" on his part was not idle, and presently, early in April, the Cardinal Archduke Albert, Governor of the Spanish Netherlands, made a move. This proved to be the bold project of the siege of Calais, a project which, though not unexpected, caused, when actually carried into execution, something like consternation on those of the opposite side, and burst upon them as a surprise. "We all are amazed," writes Sir Francis Vere to Essex (p. 140), "with this siege of Calais, "those of the country for the harm they shall receive by the "loss thereof, and those who are to attend your Honour this "voyage with the doubt that the same shall not go forward."

Capture of Calais.

At once preparations were made in England to succour the city, and levies of men ordered, which were to be placed under the Earl of Essex's command, but they were soon laid aside, to Lord Burghley's disgust, who writes to his son (p. 141): "I "am heartily sorry to perceive her Majesty's resolution to stay "this voyage, being so far forward as it is; and surely I am "of opinion that the citadel being relieved the town will be "regained; and if for want of her Majesty's succours it shall "be lost, by judgment of the world, the blame will be imputed "to her." Four days before (p. 135) he had been comforted with the hope Essex had given him of being able to carry aid to the besieged place. But by the middle of April the town was in the hands of the Spaniards and their purpose achieved.

From this moment undivided attention was given to the preparations for the earlier scheme, which was to make Essex "famous for ever."

The Cadiz Expedition.

The documents in this volume which furnish information with regard to this expedition, and its results and remoter consequences, are numerous, and although in the earlier stages hints only of the course of events are to be obtained from them, and for a complete account other sources must also be consulted, yet they supply enough for a lucid as well as vivid history of the affair. The expedition was under the joint command of the Earl of Essex and the Lord Admiral, with the common title of Lords Generals, and upon them also rested the burden of a great part of the expense; but it was the Earl of Essex who

Earl of Essex.

was the heart and soul of the enterprise, and who was the chief source of the enthusiasm which prevailed. The force was intended to consist (p. 162) of 12 of the Queen's ships, 12 from the City of London, and 20 from the Low Countries, with 5,000 men raised in the counties of England and Wales, whilst almost every English port was invited to furnish a vessel to transport the land forces. Among the subordinate leaders were most of the men of approved valour, Lord Thomas Howard, Sir George Carew, Sir Francis Vere, Sir Walter Ralegh (newly returned from his Guiana voyage), Sir John Wingfield, Sir Conyers Clifford, Sir Matthew Morgan, and a host of others, kindred spirits, all eager for battle with the Spaniard. Preparations took a considerable time, and Essex was indefatigable. Not content with the official communications for the levying and furnishing of suitable men and arms, he wrote numerous private letters entreating "honourable furtherance." The papers here calendared (p. 164) show him at Plymouth early in May* overwhelmed with business, having "not an hour's breathing time:" lodging the army and providing means to victual and pay it: aided indeed by the Lord Admiral and the council of war, but taking the heaviest share of the burden upon himself: "setting "down every man's place and degree for avoiding of quarrels and "setting down what doth belong to every man's place and office; "also to make order for the well governing of the army and "lists wherein we do give every captain his number of men, "and every regiment his number of companies, in disposing of "which I do mingle the old soldiers and the new that one may "help to discipline the other." Sir Walter Ralegh was at this Sir W. Ralegh.
time in the Thames with his squadron, delayed by adverse winds, pressing reluctant men, "hunting after runaway mariners and "dragging in the mire from alehouse to alehouse," while his presence at Plymouth was eagerly desired by Essex, who was "praying for a good wind," and promising to do him as much honour and to give him as great contentment as he could, "for "this is the action and the time," he writes, "in which you and "I shall be both taught to know and love one another." At this point comes in the Queen's characteristic part, her "unkind "dealing," as Essex ventures to describe it to herself, which,

* He arrived at Plymouth on 28 April. *See* Cal. of S. P., Eliz.

though of a sort "to stick very deeply in his very heart and "soul," was yet not sufficient to prevent him from going upon this service with comfort and confidence. In a letter to Sir Robert Cecil (p. 172) he "deals somewhat freely" with this matter. Says he, "I have undertaken and hitherto pro- "ceeded with a greater work than ever any gentleman of my "degree and means did undergo. I have asked her Majesty "no money to levy, no authority to press, nor no allowance "to carry the troops from the places of their levies to this "general rendezvous; but here I have our full numbers and "here I keep them without spending our sea victuals or "asking allowance or means from her Majesty. I am myself, "I protest, engaged more than my state is worth; my friends, "servants, and followers have also set up their 'restes'; my "care to bring a chaos into order and to govern every man's "particular unquiet humours possesseth my time both of "recreation and of rest sometimes. And yet am I so far "from receiving thanks as her Majesty keepeth the same "form with me as she would do with him that through his "fault or misfortune had lost her troops. I receive no one "word of comfort or favour by letter, message, or any means "whatsoever. When I look out of myself upon all the world "I see no man thus dealt withal; and when I look into myself "and examine what that capital fault should be that I had "committed, I find nothing, except it be a fault to strive to do "her Majesty more service than she cares for."

Five days afterwards, on the 12th of May, he writes again. Anxiously awaiting Ralegh and the rest of the fleet, he was by this time a little impatient by reason of many things. Ralegh, however, though Essex did not know it, was experiencing rough weather in the Downs. Essex himself was still without instructions, having not touched one penny of her Majesty's money, and spent infinite sums of his own:—"I "pray you, therefore," he begs Cecil, "in friendship resolve "me whether it be decreed by her Majesty that I only shall be "undone and the service fall to the ground, to the end that I "with it might be ruined; for except her Majesty had given "out some words to show her mislike or neglect of our going "on, this slackness of all hands could not be used. I pay

" lendings to above 5,000 soldiers, I maintain all the poor " captains and their officers, I have a little world eating upon " me in my house, am fain to relieve most of the captains and " gentlemen and many of the soldiers that came from the Indies; " and yet I complain not of charge, but of want of direction " and certainty in your resolutions above. Therefore, I do " conjure you to deal freely with me in answering this letter, " and to let me have answer quickly."

His patience was to be tried still further: the two leaders received letters of recall. This produced a general remonstrance from Lord Thomas Howard, Sir George Carew, Sir Francis Vere, and others (p. 188), and an additional separate remonstrance from Vere (p. 189), as one that had "cause to feel the grievousness of the change," he having been nominated to take Essex's place in the command of the land forces. They all deprecated the Queen's proceeding with the most forcible arguments they could adduce. Essex's state of mind is reflected in his letter to Cecil on the occasion (p. 190). "I pray you to rid me of this " hellish torment I am in while we dwell in this uncertainty, " and make me from this army if I must not go with it. For " the recompense of my noble companion you must all in honour " solicit; for me take no care, for my recompense shall be " without her Majesty's care or trouble, only, I desire to cast " out with Jonas into the sea that the storm may cease."

But the uncertainty did not last long. A few days later the Queen's letters for the "dismission of the journey without further delay" were received, and enthusiasm revived. Anthony Ashley, coming at this moment upon the scene (p. 194), was struck, so he says, in common with all observers, by "the mutual love " of these two honourable generals," while the review of a large number of the troops, some 3,000 men, who were "taught " to march, advance, retire, file, and unfile," and did it with such dexterity that "the raw ploughman vying with the old " soldier, all shewed themselves very sufficient and able men," tended as much to his own satisfaction as it did to "the con- " tentment of the gentlemen and country people who came to " see them." It is a curious commentary on the "mutual love" to which this witness testifies that on the same day Essex explains in a letter to Cecil (p. 195) the cause of the mutilation

of the sheet whereon the "lovers'" joint letter to the Queen was written, namely, that it was due to her "unruly admiral," who cut out Essex's name because he would have none so high as himself. Essex, however, though he states the circumstance, gives no sign of consequent ill-humour. He is aboard his ship —that suffices—and he shares "the joy in all the fleet, both of soldiers and mariners."

Meanwhile Ralegh had been plying up towards Plymouth with his squadron, and by this time had reached it. Some days still elapsed, nevertheless, before the expedition made a start. The constitution and numbers of the force as given at the last moment (p. 201) were, "soldiers from Wales and elsewhere, besides those "of the Low Countries, 6,200, and out of the fleet 1,200 English "and 60 Dutch mariners; the Queen's ships 15, of London and "the coast towns 77, and from the Low Countries 28."

The last message from the Queen, a "devout prayer divinely conceived," was received by those on whose behalf it was composed "cheerfully and thankfully," and was ordered to be recited "at "fit times as a prayer and invocation unto the Lord purposely "indited by his Spirit in His anointed Queen, His instrument "in this action." The last day of May saw them all embarked and ready to be gone (p. 202), "strong enough to abide the proudest fleet that ever swam"; the army the ships carried, "both "in numbers and gallant men, of strength sufficient to march "and retreat in safety from a more puissant enemy than we are "like to find; for in his own country, by the wisest, he is held "to be weakest." Such at least is Sir George Carew's estimate of the expeditionary force of which he was a member. The desire to take a part in this "glorious fleet and army," which animated so many, is illustrated by the action of Sir Edward Hoby (p. 202), who bade farewell to no one save Lord Burghley, not even to his own wife, "until she over dearly sought him out," lest the Queen might prevent his going, and who, though he was the eldest knight in the army, took an inferior place "to show what was in him."

In such confident frame of mind, then, with spirits as buoyant as the ships (not all too well found, by the way) which bore them, and with high hopes of both glory and profit, the expedition, after knocking about Plymouth Sound for a couple of days,

finally on the 3rd of June passed out of sight of those on shore, not to be heard of for many weeks.

When news did arrive, however, it was of a kind to gratify the pride of all Englishmen, for it told of the capture of Cadiz (p. 229). A description of the action,* dated at Madrid on the 28 June (O. S.), will be found on p. 226. It gives a favourable account of the behaviour of the English soldiery under the strict orders of Essex. Sir George Carew, dating his letters in a triumphant state of mind from "Her Majesty's city of "Cadiz, not in fancy, but won and yet held by her soldiers' "swords" (p. 229), launches forth into loud praise of the valour of the lords generals (Essex in particular) and Sir Walter Ralegh, time not permitting him "to discourse of all who in "this service have merited extraordinary honour." Even at this early moment, however, the first resolution to hold the town for the Queen and to despatch Sir Anthony Ashley into England "to that purpose," had been altered on a survey of the state of the provisions, and a determination come to to quit the place with as much expedition as possible. It was, in the event, held for fourteen days, then abandoned and in part burnt (p. 250). Sir George Carew, from whose letters—written in a hand which, he naively confesses, "at best leisure is naught, but in haste" bad beyond comparison,—these details are taken, testifies that the town was rich, but adds, "rich towns taken in fury and not by "composition run all to spoil, as well appeared in this city, "which was pillaged to a farthing, yet many nothing the better "of it, amongst which number myself is one, not having— "God is my judge—one piece of coin, any jewel, or more than "one piece of plate not worth 50*s*." In Elizabethan days it was held without question that to the victors belonged the spoils, and if none were secured there was a sense not only of keen disappointment, but also that the justice of the case had somehow not been met. Some of Carew's comrades were "more happy," their coffers being full. But even though in particular instances the material profits were not equal to deserts, yet for everyone concerned, and primarily for Her Majesty, "the glory" of the one day's victories by land and sea was ample,

* Sent by Dr. Hawkyns from Venice. *See* Birch's Memorials, II. 87.

and the damage and annoyance to the enemy equally satisfactory. Carew notes a new "precedent" set, that the English captives in the Spanish galleys were released and sent to their victorious countrymen; and points out the most grievous blow of all to the King of Spain, namely, "to have his weakness so "much discovered which heretofore was so fearful to all the "nations of Europe."

On the way home the expedition again landed (p. 268) on the enemy's coast, but there was no fighting, only a long wearisome march to the city of Faro, which was abandoned on the approach of the English troops, the people taking their goods* with them to the mountains; then, two days later, the city having been first delivered to the flames, a march of a like kind back to the ships, "the day extreme hot and the ground deep sand which was painful "unto us," Essex going afoot both ways, "having no more ease "than other captains."

The fleet was thence steered along the coast of Portugal in the direction of home. Sir Anthony Ashley and others had been despatched home previously, but on 24 July Essex despatched another messenger, possibly Sir Arthur Savage (p. 310), in front of the main body to report the state of the fleet and army. His success notwithstanding, Essex is fain to beg Cecil (p. 282) "to plead for your poor friends in their absence if any-"thing be informed to make Her Majesty to mislike our "carriage," and in a letter written the next day, after the same manner (p. 285) prays Cecil "to be my good angel in "pleading for me to her that is more mistress of me than of "any man or anything in this world," as though he entertained a feeling that the achievements after all were not quite of a nature to ensure the Queen's entire satisfaction. The last port of call was the Groyne (p. 310), whence "they sent in to see "what was in Ferrol," but finding no shipping there, and the proposal to visit the other ports betwixt that point and France having been negatived by the council of war called to discuss it, they set sail straight for England, "sorry," so Essex and the Lord Admiral write to the Queen, "that we are at an end

* There is no mention of the library which Essex chose as his share of the booty taken here. *See* Birch's Memoirs, II., 58.

" of doing your Majesty service, but glad to think we shall so " soon come to see your fair and sweet eyes."

One opportunity of inflicting still greater damage upon the enemy the expedition missed. This was the intercepting of the West India fleet now nearing its destination, "the thing by " all men looked for by their lordships to have been put in prac- " tice " (p. 322). Rumour assigned a reason not too creditable. Stallenge gives expression to it in a letter (p. 315) written from Plymouth after the return of the first arrivals. " I doubt not," he writes, " the Lord Generals are very willing to attend their " coming, but their companies having got so much pillage, as is " reported, I fear will hardly be kept any longer at the seas, " but will allege any wants without cause whereby to return " home." Sir F. Gorges gives confirmation to the rumour (p. 322) on the evidence of one who had taken part in the expedition, " that through the plenty that is amongst the " greater number of them, and the present good success of their " late enterprise, they cannot by any reasons or persuasions " suffer themselves to condescend to the perfect finishing of " the wars for a long season." Essex's plans and desires in this connexion are well known, though no evidence of them appears in this volume. On August 8 (p. 327) the whole fleet came into Plymouth, Essex at once landing and proceeding to report himself to the Queen, and the Lord Admiral taking the ships on to Portsmouth. So ended this gallant enterprise, surely, in its results better than Sir Francis Vere prophesied it might chance to be, "of no other use than of one summer's bravery," but yet hardly having secured that end, " the laying a foundation of a " great work," which at its setting out was hoped for. From the moment when the ships touched land in England there would seem to have arisen a great struggle ; on the one hand by those who had taken part in the expedition to secure for themselves as large a share of the spoils as by concealment or dissipation was in any way possible ; on the other hand by the Queen's commissioners to discover and appropriate her due share. Many suspicions were aroused, some justly, as in the case of Sir Anthony Ashley, who found a lodging in the Fleet in consequence ; some unjustly, as in that of Sir George Carew, who indignantly (p. 326) maintains his innocence. The latter portion of the

volume contains numerous papers illustrating this somewhat sordid side of the temper of the age. The issues of the expedition are summed up by a correspondent of the King of Scots thus (p. 372)—"The prosperous success as this late action of "Cales hath been so strangely carried by bad advice of late, "some ransacking the vessels for the Queen's advantage, some "accusing their companions for their own advancement, the "Queen complaining of want of care in the generals to con- "serve the treasure, the generals excusing themselves by impos- "sibility in so great confusion, upon the sudden taking of a "town, and part of the Spanish fleet arriving safe and rich, "that might easily have been met withal if the ships had made "some ten days longer stay, while the last adventurers are "disputing and quarrelling about the loose ends, the profit of "the voyage is exceedingly spent, if not lost in the chiefest "part, and the world rather inclined to find fault with that "which was left undone than to praise that which was done."

Naval matters.

Arising out of this Cadiz voyage in particular—but also in other connexions—the present instalment of the Calendar yields considerable information relative to British naval and mercantile history. The chief English port towns were called upon to furnish and fit out ships for this service and to bear the expense. Certificates of the amounts thus expended were afterwards demanded by the Council. Newcastle-upon-Tyne sent one ship of 160 tons; Hull and York combined, also one; Lynn, one of 160 tons, hiring it from Yarmouth; Yarmouth, one of 140 tons carrying 70 men; Ipswich sent two ships of 200 tons burthen each; London was "deeply engaged," to the amount of 19,000*l.*; on the south coast Southampton furnished a vessel carrying 65 men; Weymouth and Melcombe Regis one carrying 30 men, while from Plymouth came a vessel of 120 tons burthen, another having been at first engaged but subsequently dismissed. Exeter also sent one vessel, hiring it from Topsham. Bristol was second to London, supplying three ships, two of 250 tons and the third of 200 tons burthen, but receiving contributions towards the cost from Bridgwater (50*l.*), Worcester (40*l.*), Shrewsbury (40*l.*), Cardiff (29*l.* 11*s.*), and Gloucester and Tewkesbury (200*l.*). It was, nevertheless, a matter of difficulty to exact the residue from its own citizens on account of their

"poor estate." Hull and York, contributing *inter se* in the proportion of three to four, made strenuous effort for power to claim contribution also from the cloth towns, Halifax, Wakefield, and Leeds, and succeeded in getting the Council to direct the justices to "levy some reasonable sum" (p. 424); but the justices there even then were not complaisant in the matter. Hull was unfortunate also in having to meet increased demands when their ship (with a new captain put in by the Lord Admiral) returned (p. 356). Incidentally it may be noticed that on the occasion of their seeking Sir Robert Cecil's aid for their relief, they were careful to send him his fee as high steward of the town. King's Lynn expecting contribution from Norwich (p. 272) had "good words" to begin with but "dilatory answers" only to follow. Weymouth and Melcombe Regis would seem to have made the greatest show of spirit and enthusiasm, London, perhaps, excepted; they claimed to have borne the whole cost of their ship and its complement and in addition to have furnished 130 men, volunteers and pressed men. Southampton, finding the burden laid upon its citizens great, and the contributions received from the inland counties small, while divers of their neighbours ("of good means and ability") charged to the taxation failed to make good the sums they were appointed to pay (p. 287), sought from Lord Burghley some special order with authority to compel the payment.

The case of London merits a paragraph to itself. At the close of the year, months after the return of the Cadiz expedition, the city received the Queen's commands to fit out anew ten ships to aid the navy in defence of the country from an apprehended attack on the part of the old and now doubly incensed enemy. Thereupon, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty addressed a grave remonstrance to the Privy Council (p. 534). They represented that the charges for sea service alone within the few previous years, including 1588, amounted to the sum of 100,000 marks, and averred that their ability to meet demands of this nature had greatly diminished, partly on account of these very charges, but more especially on account of the great dearth of the previous three years and the three years' plague still earlier, "which hath so impoverished the general estate of this "whole city, that many persons, before known to be of good London.

" wealth, are greatly decayed and utterly disabled for all public " service, being hardly able by their uttermost endeavours to " maintain the charges of their private families in very mean " sort." As evidence of the great poverty prevailing throughout the city, they instance the result of an effort made by the Lord Mayor, on the entry of corn "brought from the eastern parts," to induce "the commons to buy so much corn, every man for " his own use, as might well serve for the expense of his private " family," an effort which failed absolutely. But there was something behind this, namely, "great discontentment and utter " discouragement of the common people, touching their adventure " in the late voyage to the town of Cales, which albeit it was " performed with so happy success that the enemy was greatly " weakened, the army enriched, and such store of treasure and " other commodities (besides that which was there embezzled) " brought safe home as was sufficient to defray the charges of " that whole voyage; yet, as neither their principal nor any " part thereof was restored unto them, contrary to the meaning " of the contract set down in writing under the signatures of " two noble persons in her Highness's name, they are made " hereby utterly unfit and indisposed for the like service here- " after; the rather for that their whole adventure being to the " sum of 19,000*l.* or thereabouts, there is yet uncollected " 11,000*l.*, the rest of that sum being taken up in the meanwhile " upon several bonds given by the city upon charge of interest, " which ourselves, knowing the great difficulties of the said " collection, upon good advice have thought good hitherto to " forbear, rather than to collect with the hazard of so great " trouble of the vulgar sort like to ensue." Moreover, these taxations had begun to induce something besides complaint of the burdens thus laid upon the people, who "enter into considera- " tion by what authority the said payments are imposed upon " them by the governors and other ministers of this city." It is added, "The like want is in the chamber and common " treasure, which, being indebted the sum of 14,000*l.* or there- " abouts, is utterly unable at this present time to supply this " want of the common people within this city, for the payment " of the said debt of 11,000*l.*, or for any other public uses"; and the remonstrance concludes with something more than a sug-

gestion that the Queen ought to be content "if in these services, "intended for the public defence of the whole realm, the like "proportion be yielded by us for this present service as is per- "formed by all other her Highness's subjects." These sentiments, given tongue to in the last month of the year, may be contrasted with the disposition shown by them in the first (p. 6). At that time there had come committees with a "full "declaration of their readiness to provide twelve good ships "and two pinnaces," and the Queen, taking cognisance of their "willingness and freedom of spirit" in making the grant, and hearing from the Lord Admiral with how good and substantial an equipage the ships were to be fitted out, was fain to "confess "that the manner hereof doth so much please us as we are "desirous that by this our own writing notice may be taken of "our gracious acceptation, and thanks returned to you all."

Drake and Hawkins.

Several letters refer to the ill-fated expedition which had sailed in 1595 under Drake and Hawkins. Ere news of the result had been received the Lord Admiral, describing his own indefatigable labours in the preparations for the Spanish enterprise, incidentally reveals (p. 86) the popular views with regard to these two leaders by the remark, "It will be said that if Sir "F. D. and Sir Jo. Hawkins had been here this would have "been better expedited." However, as he was to learn not long after, their rivalry was never more to be feared by him. The first authentic news about them was brought by Capt. Troughton (p. 152), who reached Milford Haven with his ship the *Elizabeth Bonaventure* on April 22. The first communication (p. 173) from Sir Thomas Baskervile, who had succeeded to the chief command after their death, came more than a fortnight later from the neighbourhood of the Scilly Isles. It was but a fragment of the original squadron which he had kept together until then, "three of Her Majesty's ships and one merchant." He had likewise but a melancholy story to tell. "The success of "this action hath contraried all expectation, for in it we have "lost both the generals, Sir Nicholas Clifford, my brother, and "many other worthy gentlemen, and gotten no great matter. "Some pearl and silver there is which, I fear, will hardly bear "the charge of this voyage." He did bring with him, nevertheless, what were perhaps of more value than he was disposed

at the moment to claim for them—"plats and papers I have "gotten of the description of the Indies, ports, havens and "fortresses, with the ways from the North to the South sea, "and riches and commodities of many of those countries." Captain Troughton was the bearer of a death-bed message (p. 163) from Sir John Hawkins to the Queen, which will show the views then prevailing in loyal men's minds of the comparative force of duty to the sovereign as against duty to family, wife included. Troughton was "willed" (to use the suggestive word then so commonly employed) to acquaint the Queen with Sir John Hawkins's "loyal service and good meaning even to his "last breathing; and, forasmuch as, through the perverse and "cross dealings of some in that journey, who, preferring their "own fancy before his skill, would never yield but rather over-"rule him, whereby he was so discouraged, and as himself then "said his heart even broken, that he saw no other but danger "of ruin likely to ensue of the whole voyage, wherein in some "sort he had been a persuader of your Majesty to hazard as "well some of your good ships as also a good quantity of trea-"sure, in regard of the good opinion he thought to be held of "his sufficiency, judgement and experience in such actions, "willing to make your Majesty the best amends his poor ability "would then stretch unto, in a codicil as a piece of his last will "and testament, did bequeath to your Highness two thousand "pounds, if your Majesty will take it; for that, as he said, your "Highness had in your possession a far greater sum of his "which he then did also release; which 2,000*l.*, if your Majesty "should accept thereof, his will is shall be deducted out of his "Lady's portion and out of all such legacies and bequests as "he left to any his servants and friends or kinsfolk whosoever."

Sir John Hawkins and the Queen.

Lady Hawkins.

It is to be feared that the Queen had no scruples about taking it, for the disconsolate widow appeals to Her Majesty in connexion with a demand for that very sum, though she does not refer to it as a bequest. She writes in her distress to the Queen herself, from whom she had received gracious messages, "It pleased your "Highness to give Mr. Hawkins leave to adventure 5,000*l.* in "this late unfortunate voyage, which I can very well prove he "hath disbursed and above 5,000*l.* more. All this being utterly "lost besides the loss of his life which I account the greatest

" only for very grief and sorrow that he could not effect that " which he had undertaken for your Majesty's benefit, is not by " some thought sufficient, but they come to me now in your " Highness's name for 2,000*l.* more towards the satisfaction of " such as are yet unpaid; insomuch as in this world I see there " is nothing but one affliction and misery heaped upon another, " so as, next under God, I receive no worldly comfort in any- " thing but only in the continuance of your most gracious and " merciful inclination towards me. If it be your pleasure to " impose this charge upon me I must and will sell all that ever " I possess, leave myself a beggar, put away my servants and " sojourn with my friends, rather than leave it unperformed " and have your displeasure. But yet I doubt not but your " Majesty will deal the more graciously with me for Mr. " Hawkins's sake, who, besides the loss of his life, and the " greatest part of his substance therewith in your service, " received many former losses in his lifetime"—some of which she proceeds to specify. This letter the Queen (p. 282) read over and over, but this Calendar does not disclose what her final answer was. The great sailor's widow was not, however, in any case relieved from financial demands (*see* pp. 393, 400).

Sailors.

The condition of the rank and file in this expedition after their return was distressing enough to excite Sir John Fortescue's pity, " 200 poor miserable wretches hanging at my gate who " neither have meat nor clothes " (p. 213). These maintained that they were engaged in the Queen's name, and that consequently they were deprived of their share of such pillage as had been secured; they, therefore, claimed wages, which three centuries ago stood at 6*s.* 8*d.* a month, the then equivalent of a bushel of wheat (p. 427).

The Netherlands.

The letters of the Earl of Essex's correspondents in the Low Countries—Bodley, Gilpin, Norreys, Vere, Sir Robert Sydney, and others—tell the history of the negotiations with the States General of the United Provinces and the progress of events generally on the other side of the North Sea. Bodley's letters run to great length, describing in detail the difficulties which attended his mission, notwithstanding the aid received, unknown to his own Dutch countrymen, from M. Barneveldt. The States General was a ticklish body to deal

with, and Bodley was heartily sick of the business. "In truth," he writes (p. 111), "to speak of myself and mine own contenta-" tion (wherein God is my witness I speak unfeignedly unto " you), if it were in my option to endure a year's imprisonment " or two such other months' toil, my mind would account it a " far better bargain to lose a year's liberty with some further " discommodity." In the end he came over to England with certain articles which the States General were brought to the point of proposing for the Queen's acceptance, by impulses and persuasions originating in a quarter they little suspected; these were (p. 109) a full release of her auxiliary charges, the payment of 20,000*l.* sterling annually on her birthday till the end of the wars, and then immediately after for four years 400,000*l.* in four equal portions. In regard to them, however, they would pledge themselves to the Queen personally only, and could not be induced to extend their engagements to her successors. Deputies from their own body followed Bodley in the autumn (p. 364). The particulars of the progress of their negotiations in England must be sought for elsewhere than in the following pages. There is little other information here than that M. Noel de Caron, the Dutch Agent in England, feasted them at Streatham when they first arrived (p. 467), and later begged a doe from Cecil that he might treat them to venison on a similar occasion at his quarters in London. Of Dutch diplomacy Bodley had had quite enough, and when towards the end of the year it was proposed that he should return to the Hague he absolutely refused (p. 537).

With regard to the Spanish campaign directed against the Dutch and their allies, the chief event, after the taking of Calais already referred to, was the capture of Hulst in August (p. 344), weakly surrendered to the Cardinal Archduke Albert of Austria by Count Solms.

North of England.

Border and North Country papers are somewhat numerous. They consist chiefly in communications from Dr. Tobie Matthew, Bishop of Durham, a zealous representative of the Queen's authority, and from the Archbishop of York and the Council of the North. This Council in December of the previous year had suddenly and unexpectedly lost by death its President, the Earl of Huntingdon. Three months later his body was, strange to relate, still unburied (p. 93). By the Council's direction it had

Earl of Huntingdon.

been embalmed and enclosed in a lead coffin, but nothing further was done, and the body had remained in the bedchamber in which death had taken place, attended nightly by four servants, "without hearse or any other funeral rites," awaiting the widowed Countess's further directions. But she would seem to have been indifferent what became of it. After some delay, she refused administration of her late husband's effects. Thus was presented the spectacle (p. 95) of "so noble a man and so worthy "a governor forsaken of friends, of brethren, and of wife whom "he so tenderly loved," a spectacle not unnaturally giving "occasion to the Papists to speak many things." At the end of the month of March matters in this respect were not advanced, the Archbishop still awaiting (p. 123) "some resolution concerning "the burial of this noble man."

Bishop of Durham.

The Bishop of Durham's letters are decidedly interesting. The business in which he was earliest concerned in the year now under consideration was that connected with the supersession of the aged warden of the Middle Marches, Sir John Forster. His somewhat difficult duty in this connexion the Bishop would seem to have discharged delicately and sympathetically.

Recusants.

Towards the Recusants in his diocese he bore himself with quite a different spirit. He reported (p. 62) that Cleveland on the East, Richmondshire on the West, were "exceedingly poisoned" with professing Catholics, and he was not lacking in endeavour to catch the "dangerous priests and Jesuits" who were coming and going amongst them. One person in particular excited his apprehensions, Nicholas Tempest of Stella, dwelling at Newcastle with his wife, "a famous, or infamous, recusant." Tempest himself, "a cunning, "scoffing merchant, as much of a Church Papist as any in "England, a man of a pestilent wit, and as dangerous as any the "worst subject" in the North, the Bishop would willingly have had "touched to the quick," but the people of Newcastle, a town "of great privilege and small trust in these affairs," barred the way. There was a doubt whether the High Commission was in force since his own promotion, he being named in it as Dean of Durham, and proceedings under it, therefore, had been in abeyance since the autumn of the previous year. But he was eager to have its powers renewed without the shadow of a doubt, and its members also to be "not numbered but weighed." He adverts

to a certain anonymous pamphlet or "pasquil" which "touched himself deeply," and others in authority also (p. 64), written, he suspected (p. 73), either by Dr. Favour, vicar of Halifax, chaplain to the late Lord President, or one Sampson Lever, son to old Mr. Thomas Lever, his lordship's servant, a poor man, but zealous not according to knowledge, dwelling upon a small farm a mile from Durham. But although he suspected he could actually charge neither with the authorship. In a subsequent letter (p. 168) he quotes an interesting remark of the King of Scotland, made to one William Whithed, "one of a shrewd head and hath "drunk of many waters," who reported to the Bishop that when the King and he were hunting together upon Berwick bounds, his Majesty remarked that the "governor needed not "to make the town so sure against him with watch and ward, "for he never meant to hazard the Tower of London for the "town of Berwick."

Sunday observance.

An enclosure in one of the Bishop's letters (p. 179) incidentally discloses a state of manners among the writer's parishioners, who "consecrated Sunday to Bacchus," which in their pastor's eyes at least was too shocking to be tolerated. The good man writes: "Upon "Sunday we had a hopping. For the Sunday after St. Elen's "day is our day of disorder; it is a day of feasting and dancing. "I . . . sent for Richard Colson, a constable . . . I told "him that whereas many pipers and minstrels would be in the "town and they are all by our statute laws rogues if they have "not licences, he should either cause them to void the town, or "else, if they would needs play here, he should as rogues carry "them to some justice of peace to be committed or used as he "thought fit. The constable seemed not to mislike this, but "when the time came he suffered them not only to play, but "even in service time, and so until night; for at evening prayer "most of the youths were dancing after their pipes when they "should have been at the church, and yet not one of these "have their licences. I speak as much as I can against such "things, especially in these days rather of mourning than of "mirth, but my people are as in a dead sleep or a trance, past "sense of feeling." "I would I could obtain that the constable "for neglect of his duty were well fined," adds the grieved vicar, and the ominous marginal note, "Let a warrant go for

" him presently," would seem to point to a probable gratification of his desire.

Some eighteen letters fall under the head of Scotland. Of these two from the Queen to the King, and one from the King to her Majesty, have been already printed, with others, by the Camden Society. Of the rest, four are more or less lengthy communications from Richard Douglas to his uncle Archibald Douglas, chiefly concerned with the subject of the former's endeavours to promote his uncle's reconciliation with the King, endeavours frustrated from time to time by hostile persons of influence in the Scotch Court, seconded apparently by Bowes, the English Ambassador in Scotland. Another lengthy communication (p. 370) advises the King as to the policy he should pursue with regard to the Queen and her ministers, and then proceeds to describe passing events at the English Court. A quotation from this letter has been already given (*see* p. xii, *ante*). When postulating the principles that seemed to actuate the Queen's ministers in respect to his master, the writer states that the " princely and kind offices " performed by the King to the Queen and her State were imputed to a kind of awe rather than to the force of his affection. " Wherefore," he continues, " although it be most certain that England and Scotland being " at this day as it were the bark and the tree, it is not possible " for any man to love either of the realms faithfully and " loyally that wisheth not a perfect union of both, yet in my " heart I could desire that proportions of correspondency were " more evenly kept and measured between your Majesty " and the Queen than they are, and thus she might out of good " ground assure herself that, notwithstanding all her leagues " and treaties round about, yet no prince in the earth at this " day doth so surely settle her in her estate as your Majesty's " self, nor any combination as your neighbourhood."

Scotland.

Archibald Douglas.

The number of papers having reference to Ireland is not large, but they include three or four lengthy letters from Sir William Russell, the Lord Deputy, setting forth the unfavourable state of affairs in that country, deploring the expenditure of the Queen's treasure to little purpose, and asking for additional forces. New levies were raised for service there (p. 350).

Ireland.

On p. 543 is a list of the forces in Ireland, showing how they were disposed.

Channel Islands.

The few letters that appear here from the governors and others connected with Jersey and Guernsey relate chiefly to measures for the defence of the islands, or to information received of the movements of the Spaniards, and do not call for special remark.

Ecclesiastical.

A fair proportion of the contents of this volume relate to matters ecclesiastical, but the greater number of such documents have to do with other than spiritual interests. The newly appointed Bishops of Winchester and Bangor were concerned for an early restitution of temporalities: the latter bishopric was estimated not to yield 50*l.* per annum during the two years when first fruits would be paid to her Majesty. Dr. Day, Bishop of Winchester, complains pathetically (p. 64) of having been "taken "from his former living and not restored to his present state," and anticipates, unless relieved, extreme penury, and being made to repent that ever he was made bishop, wishing rather that he had ended his days in lower estate with quietness than, in his old age, in higher place, with grief and vexation of mind. His days were soon to end. He did not live to see the year out, but during the short time he occupied the see (p. 408) he established a reputation for "great housekeeping, painfulness in preaching, "and diligence in executing his duty in all sorts under Her "Majesty." He experienced some unpleasantness in connexion with the appointment of a warden of Winchester College after the elevation of Dr. Bilson to the see of Worcester. Armed with the Queen's warrant under the great seal, he proceeded to admit Mr. Cotton, the person first nominated to the office, but the sub-warden and fellows openly resisted him (p. 300), and shut the gates in their aged Bishop's face. This appointment of a successor to Dr. Bilson proved to be troublesome. There were three candidates, Mr. Harmar, a fellow, Mr. Cotton, who was not a fellow, and Dr. Tucker. An attempt was made to induce one of the fellows, "a poor old man," to resign in Mr. Cotton's favour (p. 180), but this proceeding being found to be contrary to the oath taken by the fellows, and "evident and "apparent perjury," he revoked his resignation, with "great "terror of conscience." In this step he was supported by the

Bishopric of Bangor.

Dr. Day, Bishop of Winchester.

Winchester College.

remainder of the fellows, and neither threats nor persuasions would seem to have had any effect upon their resolution. A number of letters refer to this business. There are two letters written in a very humble frame of mind from Dr. Fletcher, the Bishop of London, who was using every endeavour (p. 134) "to "find again the taste of that which of all Her Majesty's virtues "hath ever been the most admirable, to wit, her clemency." The Bishop of St. David's got into serious trouble over a sermon preached by him at Richmond (p. 139), the offensive part of which lay in the suggestion that the Queen was growing old. The Queen's wrath was great, and he discovered to his cost that his method of "encouraging her in well-doing" (p. 140) was not appreciated. The new Bishop of Worcester presented (p. 265) a report painted in dark colours of the state of his diocese, "as "dangerous a place as any that I know." In that small circuit "nine score recusants of note, besides retainers, wanderers, and "secret lurkers, dispersed in forty several parishes, and six score "and ten households whereof about forty are families of gentlemen "that themselves or their wives refrain the church, and many of "them not only of good wealth but of great alliance, as the "Windsors, Talbots, Throgmortons, Abingtons, and others." Excommunication being the only bridle given by the law to the Bishop, and that being ineffectual because despised, the Bishop suggested that he and others should be trusted with the commission ecclesiastical, when he promised to endeavour "to serve God and Her Majesty" in the shire, "first, by viewing their qualities, "retinues, abilities, and dispositions; next, by drawing them to "private and often conferences, lest ignorance make them per-"versely devout; thirdly, by restraining them from receiving, "succouring, or maintaining any wanderers or servitors that "feed their humours; and lastly, by certifying what effects or "defects were the cause of so many revolting." A list (p. 266) of the "wealthier sort of recusants in Worcester diocese" is annexed to his letter.

Dr. Fletcher, Bishop of London.

Bishop of St. David's.

Worcester diocese.

Recusants.

Allusions occur from time to time to some of the diseases afflicting humanity and their remedies. The treatment then customary in the "purples" has already been shown in connexion with the fatal illness of Sir Henry Unton. A course of physic would seem to have been regarded almost as a solemn duty

Medical.

which might give place to nothing less than the Queen's affairs. So Lord Buckhurst, having forborne for the space of a month or more to resort to physic taking (p. 194), at last, feeling himself altogether distempered and filled with humours, secures an all too short week for the purpose. Ague, as is well known, was a common complaint. Sir Richard Barkeley puts forward (p. 196) an "extreme fit," lasting 24 hours, as an excuse for absence from Court. W. Waad was a sufferer from the same disease (pp. 209, 210). So likewise was Lord Sheffield (p. 360). Sir W. Fitzwilliam records "joints much amended since May ended," with obvious reference to a rheumatic affection, and Lord St. John testifies to the skilful practice of Dr. Gyfford in his treatment of palsy, but asks, nevertheless, for licence (p. 244) to travel into Germany to use the baths about Strasburg.

Sir Robert Cecil.

The year of this volume was an important one for Sir Robert Cecil personally, in that during its course he received the title of Chief Secretary, "whereof he had the employment and substance before" (p. 245). A week or two later he received the offer of the High Stewardship of Doncaster, "with the simple fee of 5*l.*," a place vacated by the death of Lord Hunsdon. He was the recipient of several presents. Colchester sent him oysters (p. 74); Sir John Gilbert, a "parakito," which, "if well taught, will speak anything." The directions for this creature's "entertainment" are to this effect. "He will eat all kinds of "meat, and nothing will hurt him except it be very salt. If "you put him on the table at meal-time he will make choice of "his meat. He must be kept very warm, and after he hath "filled himself he will set in a gentlewoman's ruff all the day. "In the afternoon he will eat bread or oatmeal groats, drink "water or claret wine. Every night he is put in the cage and "covered warm." Another gift was a tame pheasant hen with her young (p. 278); another a book (p. 279). Sir W. Russell sends him from Ireland a cast of hawks and an Irish nag. Mr. W. Cycyll, of Alltyrynys, who proposed to leave his inheritance to Lord Burghley and Sir Robert Cecil (p. 316), sends the latter (p. 454) a pair of table knives, four cases of fruit trenchers, and two dozen meat trenchers, of what material is not stated. Dr. W. Tooker, one of the Queen's Chaplains, looking for preferment

and depending upon Sir Robert to secure it, promises the farm of Piddle Trenthide, or "other terms of gratitude equivalent or better." Robert Cecil's elder half-brother, Thomas, was still among the unsuccessful aspirants for a good place (p. 275), "forsaken," so he says, "of a father and brother." A nephew, William Cecil, regards his uncle Robert "as most fortunately "raised by God to strengthen our house." It will be perceived from this short summary that the materials for the private history of the Cecil family contained in this portion of the Calendar are somewhat meagre. Sir Thomas Cecil.

A letter from Sir Matthew Arundell, to which attention was called in the introduction to the last volume (Part V., p. 480) exhibited an unusual kind of anxiety on the part of a parent. The aged father had deprecated the premature return of his son Thomas from the wars in Hungary, whither he had sent him in order to remove him from his "studious solitary life of Southampton House," and it may be remembered that the son's wife was held by the father blameable in a high degree for the not unnatural desire for her husband's return. In the present volume there are a number of papers connected with the son's actual reappearance not without peculiar interest. Arundell's stay in the camp of the Emperor, to whom he had been warmly accredited by letters from the Queen, had been productive of high personal honour, the Emperor having conferred upon him the dignity of an "Earl of the Empire." Bringing with him the Emperor's grant, attested with the usual guarantee of authenticity, the Emperor's seal, and also a letter from the Emperor to the Queen, the new Imperial noble adventured upon "the long, tedious, and dangerous voyage" to England (p. 43), with the expectation of a warm welcome at the least, being probably unaware of his father's sentiments of disapproval. But good fortune which had so befriended him abroad deserted him when in the winter weather he approached the English coast. For, shipwrecked, having lost apparel, linen, horses, money, and all else he possessed, including the precious instrument which proclaimed his new nobility (p. 129), he reached at last *terra firma* and his own country with nothing save "an extreme cold gotten by tumbling into the sea for the safety of his life." Nor did his misfortunes end here. For no sooner had he announced his arrival and his new dignity Thomas Arundell.

than he discovered that his acceptance of it without the Queen's privity (p. 49) was held to be an offence of the worst kind, which involved committal to the Fleet Prison. Here he remained for some months, and when released it was only to be dismissed into the country in disgrace, under the burden of which this volume shows him to have sunk deeper as the months revolved. In August he writes (p. 358) in a bitter spirit of complaint to his kinsman, Sir Robert Cecil, "honourable in all things but in this unkind": "Have I not already suffered crosses "enough: my shipwreck, my imprisonment, my disgrace known "to all men, my father's disinheriting of me and the general "malice that is borne me, but that yourself (the only person of "honour by whom I hoped to receive comfort) must not only "forsake but persecute me?"

Sir Charles and Sir Henry Davers.

Some account was given in the introduction to Part V. of this Calendar of the circumstances connected with the flight and exile of the brothers Sir Charles and Sir Henry Davers. A few papers in this part carry on their story. A long letter from Sir Henry Davers (p. 56) communicates to Essex the reasons by which the Duc d'Épernon in Provence justified himself in the posture of antagonism which he had assumed towards the King of France, and describes the forces which he had at his command. A letter from the Attorney-General (p. 69) informs Sir Robert Cecil of the payment of 2,000*l.* to the Receipt at Westminster to the Queen's use, arising from Sir Henry's attainder. Sir Charles Davers takes occasion of the Duke of Bouillon's mission to England (p. 163) to renew his petition for pardon. In June (p. 224) he replies to a letter from Cecil, who had requested him, during the interval when no Ambassador would be in France, to furnish information of the course of events there, and to give his opinion of the long talked of treaty between Spain and France. In this letter he also gives particulars of a meeting at Paris during the previous winter with the Earl of Bothwell, who imparted to him the courses he had run, his present fortune and estate, and the desire he had to live under her Majesty's protection, or as her secret pensioner in France, affirming his ability to do her extraordinary service. "He pretended likewise to be able to "discover from time to time all the proceedings of the Earls

Earl of Bothwell.

" of Huntley and Arroll, who lie at Liege, by means of one " Sir James Linsey, brother to the Earl of Crawford, who is in " Paris and holdeth ordinary correspondence with them." But Davers had "very little affiance in his pretended intelligences." A letter from Lady Davers (p. 267) seeks to show that the balance of injuries as between her family and that of the slain Harry Long was now in the latter's favour, recalls some of the origins of the quarrel, and hints at her willingness to make payment of some "reasonable composition," if that might help to bring to a practical issue her Majesty's good inclination to mercy, with which she had been made acquainted. In the autumn (p. 451) both brothers write to Essex, the one to secure his aid against Sir Anthony Mildmay, who, "now publicly armed," began to make some show of private malice; the other to say that Lord Shrewsbury would be the bearer of a letter from the King of France to the Queen on his behalf. In December Edward Wilton tells Essex (p. 523) that Charles Davers was discontented at the non-acceptance of his service in the Cadiz expedition, and was now "wholly for the Treasurer, " who, finding his sufficiency, maketh no small account of his " service, and hath sent him to the frontier of Savoy to attend " and advertise him of the designs of that Prince and the King " of Spain."

Ambassadors.

Not a few documents noticed in this volume give clear evidence that in the day it deals with the situation of an ambassador was not always a desirable employment, nor nomination to such an office invariably welcomed. For example, Thomas Edmondes, who had long served the Queen in France, having in this year come home and received a place (p. 193), expressed a wish to be excused from returning, and consequently exposed himself to the "chastisement" of Sir Robert Cecil. Incidentally may be noticed the description which he gives of the necessary equipment of a person in his situation, in order to "follow the King": a horse for himself, another for a servant that writes under him, another for one who goes before with the harbinger to procure lodging and provision and dress his "poor diet," another to carry a couple of trunks containing his clothes and bed, another to carry provisions for the kitchen and servants' necessaries,

Thomas Edmondes.

and often oats; two grooms, with a horse for one of them; a lacquey to attend on himself, and another to run with his servant to assist in taking lodging; the "meanest secretary belonging to any man" being provided in at least as ample a manner as this. If, as is most likely the fact, his representations of his "wracked estate" were true, one is inclined to accept with some suspicion of its honesty the fervid assertion made to the Queen, "I know how great a happiness I have (being so "unworthy a wretch) to be employed in the service of so rare "and perfect wisdom," seeing also that it was made when he was pleading that a grant bestowed upon him might not be withdrawn.

Lord Zouche.

Lord Zouche was another who put forward excuses (p. 195), confessing "to his own shame" that he "had no manner of "language wherein to treat of any matter," having passed his youth in little searching for knowledge and in that time spent his patrimony.

Sir A. Mildmay.

Another reluctant nominee for an ambassador's post was Sir Anthony Mildmay (p. 260), who was designated to be resident ambassador in France. He pleaded ill-health, insufficiency of income, and want of knowledge of the language and country, which he had not visited for twenty-one years. Eventually, however, he undertook the duty, accompanying the Earl of Shrewsbury, sent as special ambassador to ratify on the Queen's behalf the treaty with the King of France.

Earl of Northumberland.

For the duty thus devolved upon Lord Shrewsbury, the Earl of Northumberland would seem to have been first chosen (p. 260), but he successfully evaded it, advancing as reasons for his refusal, deafness and poverty. What absurdities it must beget, he urged, when he must force a king to speak with often repetitions and to strain his voice above ordinary; how ill fitted for the performance of his duty when he would not be able to understand distinctly "by reason of the quickness "of the French pronunciation, and the unacquaintedness of "their accent." He adds a further consideration which amounts to a reflection upon French politeness: "how disgraceful the end "may be to me, considering the scoffing and scornful humours "of them to all of other nations in whom they discover the "least imperfection, and how soon they may lay upon me the "reputation of a fool, and so by consequent and out of boldness

'grace me with some such disgrace as hath happened to others "before me." In addition to all this, he paints a most melancholy picture of the state of his finances. When the Earl of Shrewsbury had instead been chosen for this special embassy, Sir Edward Dymoke received the Queen's commands to accompany him (p. 314), but he is yet another who prays to be excused, for the reason that an indisposition of body, which had attacked his lower limbs, prevented him from travelling otherwise than by coach. Sir E. Dymoke.

Lord Rich, who did accompany Lord Shrewsbury in this mission, is a lively correspondent, as is shown by one of the two letters of his (p. 415) found in this collection. He has something to say of the lady who at the time engrossed the affections of the King of France, and whom some of the English gentlemen of the ambassador's retinue had been bold enough to visit in her bedchamber, ungallantly reporting her to be "adorned with "more beauty of jewels than especial features of good favour "or fairness." Shrewsbury himself is also (p. 417) fain to mention this important personage and her interesting condition (which had likewise attracted Lord Rich's observation), and to tell an anecdote in which the King and she were the principal actors. There is, however, but a small portion of the correspondence pertaining to this embassy found among the Cecil papers. Lord Rich.

Another special embassy despatched during this year was that sent to the Landgrave of Hesse, of which the Earl of Lincoln was the head, and Sir Richard Fenys his companion. It started in July from Yarmouth, after some delay and being twice beaten back by tempestuous weather (p. 289), and having accomplished its object, returned early in October (p. 425). Embassy to the Landgrave of Hesse.

A few letters have reference to the visit of the Duke of Bouillon, the French special ambassador to England.

R. A. R.

In the preparation of this volume the Commissioners have had the assistance of Mr. R. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Robert F. Isaacson, Mr. E. Salisbury, and Mr. Robert H. Brodie, all of the Public Record Office, and of Mr. R. T. Gunton, Private Secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury. The index has been compiled by Mr. Giuseppi, also of the Public Record Office.

CALENDAR OF THE CECIL MANUSCRIPTS PRESERVED AT HATFIELD HOUSE, HERTFORDSHIRE.

PART VI.

A.D. 1596.

GILBERT, EARL OF SHREWSBURY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595–6, Jan. 1.—In favour of Dr. Clayton, who desires to acknowledge to Cecil and Lord Burghley their favour in his having become Master of St. John's College.—"The first day of this new yere, at my "house in Brodstrete, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. ⅔ *p.* (**29.** 93.)

SIR EDWARD NORREYS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595–6, Jan. 1.—My former by the same bearer have been often at sea, and, sometimes by weather and lately by a ship of Dunkirk, driven back again, yet since the writing of them little is happened worthy the writing; the Cardinal still expected but not known how soon, Mondragon lately dead, and great posting into Spain to get his office.

The States do here bestow very great cost upon fortification, and the enemy not likely to enterprise anything until summer; so that I must again importune your lordship to procure my leave, especially considering that always by the grace of God within six days I may be here again.—Ostend, this first January, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**171.** 45.)

SIR GEORGE PECKHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595–6, Jan. 3.—Deplores his present distressed estate; has been visited with sickness for the most part ever since Bartholomew-tide, and has not come out of bed these three weeks, the great charge whereof has forced him to sell what little he had. Has not one groat nor provision of victual or fuel, nor has had these two days, so is almost famished with hunger and cold. The extremity of his case enforceth him to beseech commiseration.—"My lodging in Houburne [Holborn]," 3 January.

Endorsed:—3 Jan. 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ⅓ *p.* (**29.** 94.)

The Council of the North to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Jan. 3.—Enclose the examination of Jane Baxter accused to have coined in the house of one Allyn, a mercer, her uncle, dwelling in Cheapside, together with the examinations of one Ellen Beneland, that chargeth her with the confessions to herself of that offence, and of Ann Atkinson, vouched by Ellen Beneland for a witness in that matter; for such further order as shall seem best. The circumstances of the fact and repugnance of the witnesses do show us that the matter is not so pregnant in proof as by former information we had thought it would have been.—At York, 3 January, 1595.

Signed: Humfrey Purefey, E Stanhope, Charles Hales, Jo. Ferne.
½ *p.* (**29.** 95.)

The enclosures:—

(i.) *The examination of Jane Baxter, of Hatfield, co. York, of the age of* 18 *years, taken before Edward Stanhope and John Ferne, esquires, two of her Majesty's Council in the North. Saith she was almost a year with one Mr. Francis Allen that married her father's sister, a mercer in Cheapside at the Queen's Arms, where she learnt needlework and such like; but saith it is three years next May day since she came thence, and was never there since. Examined whether ever she saw coining in her uncle's house, or did help to coin there or elsewhere, she saith, No, saving that about two or three days before she came from London, her father being then come for her, he and her uncle Allen and one Gunby and others went to the Tower to see novelties there, and amongst the rest saw them coining, and was helped to lift the hammer by the coiners to stamp a tester, and gave them a tester for it. And this is all she knoweth of any particular coining.*

She further denieth that ever she had any talk with Ellen Beanland of any particular matter of coining either in her uncle's house by candlelight or otherwise, either in bed or near Tudworth or otherwise, more than the same Ellen, being her father's neighbour, might happily hear her speak of coining this 6d. in the Tower.

She further confesseth, being confronted, that the things fell forth of her purse as Ellen Beanland and she went to the wedding, and that they lay together as Ellen Beanland hath said, but remembereth nothing she told her of the coining of the tester.

1 *p.*

(ii.) *The examination of Ellen Beanland, wife of John Beanland, of Hatfield aforesaid, taken before the same the 25th day of December, 1595.*

1 *p.*

(iii.) *30 December, 1595. The examination of Anne Atkinson.*
½ *p.* (**36.** 102, 103.)

M. De Saldaigne to Otwell Smith.

1595–6, Jan. $\frac{3}{13}$.—"Je vous ay escript par ung nomme Lamy, de Dieppe, deppuis le retour d'Arnault. Ce mot est pour accompaigner la lettre que vous escript Monsr. Edmondes, par laquelle vous voirrez que je lui ay paye les 400 W. que maviez ordonne. Je luy a faict aussy bailler 4 jambons, vous remercyant derechef des aultres que mavez envoyez. Le Roy a eu advis de la venue de Monsr. Onton: quand il arrivera icy il sera le tres bien venu. Monsieur le Marischal de Bouillon est arrive ce soir. J'espere que dans la sepmaine prochaine

nous mettrons leau dans la prairie de la Fere, et que dans peu temps sa Majeste lemportera, Dieu aydant; et s'il plaist a la Royne d'Angleterre nous assister de ses forces & moyens, Je croy que le Cardinal daustriche ne fera point en ce sien voiage le fruict quil s'est promis. Je me recommande a votre bonne grace.—Fellembrai, 13 Jan. 1596."

Endorsed:—" 13 Jan. 1595, new stile."

Holograph. (**204.** 30.)

WILLIAM, EARL OF DERBY to his uncle SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 4.—According to his postscript will come to be a suitor to her Majesty himself; is not a little joyful to understand her graciousness so highly to favour his wife and himself.

Endorsed:—" 4 January, 1595."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**29.** 96.)

[MR. BODLEY to LORD BURGHLEY.]

1595-6, Jan. 4.—Upon reading his Lordship's letters of December 15, received the 28th, he spoke with Mr. Barnvelt, to win him to undertake his former offer; who answered that the state of their affairs had been notably changed, and the College of the States was waxen very jealous of his dealing in the matter, so as the second time to intermeddle in it was to hazard his credit overmuch, if it should not succeed. After two days' debate, Barnvelt answered that though many things had happened which were evident impeachments to the course he proposed, he continued in hope that to stand in good assurance of her Majesty's amity and obtain a full release of all her demands, the country might yield to some offer beyond their ability; wherein he would take pains to satisfy her Majesty by all the ways he could invent. Patience was necessary till his fellows might be wrought to allow the proposal. Barnvelt wished him to set it on foot, and he would second it, but he told him his commission would not bear that he should speak in their public assembly of any new motion as proceeding from her Majesty; but that after he had uttered her pleasure unto them, he would in general terms propose his private opinion, that he had often weighed their allegations in excuse of their refusals, and saw they might easily satisfy her Majesty without dangerous diminution of the strength of the country; after which, if in their private conference Barnvelt would provoke his colleagues to send two or three to know the means he could plot to give her Highness contentation, he would recommend such an overture as they had in communication. Had audience of the States three days ago and, after imparting his charge, delivered them his private advice that though at present her Highness seemed to say little and to wink at their dealings, yet since the matter touched her in honour in regard of her earnest and often pursuit, she would not so give it over but, when the season served, they might be troubled with the fruits of a Prince's indignation. These Spanish preparations might prove but a scarecrow that the enemy might otherwise be driven to his shifts by some notable damage, or that they might by some attempt attain a great amendment of their means; in any of which cases it would cost them very dear, so that her Majesty might perceive that it were not to ruin their country; whereas now they might prevent it with some kind presentation to be made by their Deputies, such as she might accept and they afford without impairing their estate. He was certain the country was provided of competent means for a reasonable offer, and if they would recommend it to the people with some care, it was like enough to pass without any opposition.

To what was declared in her Majesty's name, they answered that they marvelled at the sharpness of his message, when their letters had so plainly reported the state of their affairs as they thought it impossible but she would have given way to their true allegations. Touching the matter he uttered of his own proper motion, they found it very ticklish to be bruited abroad that they and he were in talk how to dissolve the contract with her Majesty and take order for reimbursement; nevertheless, they would discuss it among themselves.

His further conversation with Barnvelt, who promised to prepare the humours of his fellows, "which would be the harder because they are "not one man's children, and hardly meet in one conceit in the "weightiest causes of the country." The least contributing Provinces, as Gelderland, Overissel, Utrecht, and Groningen, are none of the stiffest in refusing a peace, and have nothing so much feeling of her Majesty's offence as Holland and Zeeland, that stand upon their traffic, and can quickly make the reckoning to how much danger they are subject if her Majesty would be drawn to make trial of her puissance. Nevertheless, because they give the law in a manner to all the rest, Barnvelt will first sound the chiefest of them, and if they will comprehend it, will make less doubt of the residue of the Provinces.

The letter further sets out the steps which Barnvelt proposed to take to further the project, which he desired might not be mentioned, and the difficulty in getting men of such jealous natures "to taste a point of such "consequence as will bereave them of the benefit of a singular treaty "with a Prince of so much power," whose aid hath maintained their estate so many years against such an enemy. Bodley thought it best to use Barnvelt alone, whose soundness of dealing he had tried for a number of years.—From the Hague, January 4, '95.

[P.S.]—They purposed to have sent Deputies to England about the first of next month, which is not now intended for the speech he delivered in her Highness's name, unless this be granted wherein he is busied.

Endorsed:—"Copie of my letter to my Lord Treasurer."

Printed almost in extenso in Birch's Memoirs, Vol. 1., pp. 361–364.

6 *pp.* (**29.** 97.)

News from Constantinople.

1595–6, Jan. 5.—1. The Turkish Army at Bellograde, 600,000 fighting men.

2. Hatvan besieged by Maximilian, and taken in sight of Giaffar Bassa, Cigal Ogli and the prince's brother, of Tartars who were sent to the rescue but durst do nothing. The inhabitants, even women and children, cruelly slain, and the castle razed because of the news of the Turk's approach.

3. The Turk came to Agria the 11 of September, encamped within a mile and a half: caused his janissaries to entrench within arquebus shot: continued battery and assault, with blowing up of mines, till the 29th. An English trumpeter and an Hungarian fled and gave notice to the Turk of the weakness of the town: the 30th, the town yielded upon condition, yet the town sacked, and the soldiers spoilt and slain, contrary to promise.

4. During this siege the Polonians discomfited the Tartarians in passing the river of Neister, the fear of which Tartarians had kept the Transylvanians from joining with Maximilian and the Hungars to succour the town.

5. Hassan Bassa left the charge of certain great ordnance to a dumb man, who was assailed by 700 Hungars, but defended his charge, and although he received his death wound, yet lived till he had delivered the same to the Turk's hands.

6. About the 2 of October, Giaffar Bassa and Velli Bassa with 6000 Turks discomfited by the Christians.

7. The 5 of October, the Turk with his army came within sight of the Christians, and at the passing of a small river found resistance, where the Turk himself was within shot of the ordnance all the day, and at night retired, losing 6 field pieces.

8. 16 October, the Christians ordered their battle. The Turks thinking they had been retired passed the river, but the Christians meeting them with a warlike and resolute march, made them retire over the river and pursued them; gaven an assault on the Turk who fled, the great Turk standing in the gate of his pavilion and beholding all the disorder. The Christians took the Turk's artillery and treasure, being 70 chests of gold, and fell to spoil the tents; two parts of three of the Turk's army flying. But the Grand Signor stood firm. Hassan Bassa and Cigal Ogli who had the rearward, came to the succour, and put the Christians to the sword whom they found intending the spoil, and therewithal assailing the body of the Christian army.

9. The Christian horsemen ran away and abandoned the foot to the mercy of the enemy, so as none escaped; the ordnance taken, with strange pieces of artillery and carriage; the number of Christians slain, 30,000; of Turks, 3,000.

10. A description of the conditions of the Tartar.

11. The ambassador's loss of horse and camels in his return to Bellograde.

12. His answer to slanders.

13. His service in hindering Spanish proceedings there.

14. The reasons of his flight on the day of battle.

15. The reasons of his journey to the wars with the Turks.

16. His request for satisfying Mr. Bate.

17. The Persian ambassador entered Constantinople with a present. The French Ambassador has delivered his, so as none is behind but her Majesty and the King of Polonia.

18. The Turk hath received Michael, Prince of Wallachia, into favour. The Prince of Transylvania sueth for the like.

19. 4,000 soldiers sent by the Emperor to disturb the repairing of Buda, Agria, Solnok and Hatvan, overthrown.

20. The cover of Mahomet's tomb sent from Mecca.

21. The names of principal persons taken prisoners.

Endorsed:—"5 Jan. 1596. Extract out of Mr. Barton's letter from Constantinople."

(37. 42.)

Sir Edward Norreys to the Earl of Essex.

1595-6, Jan. 5.—No man can have a greater feeling of the trouble of my mind in this exceeding villanous slander raised upon me than your lordship, who know by yourself how much the reputation and honour of a man doth master every other affection. The discourse is too long to be written, and unpleasing; I beseech you to give credit to Captain Smyth, and out of your honourable conceit, not only of me but of all honest men, so to favour the course that I have held, that this bearer may be despatched in such sort that I may comfort myself in

hope of satisfaction of my name by the punishment of those villains which have been the authors of the slander.—Ostend, this 5 January, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* **(171. 47.)**

THE QUEEN to the LORD MAYOR AND COMMONALTY OF LONDON.

1595–6, Jan. 7.—We have understood by our Council that you have sent certain committees of our city of London with a full declaration of your readiness to provide twelve good ships and two pinnaces, to be used in service this year coming, wherein although former experience hath so sufficiently taught you how willingly we do employ both our own private treasure and all other contributions for the defence of our people, as in this case your charge tendeth to no other end than to provide for your own preservation, yet finding by report of our Council in general with what willingness and freedom of spirit the same is granted, and more particularly by our Admiral, with how good and substantial an equipage the said number shall be set forth, we must confess that the manner hereof doth so much please us as we are desirous that by this our own writing notice may be taken of our gracious acceptation, and thanks returned to you all. And by authority hereof, we do give you warrant for providing and setting forth the said ships with all things thereto belonging, and do command you to follow therein the directions of our Admiral of England from time to time.

Endorsed:—"To the Lord Maior and his brethren and the Commonalty of London, 7 January 1595."

Draft. 1¼ *pp.* **(29. 101.)**

CLAUDE DE LA TREMOUILLE to the [EARL OF ESSEX].

1595–6, Jan. 7.—Touts les gens de bien ont creu que si vos advis eussent esté suyvis, que nous eussions eu l'assistance que la necessite present requeroit; mais je croy que le temps fera cognoistre combien ils sont utiles pour vostre estat, et pour le nostre, et d'entretenir la guerre commencée, et que pour cest effect vous y apportiez ce que monstre requerir l'utilite commune, que vous cognoissez si clairement que de vous en representer les raisons il seroit vous dire ce que vous scavez mieulx que nul autre. Parmy les bons François, ceux de la religion ont un particulier interest qui estiment partie de leur repos consister au trouble de celuy qui ne peult avoir paix sans nostre dommage. Je croy que si vous et le Pais Bas traictes ensemble avec nous, il s'en tireroit plus de solidité et de seureté pour nous de la religion, qui ne peuvent que s'augmenter en ceste guerre. Nous sommes en estat d'avoir pour ennemy Monsr. d'Espernon, qui tient des places que nous desirions plustost entre vos mains qu'entre les siennes. Si vous nous assistes contre le Roy d'Espaigne, les conseils de le ruyner n'auront telle force, la ruine duquel nous est souhaitable. Cest le seul qui a au milieu de nos villes des moyens qui nous pourront faire un jour beaucoup de mal et qui ne luy peuvent estre aultres qui ne nous demeurent. Travailles y, Monsieur, je vous supplie bien humblement.

Endorsed:—"Copye of Monsr. de la Tremouille's letter to my lord. Received by H. Wotton, 7 January, 1595."

[*See* Birch's Memorials, i. p. 396.]

1 *p.* **(171. 48.)**

R. Douglas to his uncle, Archibald Douglas.

1595–6, Jan. 8.—I am assured you marvel that being so long time passed now since I came from you, yet you have received no word back again from me, and condemn me either of negligence, or marvel what else should be the cause thereof. It is of truth that upon the twenty-fifth of last month, weary and extremely weather-beaten as ever I was or almost any man could be in travel, came I to my father's house, where, in place of comfort and rest whereof I had great mister, I found a poor desolate family, my father—whom of late before God had called to His mercy—even but buried upon the Sunday before my return, my mother and all the poor house all begotten and woebegone, which at my coming received [me] as if she had sorrowed nothing before. Then, albeit I had as great need of comfort as any of them, who was that unfortunate as to come home so near his death, and yet not that happy to have come before it and received his last blessing, yet forgetting or at least putting up for a season my private sorrow, I was forced to begin to comfort my poor mother, whom for her weak constitution of body, now far more weakened by her fasting and extraordinary sorrow and care, I fear I shall not have long to comfort, or to be a stay and help to our poor afflicted family. Yet of necessity and for that natural duty whereby I am bound to her, I stayed with her two days, comforting her and giving her the best reasons I could to be contented with God's will, which he had manifested and declared after so long delay. Thereafter, not without great difficulty, I obtained her licence to go west towards his Majesty, whom I found preoccupied with a number of lies and false informations made against both you and me, so that divers would have dissuaded me at the first to have gone towards his Highness, until I had caused others to deal with him and prepare him before. But carrying an upright and sound conscience, and assured that I had not offended his Majesty, but by the contrary done him good service, I would not be stayed, but went directly unto him, and had at the first above an hour's conference with his Highness; so that as clouds or mist vanish away at the sunrising, so all these false impressions were put out of his mind after I had "cossned" a while with his Grace upon the matters I had to deliver unto him, and deduced to him the causes of my long stay there. It were long to set down to you in this letter all the conference, for the matter I delivered ye remember, I know, sufficiently, which proceeded all from yourself; the rest, of his Highness' part, was either yielding to that which I propounded—as unto the most part he did, finding it grounded upon great wisdom and policy—or else, interrogations of the particular state of that country, whereintill I satisfied his Majesty the best way my small judgment could. Other matters, whereof either of before he was otherwise informed, or else he thought not altogether according to his reason, his answer was that either he would confer more upon that hereafter, or else advise upon it at greater length. Three sundry days, and every day above two hours, had I conference with his Majesty, albeit it was in the heat of his greatest affairs, wherein, for the weal and quietness of his state and country, as for the particular of his crown and living, he is presently continually occupied from morning to night, and yet I have not delivered all the particulars ye gave me. Our last conference was upon the first of this instant, which I brake off, being unable to stand or to remain at Court any longer for my old disease which, contracted in my journey by cold and evil weather, and since my return by particular grief and lack of rest being augmented, since that day has compelled me to keep my chamber, not without great pain and unquietness. Before

my coming the provost of Edinburgh, and Mr. David Foullis in his company, was directed ambassador to her Majesty, and almost ready to take his journey; but I think the matters I delivered have stayed him as yet, and so soon as I can go abroad, I will deal particularly, both with his Majesty and some of his Council, and with the gentleman himself, for staying of that journey altogether, for many causes which I leave to you to imagine, for ye know how unmeet it were at this time. This is the effect and sum of that I have as yet dealt into with his Majesty, who thinks himself not a little obliged to your grave and wise advertisements, as ye will have the proof hereafter. As to all other things which ye craved, I doubt nothing in grace of God, so soon as I may go abroad and wait upon them, but I shall obtain them to you without any great difficulty, so well do I find both his Majesty and Council affected at this time towards you. The only stay will be upon my part, who now, by the death of my father, having a burthen without profit laid upon me, which in conscience and duty towards my sisters and brethren I cannot refuse, will be compelled to leave this town for a space, and go "eist" for taking order, both with such things as may fall in question betwixt my mother and eldest brother, as also for other things which by my father's death are fallen to the rest of my brethren and sisters, for whom I must have a care to see an equal division amongst them; and so they may be contented, I protest I shall willingly give over all my particular interest, for alas! it will all be but a small thing and then divided amongst so many. But be assured this travail and burthen whereunto I am tied, shall hinder me very little from doing of any other thing whereintill I may do you service, as you shall have proof if God spare my life but until your happy return in this country, which is the principal thing I aim at.

As for the estate of this country, I thank God for it, I never saw so good appearance of good as at this hour, for I perceive his Majesty has, since the death of the Chancellor, begun to take a deeper sight of the state of his country and his own than he did before, and sees now how far both this country and he has been misgoverned; and therefore, not giving the credit to any particular persons, his Highness sees matters himself both devised and executed, so that first he has begun both wisely and gravely at the taking away of all discords and factions about his court, which by the policy of some were nourished of purpose to hold him in disquietness. So that he has agreed the Queen with the Earl of Mar, and him with the Master of Glamis and Buccleuch and Sesforde; and for avoiding of any stir that their being at court might produce, all them who has with daily business to follow the court or some office there, he has commanded to retire them to their own dwelling-places. The next care has been to agree and take up other deadly feuds in the country betwixt noblemen and gentlemen, wherein his Highness' travails has been marvellously blessed, so that within a month it is thought there shall not be a deadly feud in all Scotland. But because one of the greatest abuses within this country was the not putting to execution of the lords' decrees, and many "bangstairs" cared not for hearing, his Majesty has commanded all men who has decrees and letters of hearing thereupon, and fears not to get execution, to bring their letters to him, and he shall see them satisfied; whereupon, ye will not believe what marvellous obedience followed, and parties who never looked for justice have obtained all they could crave; so that before the latter end of this month, it is assuredly believed there shall not be in all this country one person lying at the "heue" as was but over common heretofore. And then, because the Borders were altogether troubled with broken men and thieves, both in England and

Scotland, he has first begun at the Merse, appointing a justice court there by commission to the Lord Hume, assisted by Wederburne of Aitonne, which is begun to the great terror of all thieves and broken men, and is thought shall be rigorously followed forth. The like order is to be taken with all the rest of the borders; and for the west, the Lord Herries, Drumlanrich, and Johnstone are all in close ward until sufficient order be taken amongst them. His Highness is likewise presently occupied with reducing of his own patrimony and casualties to a better state, which, by the greed and negligence of his officers, has been miserably dissipated; so that there is good hope it shall be reduced to that state that his Highness may live honourably thereupon. I need not to write unto you of the care he has taken to arm and train his subjects, principally them remaining next unto all the coast sides, in case of any foreign invasion, for I know ye heard of it sufficiently of before. However it be, and albeit his behaviour has made all princes to be his friends, and that he needs not to fear any invasion in his country, yet his Majesty thinks it good policy not to be sleeping when neighbour princes are in arms, and therefore, whatsoever should fall out, his resolution is to have twenty thousand men ready armed and to be brought together upon a "sudainite" whenas any matter occurs. And because it is necessary for his Majesty not only to have his country well governed at home, but also to be strengthened with foreign friendship, and be sufficiently advertised of the intention of other princes, principally at this time when great matters are thought to be in working, therefore his Majesty is to directly presently a gentleman of good account to the King of France, as well to enter in more strict friendship with him, as also to concur with him to help to pacify his country, and if another peace shall be treated, that his Majesty may see it be not prejudicial to him; and to do this his Majesty is secretly invited by letters from that state. Many persuasions have been used and are daily used unto him to begin some dealing with Spain; and some who are no enemies to that country [England] think it very meet, as the time is now, as well to know and learn that King his intention and "preparatiffs" and whither they tend, as also to divert him from invading that whereunto after her Majesty he is the only just heir. But this is not as yet concluded, but for my part I think—and so I am also quietly advertised—that it shall go forward; but yet I know, if he shall be moved to follow that course, the principal mean shall be the hope to do good to that country that way. Albeit he wants not daily persuasions and great offers to move him against that state, I pray God her Majesty and Council may take so honourable a course with his Highness that he may have just occasion to be their only friend, and that he may be so dealt with that he may have a sufficient reason to give to other princes his friends why he ought and should be only friend to her Majesty.

This is the principal matter I had to write to your Lordship at this time, requesting you to excuse this long delay, for, being distasted as I am, with great difficulty could I write at this time. Hereafter I shall advertise you more frequently albeit my address be failed, for Captain Carvell is by commandment gone to Carlisle, there to lie in garrison with his band, and this I have directed to the postmaster, to whom I pray you cause send a command for receiving and safe sending up of my letters.—Edinburgh, this 8 of January, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 4½ *pp.* (**33.** 23.)

Auditor JOHN HILL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Jan. 9.—Upon a warrant, signed by Sir John Fostescue, received yesterday afternoon by John Shaw, a messenger of her

Majesty's Chamber, has made forth the particular here enclosed.—At London, this 9 January, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**29.** 102.)

ROGER SMITH and HENRY WATSON.

1595–6, Jan. 10.—Recognizance in 100*l.* to appear before the Lord Treasurer on or before February 8 next, to answer such matters as shall be objected against them.—Alnwick, Northumberland, 10 January, 38 Elizabeth.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**29.** 110.)

JANE CARVELL to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1595–6, Jan. 10.—In the absence of her husband, presently employed with his company in her Majesty's service upon the west borders near Carlisle, troubles him with these lines. Received this day a packet directed to him from Mr. Richard Douglas, and with the advice of Postmaster Shafto acquainted Mr. Governor with it, who said it should pass away unto him with the next packet for her Majesty's affairs. If it comes not with such expedition as he expected, he must procure a warrant from the Council that his letters may presently pass as they come.—Berwick, 10 January, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ⅔ *p.* (**29.** 111.)

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595–6, Jan. 10.—In reply to Cecil's courteous letter can only protest his devotion. Learns from beyond sea that the "L" had arrived at Middleburgh and left for Antwerp, where he will have arrived in time; for the coming of the Cardinal approaches, who was already in Burgundy. They write that on his way he had hoped to make himself master of Geneva, but the plot was discovered and the traitors within the city taken. Another plot in Marseilles had a similar result and his partisans "cioe un Consolo et suo figlio Casotti" are slain. These are good lessons for the King of France. Letters from Spain of 6 Dec. reported that the King had ordered the ships of war to meet at La Crogna and Sant Andera to take in munitions and provisions. They said the armada was for Brittany; but it behoves us to be watchful. Mondragonè, castellan of Antwerp, has died suddenly.—Badb[urham], 10 Jan. 1595.

Italian. Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**171.** 49.)

JOHN LEE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595–6, Jan. 11.—Is constrained to importune him by the unkind proceedings of Mr. William Cholmley, now one of Lord Burghley's retinue, late her Majesty's ward, whose committee, with Thomas Buskell, his brother in law, now deceased, he was constrained by his lordship's appointment to be. Mr. Cholmley refuseth to compound for his marriage, being full two years since he came of age. The suit commenced in the names of Buskell and Lee two years ago, was referred to Mr. Attorney to hear and determine in his chamber, where it was proved Lee might have had for the marriage 1,400*l.* Mr. Attorney reported to Lord Burghley, who thought him worthy to have 500*l.*, and said he would make an end between them. But by reason of the suit he

made to Cecil and his father for the place he now enjoys, he forbore to press his lordship therein, hoping to agree with Cholmley otherwise; moreover, Mr. Auditor Conniers, grandfather to Cholmley's wife, when he took the "remayne" at the Tower, entreated him to forbear, and he would make a final end between them; but Cholmley will yield to no agreement but such as is made by his lordship. Prays his assistance. Did ever offer Cholmley to abate 100*l.* of his part of the price he might have had for his marriage.

Endorsed:—"11 January, 1595."

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**29.** 112.)

GERARD LOWTHER, junior, to MR. JOHN STANHOPE, one of her Majesty's Privy Chamber.

1595–6, Jan. 12.—Half my suit being taken from me, the unexpected delay in the rest, with my lord's continuing backwardness, promise small hope of recompence to my daily increasing charge and former losses, and especially in that her Majesty's most gracious disposition hath twice without effect been long since signified to his honour. Wherefore pardon my burdensome fortunes to pray once more your over laboured favour in bringing me to any end without too much disgrace.—London, 12 January, '95.

Holograph. ⅔ *p.* (**29.** 113.)

PHILIP II., KING OF SPAIN, to the EARL OF TYRONE.

1595–6, Jan. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{2}$.—Learns, by letters and otherwise, his exertions in the Catholic cause against the English who would extinguish it. Encourages him to proceed, and promises that he shall not lack assistance. Credence for the bearer.—Madrid, 22 Jan. 1596.

Endorsed in the same hand:—"Received at Liffer, at the hands of Alonso Cobos, 15 May, 1596."

Copy. Latin. 1 *p.* (**37.** 87.)

Another copy of this is in the Public Record Office, State Papers, Ireland, Vol. CXC., 6 *v.*

SIR HENRY UNTON'S MISSION to the KING OF FRANCE.

1595–6, Jan. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{2}$.—"The French King's answer to Mr. Unton": that, having experience of the Queen's friendship both before and since his coming to the throne, in the extreme peril of his province of Picardy during his Lyons journey he frankly asked her assistance, as his Council at Paris had already done; trusting to have it the rather as Picardy lies so near England, and as he himself, having left his army behind in order to come quicker, was not in a position to appear before the enemy. If he presumed too far the Queen must blame her own goodness which encouraged it. Learning that the state of her realm will not permit her to succour him, he has undertaken the siege of this place of La Fere with more courage than means; but, not wishing to draw a profit from her to her hurt, he desists from his suit for succour and will seek other remedies. The Queen need not have sent Mr. Unton to excuse her refusal; for though he has acquitted himself well, he has said nothing but what the secretary Edmondes had already represented, and can only have the same answer. Still it seems strange that the Queen should now propose a conference of their servants, after

having before refused it and represented, by Edmondes, that it would be better to have their affairs managed by a single person whom she would shortly send; for it looks like wishing to gain time and keep him in hope, the very way to ruin him when he has a powerful enemy ready to invade his realm, as he will have on the arrival of the Cardinal of Austria, and will need men and means and not conferences, treaties delays. But for the King's trust in the Queen's good will and Unton's integrity, the mission would have rather caused suspicion than pleasure, and would only have served to increase the jealousy which France has begun to conceive at the cooling of the Queen's assistance at the very time of the Cardinal's arrival with reinforcements of men and money; whereas the treaties between the two crowns bind them to help each other in case of invasion, the confirmation of which treaties the King has often vainly asked, by M. de Beauvoir, his ambassador. The only answer the King can make to Mr. Unton, therefore, is, that in the peril of his kingdom he will employ such means as God shall give him, and that, as to his promise sent to the Queen by Mr. Wilkes in A.D. 1593, which was followed by another from her—not to make peace with the enemy without mutual consent—he will do his best to keep it, but as the said promise also bound them to mutual assistance, it were reasonable that his good sister should not leave him with the whole burden of the war, as she has done for some time, and it must be understood that he is not bound to things beyond his power, and that the safety of his realm is dearer to him than life.—Folembray, 22 Jan. 1596. *Signatures, copied, of Henry and De Neufville.*

Endorsed:—"A copy of the Counselle answer to my negociation."
French. 4 *pp.* (**37.** 92.)

A modern copy of the same, headed, "Jan. 22, Henry IV. to Queen Elizabeth, translated."
(**133.** 143.)

Translation of a portion of the above in a modern hand.
1 *p.* (**49.** 4d.)

ROBERT BOWES, AMBASSADOR to SCOTLAND.

1595–6, Jan. 13.—Warrant to Lord Burghley, High Treasurer of England, and Sir John Fortescue, knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for a grant to Robert Bowes, Ambassador to the King of Scots, of an estate in fee farm of lands and tenements to the yearly value of 40*l.*, being no entire manors nor of any of the ancient possessions of the Crown, nor of the Duchy of Cornwall or Principality of Wales, and also of a lease in reversion of like lands of the yearly value of 40*l.*—Manor of Richmond, 13 January, 38 Eliz.
Sign Manual. Privy seal. 1 *p.* (**173.** 29.)

"THOMAS MASCOLL" (Mr. Wyat) to "MR. WILLIAM LEWSON" (Sir Robert Cecil).

1595–6, Jan. 15.—I came to Mantes the 10 January, where I found the drum sounding to take up pioneers to go to La Fere, the old having been discharged by reason of the great sickness which was among them. When I came to Poyssy I understood that the Prince of Condé had been at mass the 7th and 9th only, and was to go the 11th, being Sunday, openly to St. Germain's church, which I stayed to see, and saw him go

accompanied with his governor, the Marquis of Pisany, and a great train of gentlemen which came from Paris of purpose to accompany him. I also met 18 coaches going thither as I went to Paris. It is here reported for truth that the King hath executed the governor of Beaumond for suffering certain horses laden with powder and salt to enter La Fere through his quarter; but such gentlemen as came lately from the camp heard nothing thereof. There was a Spanish gentleman and his man executed the 9th of this month at Paris on the wheel, who confessed that they came to murther Don Perez, and denied that they had either charge or intent to touch the person of the King. The ambassador arrived at La Fere the 7th of this month, and, as it is generally spoken by such as came from the camp, had very cold entertainment, and that the King should say, his embassage heard, that he looked for satisfaction of his demands rather than that he heard, and that he was not so petty a companion as to be played withal so apparently; and divers other words of discontent in the hearing of many. Whether the ambassador were present or no I could not learn. The ambassadors that were despatched are not yet gone, neither goeth any for Spain, but there is one gone to the Duke of Savoy, who is a mean between the two Kings for the peace, which is apparently sought by the French, who of all sorts and conditions importune the King to accept any reasonable conditions. The Pope's nuncio is daily looked for here. The Duke D'Epernon, being in Bruniole and in terms to yield himself to the King's obedience, was blown up with powder as he sat by the fire in his chamber, and divers gentlemen with him. The first post brought news that he was dead, but the news which came sithence to the court is that he was blown in his chair forty paces off and there found sore bruised and one of his hands torn in pieces; and this day the news at the palace was that he died of that hurt. The manner was thus; they of the town conveyed certain sacks of powder into a vault under his chamber among the corn there laid in for his provision, and therewith blew him up.

There sallied out of La Fere some fifty horse in the night hoping to escape, but were all slain and taken. The French that survived the King hanged, and sent the Spaniards back into the town.—From Paris, 15 January, 1595, *stilo antiquo*.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Wyat to my master [Sir Robert Cecil] by the name of Maskall. From Paris. Received at London the 7th of February and answered the same day."

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**29.** 122.)

James Dillon to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Jan. 15.—Necessity from the backward estate my father left me in so urgeth me that gladly I would move her Highness to grant me in fee farm the reversion of 50*l.* only of such lands as I hold of her for 60 years, omitting altogether the motion of exchange: wherein I will never proceed unless you stand my good friend and recommend my suit to your father. Upon your favour I erect all my hopes.—From the Middle Temple, 15 January, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**29.** 123.)

Sir Philip Butler to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Jan. 15.—I beseech you continue your loving good will now, and be my friend unto your father in furthering my suit concerning the

payment of such money as I am indebted to her Majesty, for some convenient time for payment; if I cannot obtain thus much I mean with all speed possible to make payment, to which if I be forced with haste, I shall punish myself by making of waste.—15 January, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**29.** 124.)

WILLIAM TALLENTIRE, and ROBERT his son, to THE QUEEN.

1595–6, Jan. 15.—Pray for leases in reversion for their services, the former as gunner for great ordnance, the latter as gentleman of the Queen's Chapel.—Undated.

Note by Dr. Julius Cæsar, that the Queen refers the matter to the Lord Treasurer.—15 Jan. 1595.

½ *p.* (1404.)

M. MONTMARTIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595–6, Jan. $\frac{15}{25}$.—There has been a truce in Brittany for four months, but to all appearance M. de Mercœur will remain firm and bound to the wishes of the King of Spain. The deputies of the clergy of France made yesterday a long harangue to the King, in which there were three principal points; the happy success of his affairs since his conversion, that benefices be only given to ecclesiastical persons, and that all those of the religion, called by them "of the new opinion," be altogether excluded; the Bishop of Mans spoke for them. M. de Bouillon has to-day gone to Limousin. M. de la Trimoulle has charge to make war in Saintonge against the Duc d'Epernon. The army of the Cardinal of Austria in the Low Countries and the great preparations of the King of Spain make people fear some grand enterprise in the spring. If the war continue, their province will soon be under the tyranny of the Spaniard.—Before La Fere, 25 Jan. 1596.

Holograph. French. 2 *pp.* (**30.** 22.)

GEORGE, EARL OF CUMBERLAND to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595–6, Jan. 16.—I did undoubtedly believe these stormy and contrary winds (against which there is no possibility for man to work) would not have left any expectation of my being farther than I am; but since it is thought otherwise, let this satisfy you. Upon my credit there are many poor men whose living is only trading in small barks along the shore, and may, being able to put into every creek, adventure when great ships dare not, hath lain laden this six weeks and cannot get 10 leagues to the westward, but still put back. As it doth not a little grieve [me] (that have at no small charge prepared these ships to do her Majesty service) to have it thought I would lose the least opportunity in effecting it, so the conceit of my spoiling Flemings heartily troubleth me, to think (never yet having run that course) I should now be no better thought of. This only comforteth me, my actions shall clear all these unjust informations and hereafter discredit what those reporters speak of me. I have received her Majesty's warrant for strengthening my last commission; it doth appoint to return by the end of March, which, if God permit, I will not fail of, except her Majesty allow further liberty, which I think may be for her service.

Since coming hither I met a man born in Hamburgh, who hath two brothers gone masters of the ships that went about Ireland with the King's provisions, and undoubtadly assures me they came out of Lisbon

the latter end of March rich laden; besides nigh the same time there comes thither another fleet from Hamburgh. This man, though it cost me dear, I have got to go with me, and he biddeth me strike off his head if I meet them not; so I will stay upon the coast for them, which without her Majesty's further leave I dare not do, though great pity it were to miss them. Wherefore I pray you let me receive her Highness' pleasure by your letter. In all humbleness I beseech you present my humble duty to her sacred Majesty, for whose service I desire only to live.—From aboard the *Malis-Scourge*, 16 January, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**29.** 125.)

Ottwell Smyth to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, Jan. 16.—I being at Rouen told the Duke de Montpensier how I was going for England, so [he] desired me to carry this letter to you; and because I have some business here for fifteen days, I have sent you the letter enclosed. As yet the river is not stopped before La Fere; I fear that siege will wear out the King, for victuals for the King's army groweth very scarce, and no forage for the horses left. Yet the King doth determine to weary them out and to famish them. The Cardinal d'Autriche is arrived in Flanders with 8,000 men. Enclosed I send you a letter M. de Incarvylle hath written, wherein he writes me he hath paid Mr. Edmonds 400 crowns at my request, so that now he oweth me 1,000 crowns which will be 600 crowns more than her Majesty's allowance, which I would not have advanced but by your commandment. I desire that the 600 crowns may be paid to Humfray Basse, for I have great need of it. The governor of this town and all the gentlemen be very sorry for the death of Sir Roger Williams. —Dieppe, 16 January, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**171.** 50.)

Thomas, Lord Burgh to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, Before Jan. 17.—I have presumed to accompany my wishes with a present such as these countries can afford, where there is nothing civil among them; and these arms which I send you are more to yield you a figure of my profession, wherein I will do you service before all the world, than that either they be worth to come into your armoury, or to be adventured of me, if I did not know you will make interpretation as I mean, which is to draw my sword and take up any weapon when you point with your finger. I will see you before Candlemas. Sir Robert Cecil has written unto me that her Majesty is pleased I shall come over at Candlemas. I have advanced to Captain Conway the 50 men of increase in Sir Thomas Morgan's company, which I intend (if I can be quit of Fowks) to Captain Tirwhit. Both these preferred were shot, following me at Grolle. Sir Fernando Gorges, since I last wrote to you, hath set me at liberty to bestow the lieutenancy, which I should have been glad he had enjoyed, if not to his hindrance, whose better employment is worthily conferred on him. In my last I wrote whom I purposed to substitute. Him I have now placed.—*Undated.*

Endorsed:—"L. Burgh, rec. 17 Jan. 1595."

1 *p.* (**204.** 31.)

Honger v. Vermayden and de Mallines.

1595–6, Jan. 17—Petition to Sir Robert Cecil by H. Honger, merchant of Amsterdam, showing that having three years past appointed Guilliam Vermayden and Garrett de Mallines, merchant strangers, his

factors, and provided them with money for buying of goods out of the great Spanish carrick, first 2,000*l.*, afterwards 3,000*l.* more, and then 5,000*l.*, and finally, shooting the one arrow after another, by their sinister persuasions and allurements transported to this realm 18,620*l.* sterling, which was delivered into their hands. Which sum they did for the most part employ unto their own use, and Honger, coming into this realm for recovering his money, recommended by the States General of the United Provinces to the Council, was by them arrested by a writ *ne exeas regnum* for 28,000*l.* sterling, thinking to commit him to prison by want of surety, because he was a stranger; and in like manner they arrested his *commis* or deputy for 31,000*l.*, to the end he might no more prosecute this matter, all which arrestments were by his Honour's order released. All this notwithstanding, he has continually pursued his just causes about three years; had them first examined by arbitrators, secondly heard by her Majesty's Masters of Requests above a year and a half past, thirdly by trial and course of law, fourthly before auditors appointed for hearing the accounts, and fifthly, Vermayden and Mallines have been condemned by verdicts and judgments of the Queen's Bench to him in above 5,200*l.* sterling.

Vermayden and Mallines have in most subtle and covert manner made secret conveyances and gifts of all their wealth unto their friends and several unknown persons, and do their traffic in strange countries with the suppliant's money upon other men's names, and of the profits thereof maintain themselves in prison, in riotous sort, meaning nothing less than to satisfy him of his true and just debts, and boast to reverse by new commissions and sinister practices all he has heretofore recovered and make him spend twenty times more money than hitherto it has cost him, and they brag they have dispended against him in these two years above 700*l.* sterling of his money; all which practices tend in contempt and to the defrauding of justice. And because they do, in his absence, trouble and importune his Honour and other the Lords of the Council to have a new commission and be relieved of the former solemn proceedings, notwithstanding they are both condemned in prison and upon execution, and allege their imprisonment for money lawfully paid for him unto the Earl of Cumberland, Sir Walter Ralegh, Sir Horatio Palavicino, Knights, and the Master Garbler of London, all which they have heretofore alleged, when they have been corporally present, assisted by their attorneys, solicitors, and four, five, or six serjeants and councillors, that it may please him to forbear to admit any more such their complaints, or else vouchsafe that the suppliant be made privy and cited *ad contradicendum*.

The names of the councillors, solicitors, and attorneys to the suppliant: Aug. de Colenar; J. E. his assign, lodged in Merchant Taylors', *alias* Mourasters' school; John Haryes of the Inner Temple, Councillor; John Williams, attorney in the Queen's Bench, in Coleman Street, his *procurator ad lites*; James Sutton in Lime Street, his solicitor.

Endorsed:—"17 Jan. 1595, Doctor Coleman to my master."

Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**30.** 2.)

[Sir Henry Union] to the Queen.

1595–6, Jan. 17.—Giving a detailed account of his private audience with the King of France in his cabinet.—Coussy, 17 January, 1595.

Endorsed:—"Doble of her Majesties letter."

Unsigned. 5⅓ *pp.* (**171.** 55.)

[*See* Murdin's State Papers, pp. 707 to 711, *where the letter is printed in extenso, but instead of* "and changing of the matter of conference" *as there given, read* "and hanging off from the matter, &c."; *instead of* "ominous teeth," *read* "envious teeth"; *and instead of* "misreportes," *read* "misreporters"; *also add* "succours" *before* "volentary," *and read* "and so ended abruptly being weary of farther discourse," *instead of* "without further discourse."]

Sir Henry Unton to Lord Burghley.

1595–6, Jan. [17].—Giving a detailed account of his interviews with the King of France and members of his Council, &c., his views as to the state of affairs, and general information.—Coussy, [17] January, 1595.

Endorsed:—"Doble of my Lord Treasurer's letter."

Unsigned. 6 *pp.* (**171.** 52.)

[*See* Murdin's State Papers, *pp.* 701 *to* 706, *where the letter is printed in extenso, but read* "I found myself very much choked with the said answer" *instead of* "provoked with the said answer."]

Sir Henry Unton to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, Jan. 17.—Letter beginning, "If your lordship consider how weary I am with my tedious dispatch."—Coussy, 17 January, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**171.** 51.)

[*See* Murdin's State Papers, p. 706, *where it is printed in extenso*, and Birch's Memorials, i. 397.]

Jo. Battista Giustiniano to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Jan. $\frac{17}{27}$.—Received last night, from Mr. Horatio, the accompanying packet in reply to Cecil's letter about Sugdon's complaint, with instructions to remit all to Cecil and pay the 58*l.* if necessary. He sent another letter by Mr. Fortescue a little before. Desires a letter to Sugdon to proceed no further, as the matter shall be settled. Letters are come from Flanders. At Antwerp everything is in suspense for the coming of the Cardinal who is already in Luxemburg.—London, 27 Jan., 1596.

Endd.:—"1595."

Holograph. Italian. 1 *p.* (**30.** 27.)

The Privy Council to the Collectors of the Subsidy in the county of Leicester.

1595–6, Jan. 18.—The sheriff and justices of peace of their county have warrant to demand such sums from them out of the collections of her Majesty's subsidy and tenths and fifteenths as may suffice to pay for the provisions taken up in that county for victualling the navy. Require them to comply.—From the Court at Richmond, 18 January, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**29.** 127.)

Philip Honyman to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Jan. 18.—Long expected answer of a letter from Lord Burghley which he has received by Cecil's, the contents of which he has

accomplished. The bearer goes in the good ship *John Bonaventure*, and is accompanied by a honest man. Has followed his order in all points. Has kept him seven months at his own cost; if his going be for good, requires but his charges. Has directed him to his brother, who will accompany him unto Burghley.—From Bayonne, 18 January, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**29.** 128.)

Sir Walter Ralegh to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Jan. 18.—Since the writing of my last letter, wherein I acquainted your Honour of Mr. Stanton's mischance, I have since learned and do very well know by examination that Fitz James strake the said gentleman and offered him "indurable" wrong before the fray, and further it is very assured that Mr. Stanton had no weapon about him when he was assaulted by Fitz James, who also was known to be a very quarrelsome young man, and, on the contrary, Mr. Stanton ever known and reputed for very honest, civil and of modest carriage towards all men. I have been moved by divers of the better sort to make known unto your Honour the innocency of the gentleman and to be farther a suitor unto you in his behalf, that it might please you to favour him.—Weymouth, this 18 of January.

Endorsed:—"18 Jan., 1595."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**30.** 1.)

Petition of Gyles de Vishcher.

1595–6, Jan. 18.—The Queen granted him a licence to transport iron ordnance. The losses of himself and partners thereby. By the licence, Robert Sackville, son of Lord Buckhurst, was to gain yearly 900*l.* and had in two years 1,300*l.* and more. He being in danger for money taken up, Sackville persuaded him to confess an action of 800*l.*, and thereby spoiled him of his goods and letters patent and imprisoned him, and, having the letters patent, now ships ordnance. Prays for redress.

Endorsed:—Jan. 18, 1595.

½ *p.* (6.)

Sir Henry Lee to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Jan. 19.—Your father having a good while since bestowed on my kinsman, Mr. John Lee, the wardship of one Chomlee, at his earnest request, being very straightly urged by his creditors, I entered into bond for him in 550*l.*, having for my security the moiety of the benefit of the wardship made over to me. Part of this sum was due to one Ballet, of London, lately deceased, whose widow is married to Dene Wood, and my bond put in suit, like to be recovered. Having called upon my kinsman for my discharge, he answered he cannot as yet compound with the ward, finding him obstinate, and that he had lately written to you craving your help for the composition. I beseech you further it what you may to a speedy end. In my knowledge my kinsman was offered 1400*l.* for his marriage in two sundry places, and yet offered to agree for his moiety for 600*l.* which the ward hath refused, and hath held him off two years since he came out of his wardship; an evil example which I thought not amiss to make known to you.—From my chamber, 19 January, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**29** 103.)

The Queen to The King of France.

[1595-6, Jan. 19.]—Mon trescher frere, Si l'esprit d'un defunct pourra fascher une ame respirante, j'aurois peur que le feu Roi Antoine (a qui Dieu pardonne l'ame) ne me poursuivit en tous lieux si je ne m'acquittois de sa derniere requeste, qui me chargeoit, pour toute affection que lui portys, de vous ramentevoir après sa mort des honorables offres qui lui feistes en son vivant, et qu'il vous plairoit de les accomplir es personnes de ses orphans et fils, que je confesse être office qui est digne de tel prince qui n'oubliera, je m'asseure, les desirs de tel qui pour soi-même ne pourra rendre de graces, mais ne laissérez non obstant d'être couronné de vraie glorie qui sonnera la trombe de vôtre honneur. Je ne suis si oultrecuydante de vous proposer qui vous convient faire, mais me remets a vôtre mûre jugement ce que cognoistres mieux seier [*sic*] vôtre estat, en ayant plus de connoissance que quelque autre en pourra juger. Seulement me quittant de ma charge, je vous supplie traiter si bien ce desolé prince qu'il sache qui en a escript, et l'ayez en vos bonnes graces.

Endorsed:—"Copy of her Majesty's letter to the French king by the Prince of Portugal. 19° Januarii, 1595."

Undated. ½ *p.* (**133.** 132.)

Mr. Wyat to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595-6, Jan. 20.—The news of the Duc d'Epernon's death continueth, and the general expectation of a peace. The King hath sent for all his forces to be at La Fere by the last of this month; those of Brittany are already come into the villages about Paris; they look that the enemy will offer something for the relief of the town ere many days, for it cannot long hold out. The causeway to stop the river is finished, as the plot hereinclosed will shew you, and so soon as the King returneth to camp, who is now with his Mrs. [mistress] at Monceaux, thirteen leagues from hence, they will assay to drown the town, all the meadows about it being already in a sea. They have lately intrenched their camp very strongly. The forces of the Low Countries are joined with the Cardinal of Austria, and draw towards the frontiers of France, which if they enter now they must presently fight and begone, or starve, all things being so wasted that the King's horse are constrained to fetch forage ten leagues from some quarter. There is an Ambassador from Ferrara come four days since to Paris and hath not yet spoken with the King; it is reported that he came from the Court of Spain to Ferrara, and so directly hither. I can by no means yet recover a copy of the bull you desired, for that they have not been printed. I wrote in my last letter, dated 15 January, of the Prince of Condé his going to the mass, which he continueth daily to the great content of all the people who come from all parts of France to see him.—Paris, 20 January, 1595. *Stil. ant.* Signed:—"Thomas Mascoll."

Addressed:—"To his very loving friend Mr. William Lewson, merchant, at London, this ——."

Endorsed by Cecil's Secretary:—"Mr. Wyat from Paris; received at London the 7th February and answered the same day."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**30.** 3.)

[Sir Horatio Palavicino] to Sir John Fortescue.

1595-6, Jan. 20.—My sickness hath kept me both from the Court and from doing those duties which I do owe to many, and to your

Honour in particular, and this languishing of my body makes me slack in the solicitation of my matter with her Majesty, seeing, besides the world troublesome, her Majesty charged with many charges and small likelihood to draw money from the States at this present; against which difficulties I hope God will send us one day more calm and full security. But, good Sir, in the mean time there is like to fall out an inconvenience if you do not stay it. A little before her Majesty gave order that my pension should be stayed in the Exchequer, I being at St. Alban's at the term, stood in some need of money, and went to Mr. William Sugdon, the Teller, craving to have 58*l.* in part of my next pension which was shortly to be paid to me. He did help me with the same and had my writing of allowance for it; but after the stay came he is grown discontented, and will be repaid at my hand. I thinking for me an indignity so to do without my Lord Treasurer's and your commandment, have refused, whereupon he hath sued me at the common law, and is ready to proceed in judgment this term if you do not stay him. Considering how great an inconvenience it will be that for so small a matter should be publicly heard his demand and the cause of my refusal, I have thought good to have my recourse to you, and to beseech you to send for the party and ask him whether all the premises be not true, and to give him such commandment as in your wisdom shall seem requisite.—From my house of Badburgham, 20 January, 1595.

Endorsed by Palavicino:—"Copia della lettera scritta al Signor Giovan Fortescue."

1 *p.* (**171.** 58.)

Monsieur de Mouy to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, Jan. $\frac{20}{30}$.—For six months has been daily intending to send a gentleman expressly to communicate an affair which Monsieur Honton has now promised to make Essex acquainted with: this and the constant rides on horseback which he makes daily have prevented his writing as he would wish to do. Thanks for the honour shewn to his nephew. They have stopped the river of La Fere and think to drown those there in a few days. The Cardinal of Austria is near Metz, and they do not think will arrive in time to save the place. Leaves to Monsieur Honton to bring the news of that Court.—Coussy, 30 January, 1596.

Signed, Mouy.

Endorsed by Essex:—"Monsr. de Mouy. 30 Jan., 1595. *Stilo novo.*"

Holograph. French. 3 *pp.* (**173.** 23.)

Capt. R. Moryson to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, Jan. 21.—I sent my lieutenant over to be a suitor to you that I might not be charged with any of the accounts of this company before my time, and to make known to you a debt of 120*l.* was owing me by Sir Roger Williams, of which I understand by my lieutenant you seem to make some doubt of. I have both his own hand for the manifesting of the delivery of it, and witness of some of his nearest friends that I used about the getting it not two months before his death. My love and respect I ever carried towards him made me urge no extraordinary assurance, especially to so honourable a man of our profession. The same shall make me cease troubling you further about it,

only my desire is that you will estimate me as one that valueth an honest man's reputation above any such commodity.—Flushing, this 21 of January.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**30.** 6.)

THE QUEEN to PRINCESS CATHERINE OF NAVARRE.

[1595–6, Jan. 21.]—Madame ma bonne sœur, Le miserable estat de ce pauvre prince, joinct à la confiance que son feu roi et père remit à l'asseurance qu'il prennoit de mon affection en son endroit, me convient a vous figurer le vrai pourtrait d'un dolent orphan qui a pour son grand refuge les royaulx mots et favorables offres que le Roi, vôtre bien aimé frére et mien, de sa grace lui donna, vous eslisant pour advocat de sa cause comme les grandes affaires et maintes considerations lui presteront l'oportunite. Non que je me oultrecuide tant a l'importuner de plus qu'il ne trouvera expedient et convenable, comme n'êtant par experience ignorante des innumerables modes qu'un roi tient de touts costes d'en avoir respect, et a les entreprises et aydes. Seulement que ce petit porteur entende la mention que je vous fais et de sa misére et ma requeste en son endroit. En qui me feras tour de vraie sœur, a qui je voue toute affection et envie de pouvoir par effects tesmoigner le grand zêle qui me tient pour vous complaire en quelque action signalée, regrettant que mes forces n'equivalent l'esprit de celle qui demeurera a jamais, vôtre tres affectionnee sœur Elizabeth.

Endorsed:—"Copy of Her Majesty's letter to Madame, 21 January, 1595."

½ *p.* (**133.** 133.)

LORD BURGHLEY to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1595–6, Jan. 21.—Sends such letters as came for him in a packet received to-day by himself. If he has any matter worthy Burghley's knowledge, shall thank him if he will send a brief thereof in writing.—From the Court this 21st of January, 1595.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**171.** 59.)

RICHARD STAPERE and EDWARD HOLMDEN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595–6, Jan. 22.—Albeit we are persuaded you are very mindful of our suit for the despatch of Her Majesty's letters to the Grand Seignor, yet we are urged by the owners and masters of the ships and by the whole company of the voyage, who have taken in all their lading and are only detained by the stay of the said letters, that we are freed to presume upon your favour to admit this remembrance of our suit, having by sundry other remembrances noted to you how greatly it importeth us that our ships were upon the voyage, especially for that the more the fore year cometh on, the greater will be our peril by the galleys in the Straits.—22 January, 1595.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**30.** 7.)

[TOBIAS MATTHEW,] BISHOP OF DURHAM, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595–6, Jan. 23.—Upon Thursday the 15th of this instant, the Lord Eure, Lord Warden of the Middle Marches foranenst Scotland, sent me two letters, the one signed by Her Majesty of the 8th, and the other from your lordship of the 9th of the same. According to the

several directions whereof I wrote to Sir John Forster, who on Monday last sent hither his son Nicholas, to whom I showed only so much of Her Majesty's letter as he might perceive I had sufficient authority to send for his father, whose weakness he protested and enlarged with many circumstances, needless here to be inserted, for that the effect of them is comprised in his own letter hereincluded of the 21st; until which time Nicholas desired me to forbear to return anything to Her Majesty or your lordship, for that then he would not fail to bring or send Sir John Forster's answer in writing to my former letter. Whereunto I the rather condescended, for that he promised me rather to further than to dissuade his journey, which to do I persuaded Mr. Nicholas as well as I could do possibly, yet rather by way of advice than by requisition, lest mine over-earnest motion should have bred a jealousy in either of them.

Yesternight, being Thursday the 22nd, I received Sir John Forster's answer (which is the same his letter I mentioned before), by a servant of his own. Whereof what is to be conceived I leave to your wisdom. Howbeit I left him not so, but replied to his excuse, the copy whereof is hereinclosed, as also the copy of my former to him, both of which I humbly submit to your grave judgment and censure. What effect my later letter will take with him I cannot easily conjecture, for I have secretly enquired and am advertised that the old gentleman is indeed utterly unfit and unable to travel so far at this time of the year, but in case it be so necessary to have him out of that country, it may be when the days grow longer, the ways fairer and the weather milder, he shall not have any such colour of excuse as now he may seem to pretend. So I leave this matter until further occasion shall occur.—Bishop Auckland, 23 Jan., 1595.

Signed:—Tobie Duresm.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (30. 9.)

Encloses:—

Sir John Forster to the Bishop of Durham.

1595–6, *Jan.* 21.—*I have received your letters signifying that it is Her Majesty's pleasure and earnestly requiring me to meet you at Durham, for that your lordship hath to speak with me in such matter as you can impart to none but myself. I am heartily sorry that my great weakness of body is such, as is evidently seen to all men, that without the present danger of my life I am no ways able to travel to you, nor have not been able to get out of my house this twelvemonth, were my occasions never so great, save that I rode up to Alnwick Castle at the summer sessions, intending to effect the proceeding which your lordship knows against the recusants, if things had then been duly fitted for that purpose. And you may remember that, travelling in summer last to meet my Lord Lieutenant at Newcastle, I hardly escaped my life for my travail; so that I must of necessity crave forbearance of this journey, and earnestly desire of you, by some confident messenger, to signify unto me what your lordship has to charge me withal, which shall be answered and performed as my duty bindeth, and in every sort as safely secreted as shall be requisite. I verily think it may be that some complaints are preferred against me by such as ever sought my disgrace, but purchased their own, when their accusations came to light. And if any such be I desire no more but that*

my uctions may come to due trial, wherein if ever it justly appear that I have either done or in anything certified that which with true credit I cannot maintain, I crave neither favour nor forbearance of my accuser, whoever he be, sith I assure myself of Her Majesty's most gracious countenance, in respect of my old services, till my causes be duly conceived.—From my house near Alnwick, this 21 *January*, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**30.** 5.)

Walter Cope to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Jan. 23.—Commending Robert Tresswell, very skilful in surveys, who desires the office of the Surveyorship in Hertfordshire, or if Cecil means to keep it, then that he would assign him his deputy, so long as it may be to his liking, and he make proof in experience to be more profitable in that place than any other. He is that countryman, and "if you deal with buying and selling, none more fit in England."

Signed.

P.S.—Praying him to further the suit of a poor friend of his who is a suitor for 100*l.* due to Sir Henry Harrington. If any privy seal come out for Sir Henry Bagnall or any other, his suit is that it will please him to further the same and the party will be thankful.

Endorsed:—23 Jan., 1595. 1 *p.* (**30.** 11.)

Henry Huddleston.

1595–6, Jan. 23.—Order of Court in the case of Henry Huddleston, son of Sir Edmond Huddleston, of Essex, against William Carew, John Oldham, William Howe and others; relating to a bond of 600*l.* 23 Jan., 1595–6.

2½ *pp.* (2173.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Jan. 23.—Explains the whole history of one Sugdon's accusation against him. A month before the suspension of his pension, being at St. Albans at the term, he had occasion to pay "il fein" of his lands out of the money he held of Sugdon's. Told Sugdon to go to Mr. Fortescue for it, but he refused, and has taken proceedings at law (detailed).—Badburham, 23 Jan., 1595.

Italian. Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**171.** 60.)

Sir John Forster to Lord Burghley.

1595–6, Jan. 24.—I have received your letter of the 10th December last, wherein you write that you do understand by letters from the officers of Customs at Berwick, that one John Daventree, a merchant stranger, lately ran his ship on shore near Bamborough Castle, wherein were 8,560 fir deals and 40 tons of small wood and timber, the men being all alive and saved from wreck; and that I should answer the Customer of Berwick, upon demand of his custom thereof, that I know none due to Her Highness, and also gave liberty to the party to sell the same to his most commodity, detaining the ship as wreck to myself. For answer whereof, you shall understand that there came such a merchant stranger, laden with fir, deals and other small wood, but what quantity I certainly know not, the which he sold to any person or

persons that made repair unto him for the buying thereof. The which I think was lawful for him to do, not being prohibited to the contrary, and was brought by the Customer before the Governor of Berwick, and so set free, by what means I know not. Neither did all the company come alive on shore, and for such parties as I knew to be buyers of the said goods, I have taken bond for their appearance, according as by your lordship's letters is appointed.

And whereas it hath pleased Her Majesty to appoint the Lord Eure to be Warden of her Middle Marches, and that I received letters both from the late Lord Lieutenant in these North parts and others, for the continuing my care of the wardenry and quietness of the Borders until the coming of Lord Eure, which was about St. Andrew's day last past, so that I served the said office until that time, I must therefore be an humble suitor to have your warrant to the receiver for allowance of so much of the fee as is due from Michaelmas until Lord Eure's entry, for that I am to pay to the Deputy Warden and other officers for so long time as they did exercise the same.—Alnwick, 24 January, 1595. *Signed.*

Seal. 1 *p.* (30. 12.)

George Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1595-6, Jan. 24.—The 21st of this present yours of the 15th was delivered me, and after that Mr. Bodley had communicated unto me the contents of yours unto him, we despatched the next morning betimes the packet towards Sir Francis, not doubting but he had it the next night, and is by this on his way hitherwards. I refer me to Mr. Bodley's letter for as much as may concern his negotiation, which is still aworking and laboured hard by M. Barnevelt, who seeks and uses all the means he can to effect somewhat that might yield Her Majesty contentment. The departure of Sir Francis is somewhat distasted, because the choice of men to command is but small, and doubt lest he should not return to serve them this summer, when, as the opinion is, they shall be hardly charged on all sides by the enemy, and the want of such chief men may dismay the people, if any rencontre turn out contrary to expectation. Besides his Excellency and he have been plotting of somewhat, which was even on the point of executing, and this calling of him away will hinder it. But Her Majesty's service must be preferred, so do I not think but they will be willing he depart in hope of short return, or that by his other employment, the country shall receive good and be participant of the service. We have not any special news, and because Sir Francis will be with you ere long, I may be the briefer.—The Hague, 24 January, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (30. 14.)

John Ferne to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595-6, Jan. 25.—Whereas it is given out that the Examiners before the Council here should now attempt the obtaining of their offices of the examining of witnesses to themselves under the great seal, I humbly beseech you to extend your favour and good means for the stay of any such proceedings, both in regard of the public justice of this Court, as likewise in respect of the private right of the Secretary's office. For by her Majesty's letters patent, the same is granted to Mr. Beale, and before him to all other Secretaries here, and the examiners have been accordingly nominated by the Secretary, exercising the place under him

upon their account, until Mr. Cheeke's time, about eleven years since, and then, upon the renewing of the instructions, an article was inserted that the Lord President and two of the Council should nominate the Examiner, no information being being made, as it seemeth, that the same was the Secretary's right, but Mr. Cheeke, thinking himself injured and intending to complain, my lord of Huntingdon, to pacify him, caused an order to be made for the increase of the Secretary's fees for copies, namely for 10 lines 2*d.*, besides the then Examiner gave Mr. Cheeke money for accepting of him. But after Mr. Cheeke's death, my lord would not suffer the Secretary succeeding, namely Mr. Rookebie, to take that increased fee, and so both the Examiner's place is detained from the Secretary, and the increased fee withdrawn, though it was the only recompense that moved Mr. Cheeke to put up the matter in silence, and since the examinership was taken away from the nomination and rule of the Secretary, the fees thereof are greatly increased and suitors more delayed.

My humble suit is that you would regard the right of the cause, and the rather considering the great charges and pains incident to the attendance of this place here, beseeching you to extend your favour so far forth to Mr. Beale and me that the Examiners may hold their places upon their account to the Secretary, with competent allowance for their pains, or else that we may be allowed to take the new increased fee of 2*d.* for copying ten lines.—At York, 25 January, 1595.

Signed. 1½ *pp.* (**30.** 13.)

THOMAS BODLEY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595–6, Jan. 25.—I have imported, as you willed, her Highness's pleasure to the States for the calling away of Sir Francis Vere, to be conferred with awhile in some attempts of great importance against the common enemy. And to the end that his departure might not seem over strange, nor fall prejudical to the actions of the country, I let them know that her Highness was desirous to proceed with their privity and good liking. Whereto they made no other scruple in their answer to me, but that they would consult with the Council of State, and likewise with Count Maurice who had all the conduction of the affairs of the wars, and do me thereupon to wit their answer to her Majesty, wherein, it may be, they will signify how much it doth prejudice the estate of their affairs to have any chief commander revoked on the sudden, for so they do debate it in their private communications, and will thereupon request to have him presently returned. But I think they will not use any other opposition, and though they should, I know it will not prevail with Sir Francis Vere. My Lord of Essex's despatch, with her Majesty's letters, I sent presently for Duisburg by a post of this country that was trusty and speedy: that I reckon for his coming within two or three days, and that longer than he taketh his leave of the State, he will not stay in this place.

Two days past, to go forward where I ended in my last to your lordship, Mr. Barnevelt returned, having been, as I signified, employed into Zealand; and to tell a long tale as short as I can, he and other five of the province of Holland, with four out of Zealand, were all that were deputed to meet in that session. And though they came for other business, yet that being ended, they were contented all at last, being dealt withal before and privately prepared by Mr. Barnevelt's diligence, to deliberate there together about the matter of the overture, which they discussed at the least for ten or twelve meetings. Many dangers and doubts were alleged among them, as well in regard of inconvenience

to the country, which, as divers discussed, by a voluntary dissolution of their treaty with her Majesty might be mightily damnified, as of peril to themselves and their own proper welfare, when as they should be noted to be movers and advancers of such kind of projects. The effect of their objections I have formerly dilated, by sundry letters to your lordship. They urged, most of all, the composition of their State of such diversity of factions, humours, religions, where so many were desirous, if good matter were offered, to set all afire; the weighty burden of their imposts and other kinds of tallages; the people's weariness in general to continue still in war; the fair conditions of accord presented by the enemy, which their neighbours, the Germans, as the enemy's pledges, would undertake to see performed; and a number of other baits and fraudulent devices, which would be practised, they thought, by some that were corrupted, or ill disposed of themselves; to which when this shall be added, of her Majesty's intention to end her contract with the land, whereby they shall be forced to surcharge the common people to raise another regiment, some were wonderful afraid it would turn upside down all, and cause a great confusion.

Against those, in the end, other arguments prevailed, to which through orderly persuasion they thought the people would give ear. Her Highness' huge expenses for ten years together; her present urgent need in her domestical affairs; her earnest pursuit, so long continued, for some convenient reimbursement; her impression deeply fixed of their unthankful disposition; her assistance reduced to very few companies, and those not unlikely to be cashed and revoked; her undoubted inclination not to leave them unassisted, if so be that hereafter they be driven to extremity; and lastly, but in special, her suspected resolution, for they doubt it very highly, to watch a time of revenge, when they shall happily be forced to a large restitution. Upon this they concluded, by plurality of voices, for the first point, that it was expedient for them to entertain 4,000 soldiers of the English nation, not only in respect of their valour above others, but to countenance their wars, as well in the opinion of their own inhabitants as also of other countries, and of the enemy chiefly, as if her Majesty would protect and support their cause unto the last. For the second point, that it should be referred to her Highness's choice, to discharge or continue her auxiliary forces. For the third, that at the day of her Highness' birth, or coronation, or what other time she shall be pleased, they will present a certain payment, not yet agreed among them, but as it seemed not less than 20,000*l.* sterling, every year. Fourthly, that they will not enter into treaty with the King of Spain, as they will also require that her Majesty would not, without mutual consent. Fifthly, that they will always be ready, as they are at this present, to send unto her Majesty such numbers of ships, with convenient provision, as their ability will permit, and her occasions shall require. Lastly, that hereafter, when they shall be united with the rest of the Provinces, or be otherwise established in peace and tranquillity, they will present unto her Highness a far greater portion than the former, whereof, as before, there was neither any sum in special, nor years accorded of continuance, but yet left as a matter that would be easily resolved.

This communication was kept very close among themselves, which was had in the town of Zericksee, the place of their assembly. From thence it was concluded they should presently return to their several colleges, and should carry this conference with very great secrecy, every man endeavouring, underhand and by degrees, to procure the liking of the best and the meetest persons of their colleagues, by

imparting to them privately the whole plot, or a part only, and more or less, as the parties gave occasion. And that publicly they should forbear to propose abruptly any articles, to the effect aforementioned. Only this in open places was accounted sufficient, that as soon as they returned, they should deliver out of hand the tenor of my last proposition and of the rest of my speeches to the General States, and thereupon demonstrate how "behoofful" they had found it, in their foresaid consultation, to consider of some good cause how to gratify her Majesty, for which it would be very requisite that some should be deputed, with competent authority to move the general College at the Hague to resume that matter solemnly, and to advise upon some offer that might both be agreeable to her merits and dignity, and not unpleasing here to their towns and to the multitude. With this determination they departed to their principals, with mutual protestation that they would use such diligence, dexterity and care to prosecute the overture, as unless the country would oppose too eagerly against it, which they did not suspect, they would appear with full commission in the general College, within twenty days after, and then labour to persuade the rest of the deputies, and by them the lesser provinces, which do commonly concur, without any contradiction, with Holland and Zealand, as the principal contributors in all money matters.

I will not weary your lordship with a tedious recital of other petty plots between me and Mr. Barnevelt, by which I am to negociate with some persons in private, in another kind of form, for the better digesting and ripening of the matter, which I find more and more full of weighty considerations, and were the motives unto me of my last unfortunate return, for that I was desirous, where the project was so hard and so "quaisie" and so intricate here, and so new, in like sort, to her Majesty's ears, to gain and compass that in a very short space by the means of my presence, which could not, I was sure, be managed by letters or by messengers, for many special causes, but very lamely and "defectuously," and with a dangerous loss of a great deal of time and of the present opportunities. Whereas your lordship would know what opinion is held of Count Hohenlohe's affection to the causes of this country, I do not find in conversation that the better sort here do judge him to be sparish or ill affected to the State, but rather on the other side, so sure and so sound is his love to the country, as they make no question of it. True it is, that two months ago there was secret notice given by letters out of Germany from some persons of quality that in likelihood had the means to understand it directly, that he had uttered some speeches in favour of a peace among the Princes of Germany, and that besides he had determined to salute the Prince of Orange in his passage towards Brussels. Again, it is observed that there is much inwardness between the Duke of Brunswick and him, who is undoubtedly supposed to be a minister of Spain. For the Duke hath of late resigned unto him divers lordships here in Holland, as the Barony of Liesuelt and the Seigneurie of Woorden, with divers other quillets, which cannot yield him so little as 1,000 marks by the year. But whether it be so that all that proceeds of benevolence in the Duke, or that the Court hath disbursed some money, or otherwise foregone of his own in exchange, I cannot come to learn. Once these are such occasions, for which of late he hath incurred the suspicion of wavering, and of a hollow heart unto the State, in the judgment of some few. But his continual profession of one religion, which was never yet stained with any report, together with his long and loyal services here, his marriage of late with the Countess of Buren, who is zealous in

religion and exceedingly addicted to all the causes of this country, and then the interest he hath in her estates and possessions, with his late new investiture in the Duke of Brunswick's lands, which lie here in Holland, are counted special arguments of his trust and affection. Howbeit it is certain that he and Count Maurice have become incompatible, howsoever in their meetings they pass it with a shew of a shallow, civil courtesy. For which many do wish that Count Maurice in his carriages towards him would use him better, or altogether worse, and determine with himself to be fully reconciled, whereof there is no hope, or devise some quiet means to cause him to depart. For every man doth fear that this lingering heart burning, with mixture of disgraces, will drive him in the end to some desperate course of dealing, which by reason of his alliance and acquaintance with the Germans, is nothing needful for this country. The States, I do find, could be willing enough to give him his passport, but they owe him at least, for the arrearages of his services, three score thousand pounds sterling, for recovering whereof he will be able with his friends to vex and molest every province in this country. It is not doubted very much but that he meant to go see and visit the Prince of Orange, if his voyage had been near him, for the singular love that he bare to his father, whereof he maketh often mention, and for his matching with his sister, which may move him perhaps to treat with the Prince, to forego his *seigneuries* in these Provinces, of which the Prince is proprietary by the right of his mother, the Countess of Buren, though his sister reap the revenue. There hath nothing yet passed by writing or by message, nor here is nothing given out of any humour in the Prince, as favouring or hating the people of this union. But one that hath been ever as his governor with him, doth now, as heretofore at his being in Spain, both send and write to the Countess of Hohenlohe about the receiving of his rents, whereof the Countess hath always and doth allow him a certain portion.

Of the numbers remaining of the English bands, that are here in the service and pay of the States, because they were not mustered since the month of November, I can come to no certainty, but what they were then, your lordship shall see by the list here inclosed, with the places of their garrisons. In other affairs of these Provinces and in the actions of the enemy, there is nothing here in talk, but is either uncertain or is of that nature as your lordship will not care to understand it.

The Cardinal cometh slowly, remaining yet in Lorraine, or, as some men say, at Luxemburgh, with 6,000 foot and 1,200 horse, and till his coming we imagine there will be nothing by them attempted against us; and for us, we are not ready to do any thing of moment.—From the Hague, Jan. 25, '95.

P.S. Here are some of opinion, by letters out of Guelderland, that Sir Francis Vere is either going or gone about some piece of service which I am very certain, if the post come to him before his departure, he will give over; if not, for that I guess it is only some exploit of surprise, or to beat some convoy of the enemy, it will be quickly performed.

Endorsed by Bodley; "Copy of my letter to my lord Treasurer.—Jan. 25, '95." 7½ *pp.* (30. 15.)

Mr. Wyat to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Jan. 25.—Since my last letters of the 20th January, wherein I signified the finishing of the causeway, as appeared by the plot of La

Fere thereinclosed, I understand that the King hath given commandment to stop the same close, which if it fail to drown or constrain the besieged to yield, as is expected, the King with all the cavalry will go to Compèigne where the rendezvous is, and raise the siege, leaving the forts about it strongly manned, and hath already given order to the Marshal Ballagny, so soon as he findeth the effects to fail, to lead all the foot into the villages of Picardy to refresh them, which they have need of. It is here thought that the preparation of Spain is rather for England than France, which they make account is nothing so great as we suppose. The King is yet at Monceaux, but the Council is on the way to come to Paris, and some of them already come. If the peace go not forward this next month, the King shall be forced to make courses into the Low Countries to feed his army, for all France is not able to give them bread three months.—Paris, 25 January, 1595. *Stil. ant.*

Signed:—Thomas Mascoll.

P.S. I had almost forgotten to write that the Marshal Balligny, who is come back from the borders of Cambray with some 1,000 horse and 3,000 foot, hath left his forces 15 leagues from La Fere and is come to Mousseau, where he hath married in presence of the King his "Mrs." sister, whereby he hopeth . . . great prince, but the French have already made horned va . . . . thereon.

Addressed:—"To his very good friend Mr. Will. Lewson, merchant, at London—this—"

Endorsed:—"Mr. Wyat to my master. Received 7 Feb. and answered the same day."

Slightly damaged. 1 *p.* (**30.** 19.)

The Sheriff of Somerset to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Jan. 25.—According to Her Majesty's pleasure, I have carefully foreseen such goods and chattels as belonged to Mr. Thomas Stoughton, and have likewise taken a perfect inventory, and committed the same in safe custody to be kept and delivered to me to Her Majesty's use, or to such other persons as by law may be interested therein, immediately after Mr. Stoughton's conviction of the manslaughter or murder he standeth charged with, the copies whereof I have sent by this bearer, Mr. Pavey. As for the coroner's inquest, they have not as yet given up any verdict.—Tompson, this 25 January, 1595.

Signed:—Thomas Husey.

Endorsed:—"The Sheriff of Somerset to my master."

1 *p.* (**30.** 20.)

Sir Antonio Perez to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, $\frac{\text{Jan. 25}}{\text{Feb. 4}}$.—Inter alia quæ Rex mecum transegit hiis diebus post adventum vestri oratoris, rogavit a me an novissem quid illi acciderit in Gallia cum Duce de Guisa annis præteritis, quâque de causâ illum orator provocaverit. Ego illi me novisse quam fortiter et prudenter se gessisset legisseque provocationem oratoris. Tum ille cœpit mirificé laudare ejus fortitudinem, fidemque et amorem erga suam reginam et illius auctoritatem dictitareque quam eum illâ ipsâ actione obligasset, nunquamque id obliturum: sed addidit, Hoc etiam, Antoni, tibi dico quia volo curam habeas sciendi quicquid novi circa id intellexeris. Nam etiam si nihil tentabit Dux de Guisa, me inscio, nollem aliquid accideret quid negocia publica turbare posset et de oratoris fortitudine timeo ne omnia postponat suo honori et sue regine auctoritati. Te rogo ut quicquid noveris statim mihi referas.

Ne dedigneris oratorem tuum, Antonium saltem, quia, si peritiores et dissertiores facilé invenies plures, fideliorem neminem, et quia tui oratoris nomine magis glorior quam cujusquam supremi principis. Non credis? Experire totum tuum Ant. Pz.—4 Feb., stili novi.

Endorsed:—"4 Feb., 1595. *Novo stilo.*"

Seal. 1 *p.* (173. 40.)

THOMAS HORNIMAN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595–6, Jan. 26.—Shewing that Sir John Hawkins had taken for the use of his voyage resin ores and other provisions of the value of 100*l.* from a quantity of the value of 700*l.* bought of him by Sir John Hawkins for Her Majesty's store; and although he has charged for 100*l.* paid, whether through haste or forgetfulness, he departed without paying it. Her Majesty's officers, when he made demand for the parcel with the rest, answered that it must be paid by Sir John Hawkins, for that it is for a different account, and lady Hawkins and the officers under him have long put him off with delays. He has made offer that he will bear the adventure himself, but they excuse it, saying that none but the lord Treasurer can order the same, so he plainly sees they would defer their answer till they may learn the success of the voyage; so that if bad news come or Sir John Hawkins should die it were a question whether he ever had anything or no. He therefore craves Cecil to be a mean to the lord Treasurer for payment, or that it might run for his adventure. —London, 26 January, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (30. 23.)

SIR JOHN ROOPER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595–6], Jan. 26.—Concerning the cherry trees you desire, myself have bargained this year with a merchant for as many as should cost me 100 marks, out of Flanders, which should by promise have been delivered me before Hallowtide last, and as yet I hear not of them. It is said you should have 100 of the same merchant, and my lord Admiral another 100. If these fail I am much displeased, my grounds being prepared for them, and truly I am but a beginner myself in planting those kind of trees, and therefore not able to furnish you with any, and for my neighbours their sale of cherry trees is always betwixt Michaelmas and Hallowtide, and such is the scarcity of them by the means of the number of planters, that at this time of the year there are not any to be had for money, but what I may possibly do to make provision for you against another year, if I may know the number you desire, I will do my best to provide them for you.—26 January.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Signed. 1 *p.* (30. 24.)

JOHN FERNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595–6, Jan. 26.—Copy of his letter to Sir Robert Cecil of the 25th January.—York, 26 January, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (30. 25.)

WARDSHIPS.

1595–6, Jan. 26.—Abstract of those bills for wardships which are now remaining with your Lordship.—1595, Jan. 26.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Bar. Dewhurst."

2 *pp.* (2139.)

Dowager Lady Russell to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595–6, Jan. 27.]—Yield your best favour to a godly, honest and honourable nobleman, the Earl of Kent, to be in the Earl of Huntingdon's place. It is thought there cannot be a fitter supply for the good of God's church and that country, to Her Majesty's service. I think my sister of Warwick will thank you heartily for your favour toward him. I would not have it known to proceed from me, because he is a widower and I a widow, but being entreated thereto, I could not do but thus much in respect of my duty to my dead. I beseech you *quod facis fac cito*, or else I fear one of the tribe will be before him *Hercules Furens*. Thus not well able to write more, I end with I pray take my thanks for the five pendants to Bess at Newyearstide, with the remembrance of the five "wonds" in Ireland. And so, I beseech you, let me end with I pray forget not Mr. Dale, whom your mother and my lord your father preferred to be Master of the Requests, when Roockeby was preferred thereto by Mr. Walsingham. So wishing yourself Chancellor of the Duchy or Secretary, or both, with this beginning of the new year, I take my leave with praying you to tell my daughters that I am so busy with lawyers, that I shall have no leisure to talk with them as I would, therefore I would not have them hazard to take cold in coming to me. God bless them with the best husbands of this land, I beseech Christ! Your aunt, that thought on Wednesday that you should never have heard her speak more in faith, Elizabeth Russell, Dowager.

Endorsed:—27 Jan., 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**30.** 26.)

The Ship "Tiger."

[1595–6, Jan. 27.]—"A Dutchman's report touching the *Tiger*." At Lesboa he saw the great *Tiger*, being now one of the King's fleet and filled with ordnance. The pieces sold in her he saw on shore, taking note of them by reason of their mark and fairness. Some of the ordnance was appointed for other ships of war, the rest remaineth still near to Santo Pablo at his coming from thence; this all those prisoners he brought will likewise affirm: besides, he offereth at his return within six weeks to bring certificate of this under the seal of the town and with all the manner of her sails. This ship was sold about the same time that the King of Spain had an army in France, which argueth no less wrong to the French King, were the ship of France, and sold without his licence, then to Her Majesty, as the case now standeth.

Endorsed—"27 Jan., 1595."

1 *p.* (**30.** 28.)

[Sir Henry Unton to Lord Burghley.]

1595–6, Jan. 27.—Letter beginning—"That immediately upon my last despatch of Symonds"—[*see* Murdin's State Papers, pp. 711 to 716].—Coucy, 27 January, 1595.

Unsigned. 8 *pp.* (**171.** 61.)

Thomas Lake to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Jan. 28.—After I had despatched the messenger to your Honour this morning, it pleased Her Majesty to send me word that she would have the letter to Madame opened again, if I had made it up, and folded in a small "plight," like those of her own hand, and so sealed;

whereupon I beseech you to return it hither, if it be not already delivered. She willed me further to let your Honour understand that she is advertised that Don Cristophero, the younger son of Don Anthonio, is coming over, wherewith she seemeth to be displeased, and would have your Honour at the delivery of her letters to the Governor or when he shall be with you, to insinuate so much unto him, and that seeing Her Majesty hath already dismissed Don E. Manuel and his train, it would be impertinent that the other should press her anew, and might perhaps discourage her from extending her bounty to either. If there be anything he would have her to know, concerning himself or otherwise, it may come to her by other means than his own presence. In effect, her desire is that the Governor should divert him from any such purpose, although he met him upon the way. Both these messages were sent me by Mr. John Stanhope.—From the Court, this 28 January, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**30.** 29.)

Henry Brooke to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Jan. 28.—My lord hath been told that Sir Francis Drake is come to Plymouth, what you hear thereby he prayeth you to send him word. I hear you go in the morning to the Court; or Saturday I will see you; in the meantime I recommend my service unto you.—From my lodging in the Black Friars, 28 January, 1595, your loving brother in law to command.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**30.** 30.)

Thomas Lake to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595–6, Jan. 28.]—This morning Her Majesty hath signed the letters you left with me: those to the Turk I send by this bearer, ready folded up, whilst because they are to be directed with the same hand that wrote them, it may pleasure you to cause Sir John Wolley's man to do it, who knoweth the style, and that he give warning to the merchants to have some silk ready for the sealing of them, for the Clerks of the Privy Seal are loth to bear the charge, who will to-morrow attend you and my lord for the seal: these letters are accustomed to be sealed with the Privy Seal.

In the letter to the Scottish Queen, Her Majesty hath made out a postscript of a few words with her own hand, which I have written out in the copy herewith sent unto you, and also another copy of that to the King; although Her Highness asked not for it, yet have I made another if she should demand it. Her Majesty commanded one hundred crowns to be delivered me to be sent to you for the Portingal, which by this bearer, one of the pursuivants, I have sent.

Endorsed:—"28 Jan. 1595."

Seal. Crest, an ostrich; motto, Virtus duriora. 1 *p.* (**30.** 32.)

Encloses:—

Minute of the Queen's letter to the Queen of Scots.

1595–6, 28 *Jan.*—*By a servant of ours of such trust as is this gentleman, well known to you, whom now we do return to exercise his charge of ambassador towards the King, our brother, we would not omit to salute you, with assurance of the continuance of such kindness as we have always professed towards you, although*

the good intelligence heretofore offered on your part have of late passed under greater silence. And yet, sweet is our inclination still to hold a firm correspondency with you upon all occasions, whereby we may demonstrate our care towards yourself and the King, our brother. We have given in charge to this our faithful servant, sincerely attached to the preservation of perfect amity between both kingdoms, both freely to impart with you and carefully to deliver over to us, such things as you shall at any time think meet for our understanding, who never will be found behind with any offices of true kindness and affection.—28 *Jan.* 1595.

Draft corrected by Cecil.—P.S. (*in Lake's writing, headed, "Of Her Majesty's own hand"*). *Sister, I beseech you let a few of your own lines satisfy me in some one point that is boasted of against you, which this bearer will tell you.*

1 *p.* (**30.** 31.)

JOHN STANHOPE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595–6,] Jan. 28.—After your going, and a little time spent with Her Majesty, wherein I remembered Mr. Bowes, she disposed herself to quietness, and so I waited there till eight of the clock, and was supplied with Mrs. Carr, who stayed till ten, and then Her Majesty did eat a little, and being remembered of the Earl of Sussex, who attended for the opportunity, he was called in, and dealt in his own suit and other discourses of Germany till 11. This morning Her Majesty hath spent with Mr. Robert Bowes till she went to prayers, and after remembered the despatch of the Governor of Terceiras, which she gave me order Mr. Lake should send to you, with a remembrance that the Governor, meeting Don Christofero, might dissuade his coming hither, and will him expect his brother's answer from the French King, in whose behalf Her Majesty hath written to good purpose for the common cause of them both. She saith my Lord of Essex can tell you where the Governor lieth, and she would fain Don Christofero were diverted from hence, whose coming would only breed a new charge and trouble.

Whilst I was writing, Ferdinando came to me from Her Majesty. I found her exceedingly incensed against the widow Dente for refusing to see or let Sir Thomas Gorge come in at her gates this other day, and for a letter a brother-in-law of hers hath written to Mr. Warburton. Her Majesty's express commandment to me is that you should send for her to come to you, and that you should tell her how far she has forgotten herself to keep Sir Thomas Gorge, being of her chamber, known to come from Her Majesty, without doors, that you should further tell her she takes the contempt of it, and her brother-in-law's letter to Mr. Warburton, so in ill part as she shall not look for the least favour at her hands; and that you should tell my Lord, your father, and the widow too, that whosoever have the wards, she shall not have them, and that besides, she may be assured that what other advantage Her Majesty can take of her own law, she will take, as if any fine be due for her writ of dower, in refusing any such as Her Majesty hath offered her, being a gentleman of good quality, she will vest the fine on him if any be due to her by her refusal. Yesterday Her Majesty took order with me that Sir Thomas Gorge should go to her and expostulate her manner of using him, and her brother-in-law's letter. Now, with very hard speeches to me for doing that herself commanded me, I was enjoined to write this to your Honour, I protest unto you before God both against my will and my purposes. I write not half the bitterness Her Majesty expressed

against the widow and her friends, with great threats for her contemptuous usage of Sir Thomas Gorge. Being very sorry for some part I have written, and troubled that Her Majesty keeps so great ado, I humbly recommend you my service.—This 28 January.

P.S.—I humbly beseech you remember my Lord Treasurer for Garrett Lother, if conveniently you may, and my Lord of Essex touching my humble suit.

Endorsed:—" 29 Jan. 1595."

Holograph. 2¼ *pp.* (**36.** 37.)

William Bence.

1595–6, Jan. 28.—Petition to the Queen for the loss of his ship, impressed by Sir John Hawkins for transport of soldiers: prays satisfaction in money, or lease in reversion of the parsonage of Sutton, Lincolnshire.

Note that the suit is recommended by the Lord Admiral.

Note by J. Herbert that the Queen grants the lease asked for.—The Court at Richmond, 28 *Jan.* 1595.

1 *p.* (574.)

Captain John Warde.

1595–6, Jan. 28.—Petition to the Queen for a lease in reversion of the parsonage of Yalding, Kent, of which is he tenant. *Undated.*

Note by J. Herbert that the Queen grants the petition.—The Court at Richmond, 28 *Jan.* 1595.

Enclosure:—Note of his services, from the winning of Boulogne in the time of Henry, to being master of the camp in Kent when the fleet of Spaniards came.

2 *pp.* (596.)

County of Devon.

Memorials from the Earl of Bath, answered by the Lords of the Council.

1595–6, Jan. 29.—A schedule containing sundry particular things to be considered of for the county of Devon, by my Lords of the Council.

1. According to your commandment, there are 4,000 men prepared to be conducted into the Counties of Dorset and Cornwall under the special charge of Sir William Courtney, Knight, General of the same, as followeth: for the south division, by reason that part of the county held in most danger against the enemy, there is taken only 500; for the north division, 1,750; for the east division, 1,750.

2. And to attend the General in this service, there are appointed these gentlemen, with their several bands. For the east division, Sir Thomas Denys, Knight, Mr. Arthur Blewett, Mr. William Walroud, Mr. Roger Gifford, Mr. John Drake, Mr. William Drake, Mr. Edmund Arginton, Mr. Andrew Fulford, Mr. Arthur Hart. For the south division, Mr. George Carey of Cockington, Mr. Thomas Reynell. For the north division, Mr. Hugh Pollard, Mr. Philip Courtney, Mr. John Stukley, Mr. John Speccott, Mr. G. Cary of Clovelly, Mr. Hugh Ackland, Mr. Arthur Arscott, Mr. Philip Pyne, Mr. John Fortescue.

3. Notwithstanding, it was thought meet at the conference with my deputy lieutenants to move your lordships for abatement of part of the 4,000 men, in respect of the danger that may ensue to ourselves, if the enemy should land here with any bye forces, when so many of our trained men and weapons are sent away.

4. That it would please you to command that the petronels, heretofore imposed upon gentlemen, late justices of the peace, and now out of the commission, to be mustered, trained and ready for service, as in times past they have been, which now they refuse to do, because they are no justices, and the want of those furnitures will prove great hindrance to the service.

5. It is also much doubted of some gentlemen and captains, whether we have authority to train men, or impose any increase of armour and weapon upon the subject, notwithstanding Her Majesty's patents of lieutenancy, because there wants the word "training" in the same.

6. Whether it be your pleasure that Her Majesty's store of powder, match and lead, or any part thereof, remaining with me and my deputy lieutenant since '88, shall be carried out of the country with the said 4,000 men, if they happen to go, because over and besides the same store there is appointed to be provided, for every musket three pound, for every caliver two pound of powder, with so much match and so much lead in bullet.

7. That commandment may be given to call forth and view young gentlemen, not yet enrolled or appointed to any service, and to compose them into bands among the rest of Her Majesty's subjects.

8. Whereas I have heard that it pleased you heretofore to command Mr. Barnard Grenvile, who is owner of the island of Lundy, to cause the same to be fortified, so as it might not be easily impeached of the enemy, I am now advertised by a man of mine, which lately came from thence, that hitherto there is nothing done therein. And yet were it requisite in my opinion that the same should be made somewhat defensible, for if the enemy once take it, it will be a very hard thing without famine to remove him again.

9. And to the intent there may be no want of powder, in time of present service, it hath also been thought good to move you that 4,000 weight more of powder and match, of Her Majesty's provision, for the county of Devon, and 2,000 weight for the city of Exeter might be had, at Her Highness' prices, if it might be spared, the which being known, there shall be speedy order taken for money to make satisfaction for the same.

10. And though all these motions, or the most of them, be such as for my own part I have been loth to trouble you withal, yet for the better satisfaction of some men of good account and my very good friends, I shall most humbly pray your resolution hereunto. One thing more I make bold to trouble you withal; I live here in a country, full of poor people that depend most upon clothing, but by reason of the present want of traffic, spinsters, weavers and all others belonging to the trades are grown to great poverty and like daily to decay. I hear much complaining of it, and it is feared that in short time it will turn into some inconvenience amongst us. I hope your lordships will take this advertisement to be altogether unnecessary, though I know not the remedy.

Answers to be made to the Earl of Bath upon his letters of the 29th January, and to a schedule of certain articles to the number of ten, for the which it is convenient the Earl have some answer from my lords of the Council, in this or in some other like sort following.

1. He may be justly thanked for the care he taketh of the charge committed to him of Lieutenant of that Shire, wherein it seemeth he hath made a very good distribution, in the three divisions of the County,

for preparing of 4,000 men to be conducted out of the County, under the charge of Sir William Courtney.

2. I know no cause but to allow of the gentlemen named in every of the three divisions.

3. Though the Lord Lieutenant and his deputies make a motion to abate some portion of the 4,000 men, in respect that the enemy may invade the country, this motion is not to be misliked, but according to the event to be referred to the Lieutenant and his deputies, that the relieving of the outward counties be not a danger to the county itself, but to moderate the aid as thereby not to endanger themselves, following the rule of *proximus sum mihi*.

4. If such as were charged before with petronels, when they were justices of the peace, be still able for their substance to be at the charge, they would be charged to renew the same.

5. It is greatly to be misliked that any gentlemen and captains would move a doubt whether the Lieutenant had authority to train men or impose any increase of armour or weapon upon the subject, for thereby they are to be noted either very ignorant or unnatural members of their native country, that mislike to have the people trained or well armed and weaponed. And yet to comfort the Lieutenant to proceed therein, his lordship may communicate to such doubtful men the power that he hath by her Majesty's commission under the great seal, in these special words, "to levy, gather and call together from time to time, all manner of subjects within that county or privileged places, meet for the wars, and them to try, array and put in readiness, and to cause them to be sufficiently armed, and weaponed, and to take the musters of them, after his good discretion. And further he is authorised to fulfil and execute all and singular other things, which shall be requisite for the levying and government of Her Majesty's subjects." By which words, rightly interpreted, no reasonable good subject can or ought to make such doubt as before is mentioned, and therefore the Lieutenant and his deputies, and all others that have any charge of soldiers, shall not omit the training or better arming of them, but if any shall be so ill disposed as to make objection thereunto, the Lieutenant shall enjoin them to appear before the Privy Council.

6. The Lieutenant seemeth to have made a convenient proportion of powder and match for them that shall go out of the county to aid their neighbours, and yet, if necessity shall so require, his Lordship may enlarge that proportion.

7. It appeareth a good motion to have the young gentlemen enrolled for service, and to compose them into bands, for the authority of his commission doth warrant him to put in array and arm all manner of subjects of any degree within his lieutenancy whom he shall find meet for the wars.

8. The lord Lieutenant shall do well to enjoin Barnard Grenvill to make his island of Lundy defensible, as heretofore he hath been commanded, or otherwise to enjoin him to appear before the Council to answer thereunto.

9. The request to have such quantity of powder and match to be had from hence, at Her Majesty's prices, is not unreasonable, so as money be sent up for the same.

10. The concluding article, as both honourable and reasonable, to be allowed of.

Endorsed by Cecil.—"Readde."

3 *pp.* (**30.** 33.)

John Stanhope to Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Jan. 29.—Yesternight, Sir Thomas Gorge returning to the Court reported unto Her Majesty the scornful entertainment he received at the widow's house, Mrs. Dente, first of the porter, and then of Mrs. Dente herself, lastly from her brother-in-law and other of her friends, he being directed to go thither only to assure her of some scruple was made about Her Majesty's first sending him thither. The which indignity Her Majesty being very sensible of, both in regard he is of her privy Chamber, and a gentleman of his quality, and she vouchsafing to send him to one of no better degree than Mrs. Dente, she hath expressly charged me to let your Honour know that her pleasure is you should acquaint my lord your father therewith, and that such persons as Sir Thomas Gorge shall inform of may be sent for afore you, and their rudeness and uncivil usage made known unto them, with infliction of such punishment as may be exemplary, for the satisfying of Sir Thomas Gorge his credit in the City, and a warning to others how any of Her Majesty's Chamber, especially sent from Her Majesty, ought to be respected. Other specialities I refer to Sir Thomas Gorge his own relation. I am sorry that the widow's folly and her friends' rude indiscretion hath troubled Her Majesty.—This 29 of January, from the Court at Richmond.

Endorsed:—"29 Jan. 1595."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**30.** 35.)

Petition of Foulke Greville to [Lord Burghley].

1595–6, Jan. 29.—Upon his suit to his Lordship and Sir Walter Mildmay about seven years past, for a lease of certain iron works and woods in Canck [Cannock] Forest, co. Stafford, in his care and "good husbandry" for her Majesty his lordship made stay until upon survey thereof by the Surveyor-General and others he was informed of the quantity and value, and divers conferences had with the auditor and surveyor of the county how the works and woods might be employed for her Majesty's best advantage; afterwards they passed him a lease under the Great Seal for 21 years at the yearly rent of 21*l.*, being at the rate of 2*s.* the acre. Notwithstanding he hath duly paid the rent and employed the woods according to the purport of the grant for her Majesty's benefit and contentment of the country, by the malice of some persons there, envying both her Majesty's title and the small benefit he raiseth thereby, he has been often vexed by frivolous complaints before his lordship, supposing he had exceeded his grant, and to his excessive charge and trouble [they] have proceeded to examine the matters in fact by several commissions; wherein failing to prove what they pretended, they now fall from matters in fact to matters of cavil upon his grant, to continually vex him, and have procured one John Ferne to prove new suits against him. Prays his lordship to call him and Ferne before him, and upon examination of the matter to take such order as shall seem most convenient, whereunto he will submit.

Endorsed:—29 Jan. 1595. 1½ *pp.* (**171.** 65.)

John Kelsterne to Archibald Douglas.

1595–6, Jan. 30.—*Laus Deo*, the 30 January 1595, from Westminster.

This day Mr. Boos came to Mr. Skener and for causes atwixt Mr. Boos and me, Mr. Skener himself told me that Mr. Boos is forthwith to

go for Scotland, and thereupon for his furnishing to have present out of the Exchequer good store of money. So being known by your host's father's time by the name of John Kelsterne and not Jeffray, yours according to promise.

P.S. The cause of this word 'Jeffray,' a mystery you know not, is the worst to Mr. Skener and me, both of us, but to your host, just no purpose to account of.

Addressed:—"To . . . Mr. Archebald Douglas at Mr. Harvis house in Lemstreet." *Holograph.* 1 *p.* (**30.** 38.)

[Tobias Matthew,] Bishop of Durham to Lord Burghley.

1595–6, Jan. 30.—Beyond mine expectation, and Sir John Forster's former letter unto me directed of the 21st instant, there was brought me from him another letter of the 25th, signifying that he would meet me at Durham the 29th. Whereunto I did presently return him answer that, God willing, I would be there. He was accompanied with Mr. Robert Witherington, now named Sheriff of Northumberland, Mr. William Fenwick, who married the one of his daughters, and Mr. Nicholas Forster, his own son, and very well attended on with some twenty four proper serving men. He came in a litter, and, as I understand, was divers times on the way much troubled both in his head and stomach; but I found him indifferent well as after so long, so foul, and so cold a journey a man of so many years could be, the constitution of his body good enough save for the palsy somewhat enfeebling him, and some impediment in or about his legs, so as he walketh not but aided with one or two; his wit as ready, and memory as good and discourse as sound as ever I knew it these twelve years.

After that I had questioned him somewhat pleasantly why he made me certify, by his letter, how unable he was to travel, and then so soon and so suddenly grew so strong as to come before he was looked for, "Marry," quoth he, "your letter quickened me, and I do heartily thank you for it, and I thank God with all my heart that I am here this day, and I pray you," quoth he, "let me know why you sent for me, and what Her Majesty's pleasure is;" to whom he professed he was the most bounden of all the subjects of this realm, with many dutiful words and prayers for Her Majesty's preservation. Thereupon, I took occasion to break the matter of Her Majesty's commandment unto him, as concerning his abode at Durham, without departing thence until he shall by me, or otherwise, receive other order. It seemed by his countenance, when I read those words unto him, which he desired me to do over and over again, that he was something appalled thereat, partly also by his words, lest Her Majesty had received information and conceived displeasure, which he was assured, as he said, he had not wittingly deserved, and yet forthwith he gathered himself, with all submission yielding to obey that Her Majesty's pleasure. And indeed, the old gentleman, like a man of wisdom and experience, doth seem both well contented to do, and well prepared to endure, whatsoever shall be enjoined. Then I advised him, according to the direction to me given, by his letters to his friends and servants, to charge them now in his absence to further all such services as they shall be commanded by the Lord Warden of the Middle Marches, for defence of Her Majesty's subjects, and for maintenance of peace and quietness, as they will answer at their uttermost perils, and as they mind to give cause to deal favourably with Her Majesty. "I most humbly," saith he, "desire the continuance of Her Highness' favour, whom I would not offend for all the world, but of mine adversaries or unfriends I crave no favour."

So, in sum, he promised me to remain at Durham, and to address his letters, as was assigned him. This done, I entered with him, as of myself, into discourse of divers matters, as of his certificate of so many horse, so few years since, which, by the late view taken, are found so few; of so few days of truce holden by him and the opposite Warden; of the decay of that part of the Border; of the State of Tyndale and Riddesdale; of the cause of the many old spoils in Northumberland, and specially in the Bishopric; of the sufferance and oversight of so notorious outlaws as live and rob without controlment; of the good amendment of these enormities of a sudden, etc. Whereunto in answering and replying we spent a long time, but, for that they are no part of my charge, I hold it needless to set it down; so promising I would certify his dutiful and discreet behaviour, and now and then to visit him upon occasion, I left him in his inn. And as I returned homeward your lordship's letter of the 23rd met me, concerning three priests lately arrived at Stockton, whereof I am very sorry, and will make as diligent enquiry as I may, and take such admonition thereof, and of the like, as your lordship now giveth me, for a sufficient *caveat*.—At Bishop Auckland, the 30th of January, 1595. Syned.

Addressed. "To the Lord William Burghley."
Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**30.** 39.)

Thomas Bodley to Lord Burghley.

1595-6, Jan. 30. Since I made my last despatch, the 15th of this month, I have prevailed so far by some private endeavours with certain of the States, as by means of their persuasion the rest of their colleagues of the General States deputed Mr. Barnevelt and Mr. Brinnen to repair unto me yesterday to know the meaning of those speeches that I uttered unto them at my last proposition, by way of advice, as I advertised your lordship the 4th of this present. They began with thanks from the States, and other compliments of words, for the special care that I had taken to devise some ready means to compose the present difference between Her Majesty and them, and to project in their behalf such a cause of proceeding as would either by conjecture be accepted of Her Highness, or give her cause to think better of their affections unto her. What might follow such a preface your lordship will conceive, together with that answer I might make unto it. Wherein, when I came to the parts of the overture, I found it very requisite, with pre-advice of Mr. Barnevelt, to make a change in some sort of the form of my proposal, and of the number of the articles, and of the annual sums of payment, with some other alterations, to 'dasell' them a little, but always so as it might serve for a very fit inducement to draw them to do that which the project did intend, and Mr. Barnevelt would prosecute. For if I had concurred with the very same plot that he had formerly proposed at his being in Zericksee, because it might have happened that some here of the States had been secretly told it by some friend of that conference, it would have wrought a great suspicion of intelligence between us, and thereby bred some other jealousies than were to be neglected. In which respect I thought it meet to vary somewhat from him, and because it was but done to serve the present time, I hold it as impertinent to be related to your lordship. But of the progress and the substance of that which I negociate, I will not omit any necessary circumstance, having brought it ahead to a very good pass, in that the assembly of the States is "leased" of the matter at their own requisition. For hardly would your lordship believe of their

humours, that they should be so nice and delicate to deal with, in so much as if at first I had poured out at once all the parts of my overture, howsoever I had qualified my speeches unto them with appearance of profit to the State of their country, it would undoubtedly have 'astonnied' and not persuaded them a whit, so as I doubt the very motion would have dashed itself at the very first entrance, and thereafter their good liking to listen unto it would have grown irrecoverable. For every novelty unto them, where the matter is of weight, is greatly suspected, and I do plainly perceive it, that they have ever some distrust of the English proceedings, how clearly soever we may deal in our causes, which puts me often to my shifts how to speak or to treat with any one of them all. But yet in this negotiation I have sped beyond my hope of a favourable issue, for as far as I have brought it, and for so short a pursuit.

I may imagine very safely upon this their deputation and by divers tokens otherwise, that it is not yet surmised that there passeth in secret any special correspondence between me and Mr. Barnevelt, which is a great help both to him and to me for the managing of our business, with more security in many things, and most of all in this, that he was thus appointed to come and confer, and after, to report my speeches to the States, which he may do to my advantage and for the furtherance of the project in the manner of his delivery, wherein I am assured he will be diligent and careful. How the project is accepted in the College of the States, and what is discoursed or objected upon it, I shall not know so very soon. For they will canvas it often, according to their custom. But for the better assurance of that conclusion we desire Mr. Barnevelt will train it on, till, according to the promise that was mutually made at the Session of Zericksee, there shall be deputies appointed out of Holland and Zealand to confer about it with the States; wherein he hath already effected so much with the residue of his fellows, that the Council of Holland hath written already their letters of citation to the towns of their province to appear at the Hague the 18th day of February after their style, with this clause in their letters, "*pour avancer les affaires d'Angleterre*," which doth as good as imply that they should come hither sufficiently authorised, which will make it, I hope, a very short piece of work.

We have fresh intelligence here that the Cardinal of Austria doth determine for a while to keep his Court at Namur, but there is nothing here besides of special consideration. The most part of the horsemen of this country, with certain troops of foot, are gone thitherward of late to give his train an alarm, and to do some service if it may be, whereof and of the state of all things here, Sir Francis Vere, who is come hither, and will depart within these two days, will inform you very fully.—From the Hague, Jan. 30, '95.

Endorsed in Bodley's hand, "Copy of my letter to the Lord Treasurer. 30 Ja., '95."

3 *pp.* (**30.** 40.)

Edward Dymoke to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Jan. 30.—According to that it pleased the lords of the Council to grant me, I have been in the country, and returned almost this fortnight. And whereas it pleased you to give me advertisement that it was their expectation that I should use such caution as my going thither might not be thought to be to the Earl's disgrace, I have accordingly demeaned myself; refusing to do that which my lord willingly required me in the assistance of him in the office of lieutenancy, because my lord

should not think I would brave him in any sort. But on the contrary part, the Earl hath greatly terrified some of my tenants, proceeding against my uncle, Edward Dymoke, who is your father's servant, by process in the Star Chamber, and hath in a great triumphing manner over me shewed my under bailiff of Cimisbye divers subpœnas for my uncle Charles, for my brother and for other, my servants, and hath put my youngest brother, who only hath relied upon him, and by his means was made complain of me a year ago to my Lords of the Council, out of a house which one of my men bought of one of the Earl's men, and placed him therein. And whereas he never could by any colour further his violent courses and challenges unto my liberties, now in my absence I understand he hath by his own presence in my town, in the face of my tenants, thinking thereby to disgrace me with them, begun an innovation of a pound, being no lord in the town, but tenant of that he hath to the Bishop of Carlisle, holding the rest by free rent and services to your father and me. So my humble suit to you is no more but that I may, upon his coming up, either be restored to the liberty of a subject to defend my right, or else finally heard before their lordships; for this his entertaining of a treaty of concord is but to advantage himself the more of me: and if the end cannot be, as I desire, to a perfect peace betwixt us, that I may follow for your lordship, what so unkind and merciless a kinsman doth deserve.

Endorsed:—"30 Jan., 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**30.** 42.)

Anne Butland to the Lord Treasurer.

1595–6, Jan. 30.—The possession of a wood, parcel of the manor of Geddings, Herts., the inheritance of which ought to descend to her from her grandfather, is denied to her. Prays him either to yield possession or to make her recompense.

Endorsed:—"30 Jan., 1595."

½ *p.*

Enclosure:—*Copy of her title to the above.* ½ *p.* (2352.)

George Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, Jan. 31.—Sir Francis Vere, who presently cometh over, can so particularly enlarge unto you the present state of these parts, and of Mr. Bodley's proceedings, and his success, with what else may be worthy of your knowledge, that I shall not need to be troublesome.—Hague, 31 January, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**30.** 43.)

Sir Thomas Wilkes to Sir Robert Cecil.

1695–6, Jan. 31.—Praying his remembrance of his poor bill, the rather that the parties to whom he is to make the assignments are here attending to their charge, and will depart at the end of the term. If he cannot obtain Her Majesty's signature to the grant, he will be constrained to forbear the receipt of his money till the next term, which will turn to his very great hindrance.—London, the last of January, 1595.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**30.** 44.)

MONS. SANCY to MONS. BUZANVAL, French Ambassador to the Low Countries.

1595–6, $\frac{\text{Jan. 31.}}{\text{Feb. 10.}}$—J'ay aujourdhuy receu en ceste ville les deux lettres qu'il vous ha pleu m'escrire, lune du 27 de Decembre, l'autre du 27 de Janvier, suivans lesquelles je suis d'advis de differer le voyage que le Roy ha resolu me faire jusques a ce que nous ayons advis d'Angleterre que j'y puisse servir de quelque chose. Mais il est bien certain que si nous faillons a ceste conjonction a nous bien unir, nostre ennemy en prendra un grand advantage. Vray est que je n'y puis rien proposer davantage que ce que jay veu par la proposition que vous leur avez faicte. Mais je crains que pendant les longueurs d'Angleterre une mauvaise heure ne nous emporte en ce conseil ou vous scavez que l'on impute aux Huguenots tout le trouble et le mal du royaume. Je suis venu icy pour faire de largent; jay ja envoye le payement d'un mois de nostre armee et donne ordre qu'il en suivra cinc ou six; entre cy et que cela soit despendu nous en trouverons daultres, Dieu aydant. Car il ny ha que la povrete du Roy qui esleve ceulx qui conseillent une paix honteuse plustost que de patir les incommodites qui leur desplaisent et auxquelles ils ne sont pas nouris. Je desire que vous veniez pardeca pour entendre de vous plus amplement l'estat des affaires pardela et ce qui s'y peult projecter.—De Parys, ce 10 Fevrier, 1596.

[P.S.] Excusez la haste, les importuns ne me permettent pas vous faire plus long discours.

Holograph. Two Seals. 1 *p.* (**38.** 27.)

MONS. DE BEAUVOIR to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595–6, Jan.—Je vous asseurois par la mienne du viij[e] du passé que j'esperois estre pres de mon maistre à la fin du mesme mois. Infinis affaires domestiques, avec une maladie d'environ vingt jours, ont retarde jusques à ici mon partement. Je me porte mieux, graces à Dieu, et toujours vostre serviteur avec infiny debvoir. *C'est pourquoy je vous advise qu'en mon absence on s'est resolu en nostre Court de despescher par de la Sancy. Je scay qu'il ne vous est pas serviteur ny amy. Pensez y, il est advantageux en parolles. Au reste, ne doubtes que le Roy n'ait eu advis de la que vous ne luy estiez plus affectionné comme par le passé, et que vous ne luy rendiez pas les bons offices que vous aviez accoustumes. Je ne le scay d'aultre que de luy mesme, car en ce peu que je le veois il me le conta sans m'en nommer l'advertisseur: bien me dict-il que le bon homme La Fontaine escrivoit que vous faisies sentir desirer Calais et par provision vous demandies Bologne. Je ne scaurois croire que ce bonne homme que j'ay éstime vous estre affectionné ayt escript quelque chose a vostre desadvantage. Toutesfois vous avez des yeulx et des oreilles, et tenez secret ce que je vous escris, non de crainte que j'ay si non qu'on se donne garde de moy. Mon filz,* vostre serviteur obligé, part presentement; je croy que dans six jours il sera pres du Roy. Je me fortifieray cependant et ne pense pas tarder douze ou quinze jours apres luy pour m'y rendre. La et ailleurs je vous seray fidele *ad aras usque*, car je le doibs et le veux. Je n'escris à personne qu'a vous, n'en ayant ny le loisir ny le subject; faignez donc, s'il vous plaist, n'avoir rien de moy, car de ma part je donne bon ordre que ceste cy vous sera rendue secretement. Bon jour, Monsieur, aymez moy comme je suis et seray *in æternum et in sæcula sæculorum* vostre tres humble serviteur, de qui vous cognoisses le chiffre et la main du secretaire.

Endorsed: "Monsr. de Beauvoir, January, 1595."

The portion in italics is in cipher, the translation being inserted from the paper mentioned below.

Unsigned. 1½ *pp.*

Enclosed: "Decipher into French of the portion of the above letter that is in cipher."

In the hand of Essex's secretary. ⅔ *p.* (**171.** 66.)

THE DUKE OF MONTPENSIER to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595–6, Jan.]—Acknowledging the receipt of his letter sent by M. Hompton [Unton], regretting his present inability to be useful to him, and hoping that some occasion may arise when he may be able to serve him. *Signed*, Henry de Bourbon.

Holograph. French. Small seal. 1 *p.* (**30.** 21.)

THOMAS ARUNDELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595–6. Feb. 1.—I can be no sooner arrived but that my love makes me direct my first lines to yourself, upon whose directions my proceedings shall attend. Had I not suffered a shipwreck, and so lost all my apparel, linen, horses, money, and whatsoever else I had, and withal gotten an extreme cold by tumbling into the sea for the safety of my life, I would myself have been the deliverer of these salutations. I understand of divers bad reports raised of me since my departure, but I have neither been at Rome, nor had to do with any of the Popish or Spanish faction; neither did I ever absent myself from the camp, from my first arrival till the last; neither was I out of any service that was done all the while of my abode. The honour which the Emperor hath done me, having made me an Earl of the Empire, may in part witness of my good desert at the camp. I have a letter of the Emperer to Her Majesty, which I will either send or detain as yourself shall direct me, and when I have delivered what I can truly say of the Emperor's more than ordinary affection to Her Majesty, I am sure yourself will wonder, and Her Majesty will easily acknowledge, that I have been careful enough of my duty to her, to whose great sovereignty, and greater worth, I have for ever vowed the uttermost of my loyal attempts. Yourself knows that my licence is not expired of a long time, notwithstanding I have returned, a long, tedious and dangerous voyage, and all to do Her Majesty service, which if it be well taken I should think it all too little. Worthy Sir Robert, let me ever enjoy your love, if not for myself, yet for my love to you, and for my ever affectionate loyalty to Her Majesty. Sickness and weariness abridges the rest.—From Ivybridge, this 1st of February, Your cousin and faithful friend.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**30.** 45.)

COUNT MAURICE of Nassau to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595–6, Feb. $\frac{1}{11}$.—Takes the opportunity of Sir Francis Vere's departure for the Court, according to the Queen's command, to assure the Earl of his affection.—The Hague, 11 Feb., 1596.

Holograph. French. Two small Seals. 1 *p.* (**147.** 107.)

JOHN CHARLES, MARQUIS of BADEN, to the QUEEN.

1595–6, Feb. 2.—Whereas, upon general report of great preparations made by the Spanish King against your Majesty and realm, your

suppliant, moved with an earnest zeal, and upright affection towards your Highness, made his repair hither more than two months past; at which time he presented unto your Majesty his loyal affection and dutiful service, and since that time hath attended the signification of your gracious pleasure, to his very great charge; may it therefore please your most sacred Majesty to vouchsafe him your gracious and speedy answer touching the same. The rather in regard of the present opportunity of shipping, which lost or neglected, may prove very prejudicial and chargeable unto your suppliant.—Johannes Carolus, Marchio Badensis, eques sancti Johannis.

Endorsed:—"2 Feb., 1595." **(133.** 134.)

SIR HENRY UNTON to [LORD BURGHLEY].

1595–6, Feb. 3.—Letter beginning "The night before my last dispatch, the King returned very late," and ending "Coucy, 3 February, 1595."

[*See* Murdin's State Papers, *pp.* 719 to 724.]

Endorsed:—"Sir H. Unton, received by Peter Brown 14 February."

Unsigned. 7 *pp.* **(171.** 68.)

[SIR HENRY UNTON] to THE QUEEN.

1595–6, Feb. 3.—Letter beginning "That immediately upon my receipt of your Highness's letters by Mr. Nanton, I presented them unto the King in his Cabinet," and ending "Coucy, 3 February, 1595."

[*See* Murdin's State Papers, *pp.* 717 to 719.]

Endorsed:—"To Her Majesty by Peter Browne the post. This, by the negligence of my Secretary upon my hasty departure with the King, was omitted and left behind unsent to your Lordship, which I humbly beseech your Lordship to excuse."

Unsigned. 3 *pp.* **(171.** 72.)

RICHARD [VAUGHAN,] BISHOP OF BANGOR, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595–6, Feb. 3.—The poor estate of the bishopric of Bangor enforceth me to become an humble suitor that the writ of restitution to the temporalities thereof may include the whole time of the vacation, from the day of the translation of the late bishop, the 25th September last, until February 1. The bishops of the see, in regard of the small revenues, had ever their restitution *a die vacationis*, as by their writs of restitution appeareth. The mean profits due at the feast of All Saints last (her Majesty's tenths and subsidies being deducted) do not amount altogether to 40*l.*; and the exility of the bishopric is such that it will not yield me for these two years, during the payment of first fruits to her Majesty, 50*l.* yearly.—London, 3 February, 1595.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* **(171.** 75.)

GARRATT SWIFT to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595–6, Feb. 4.—I have briefly set down the contents of the Lord Admiral's injustice against me, which is most odious to be suffered under the government of a Christian prince. Read it, good my Lord, and grant me hearing after six years' close imprisonment. Mercy nor favour I crave, but justice and the benefit of a subject is all my suit. So your lordship may unburden the Queen of a great charge is spent

upon me, which might be better employed than to restrain her subject from seeking what is by violence kept from me, or to labour for the relief of my poor wife and children, that are ready to starve, and if I be found an offender in any manner of crime whatsoever, let me be proceeded [against] with all extremity. I have intended to my keeper matter of State, otherwise this had not come unto your lordship, for lord Admiral hath straitly commanded that I shall not write to you, nor any other of the Council. I attend justice and speedy relief, otherwise I shall be compelled to cry forth of my windows. Take pity upon me, so will I not fail to pray for you all the days of my life.—The Gatehouse at Westminster, this 4 of February, 1595.

First.—Lord Admiral keeps an office from me worth 300*l.* a year, of which I have a patent during my life, which office one Nicholas Zouche, his wife's cousin, possesseth; not being capable of the same, Pope, that was my father's kitchen boy, doth execute it.

Item.—He hath kept me six years close prisoner, of which four years and eight months in irons and chains.

Item.—He hath caused me to forfeit as much land, by keeping me in prison, as cost my father 2,000 marks, for not paying 500*l.*, and by a sinister means defeated my mother of her bonds concerning the same.

Item.—He was bound at the Council table to pay 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, whereof, to my wife 10*l.* a year, and in three years she recovered 11*l.* in spending 16*l.*; my mother thereof, 20 marks a year, in six years obtained 20*l.*, and spent 6*l.* in suit; my younger brother, thereof 10*l.* a year, a poor scholar at Oxford, hath received only 10*s.*

Item.—I can prove the Lord Admiral and his hath received that appertains in equity and conscience unto me, the sum of 1,800*l.*

Item.—He threw my wife down a piece of stairs, like to murder her, and sent her 40*s.* next morning; hath also kept her from my company these three years, and sought by an extraordinary means to make her a whore.

Item.—He put me in a galley of 50 lbs. weight, locked in a dungeon under water, where I could neither see hand nor foot, never came in bed the space of sixteen months, the most part of my drink, water, and 2*s.* a week for my diet; gave his warrant to shave the hair from my head and face, and to whip me, which was three times most cruelly executed openly in the navy at Chatham, being eaten with vermin, and no more but a shirt and an old frieze gown to cover me, and the executor thereof was one Morgan, sometimes a notorious pirate, whom my father, the Marshal of the Admiralty, brought to be condemned for divers conspiracies, and was at the place of execution to receive death, for which by my lord's warrants, most maliciously revenge the same upon my blood.

Item.—From thence I did escape, and received warrantise from my lord Admiral, which he sent to Sir John Hawkins, for my safety to meet him at Deptford House, which he falsified in not coming himself, but sent his servant there to take me and bring me to the gate-house, to be kept close prisoner, and by no means to be suffered to write to any of the Council, which hath been performed this fifteen months.

Item.—My lords of the Council sent their warrants under nine of their hands, which now remains in Mr. Pickering's custody, that my lord Admiral should pay my charges, which he performed sixteen weeks, the rest of the time my keeper is compelled to put me in the Queen's charge, otherwise he should lose his money, having with great charges made suit to my lord, and cannot obtain it.

Item.—Lord Admiral hath sought my life, as by two several plots I can prove directly against him, refusing to speak with me but once this

six years, yet hath my living and blood, uncondemned by law, intending my perpetual imprisonment, rejecting my letters of submission without reading them, and preventing all manner of means to seek for relief of any other magistrate, and not a clothe to my back, or a shirt to shift me.

Item.—I served the Lord Admiral, with a man and a couple of geldings, the space of five years at my own cost and charges, and for which I am at this present 200*l.* in debt, and never recompensed the value of 40*s.*

Good my lord, reform this with justice, admit me to speak with you. If I complain without cause, or charge my lord with more than I can prove, let me be punished for the same. Thus I leave it to your wisdom.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**30.** 97.)

Waltham Park.

[1595–6] Feb. 4.—The office of keeping the park of Waltham pertaining to the Bishop of Winchester, together with the herbage, &c., were granted by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, to Thomas Uvedale. Anno 36 Henry VIII. the same was granted again to Anthony Uvedale and Thomas Thwaites for their lives. The keepers have enjoyed all these commodities ever since. William Wykeham, late Bishop of Winchester, granted the same office in like sort to Edward Darcey, esq., but it was not confirmed by Dean and Chapter. Bishop Day promised Mr. Darcey to confirm the same, and yet offered the value of 500*l.* to Mr. Darcey rather than to do it. This Bishop has eftsoons granted and promised Mr. Darcey that he should have it, and now would not grant him the herbage of the park, so as the other commodities are not worth 16*l.* per annum.

Endorsed:—"4 Feb., Mr. Darcey to the Bishop of Winton."

1 *p.* (**30,** 48.)

Parsonage of Shalfleet.

1595–6, Feb. 4.—Warrant addressed to Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, and Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to prepare a lease to Nicholas Brown for 40 years of the parsonage of Shalfleet in the Isle of Wight, to commence at the expiration of his present lease thereof, reserving to the Crown the yearly rent of 14*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*—At our manor of Richmond, 4 February, 38 Elizabeth.

Sign Manual and Privy Signet.

1 *p.* (**171.** 74.)

Sir Henry Unton to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, Feb. 4.—I failed not to sound the King concerning the placing your kinsman with the Duke of Bouillon, whereof he would in no sort hear, nor allow of my reasons in that behalf, assuring me that he should be most welcome unto his Majesty, and hoped you would not wrong him so much as to place him with any other than himself, wherein he required me, as I did love him, to write unto your lordship. If you send him unto the Court, my love to your lordship shall somewhat appear in my care of him, and I will be most glad of his company. For the state of things here I refer you to my letters to the Lord Treasurer, wherein you shall perceive as much as cometh to my knowledge, and I am not a little grieved to find the success of them so bad, being assuredly

persuaded that if her Majesty do not in time apply the remedy, *actum est de nobis*, which I leave unto your better consideration, who, I doubt not, will assist her Majesty with your best counsel and knowledge of the state here, which in my opinion and for outward appearance was never worse. I am presently to attend the King unto La Fere, where he dineth me and much desireth my company.—From Coucy, this 4th February 1595.

Endorsed:—"Concerning Mr. Vernon."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**171.** 77.)

Sir Edward Norreys to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, Feb. 4.—I think myself exceeding bound unto you for your honourable dealing in this last ill-favoured matter of mine, since which time I understand the States do mean to send commissioners hither to understand the whole matter, by whom, I hope, I shall receive good satisfaction.

I understand that the Cardinal is arrived at Brussels, having forbidden all triumphs in respect of his brother's yet being unburied. He promiseth great things, but it seemeth the country hath little hope of any good to come from him and the Count Fuentes. Especially the nobility is greatly grieved that he hath cassed all their regiments, and the Prince of Scymay, which is now Duke of Ascott, is with very melancholy grown frantic. They speak again now of an invasion of England, and of 40,000 men already shipped in sundry havens of Spain and Portugal, besides this country army; but the speeches of the forces which the Cardinal brings are very uncertain, some 20,000, others but 3,000. I shall shortly hear more certainly.

I must now again be a suitor to you that now that some companies are fallen there may be some consideration had of my former suits, and that though I live here, as it were out of the world, yet that I may somewhat comfort myself that my service is not unregarded.

It may also please you to remember her Majesty's leave that I may come over for some little time, though but a fortnight, where my least errand shall not be to kiss your lordship's hands.—From Ostend, 4 February, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 2½ *pp.* (**171.** 78.)

M. de Mouy to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, Feb. $\frac{4}{14}$.—Finding the Ambassador [Unton] sending a despatch, I would not omit to protest my desire to serve you. We are in a state of alarm because the enemy threaten to relieve La Fere. I am going immediately in search of my company to take it to the King's army. You will know how the river was stopped and burst the causeway; it has been repaired, and in a few days good results will follow. Unton will give you all news.—Coussy, 14 February, 1595.

Holograph. French. 2 *pp.* (**171.** 97.)

Sir Edward Wynter to the Lord Admiral and Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Feb. 5.—My lord of Pembroke's demand I should yield him good security for my behaviour in the office of the Constableship of the Forest of Dean proceeds out of his dislikes, undeservedly conceived against me, rather than out of just cause, since the law itself will sufficiently restrain and punish any misdemeanours of mine, whersoever they

should happen, and therefore for me to enter into bond with his lordship were but unnecessarily and fondly to give him that advantage against me, which I know he longs for. And whereas he chargeth my brother and others under me with misgoverning themselves in that office towards his lordship and his followers, which is the chiefest ground upon which he frames his complaints, I will assure your Honours, upon my credit, nothing hath ever been committed by either of us, that might savour of any manner of forgetfulness of that respect which is due, as well to one of his rank, as to the honour and greatness of that place which he holds here under Her Majesty. And as touching his followers, I know not any of them to be of such worth or worship in this country, that should look for at our hands any other measure than such as their unneighbourly dealings do justly merit, since they only, for the better effecting some malicious practice of their own, have caused my lord to pick quarrels against those who otherwise would be ready to do him all honour and service. But his lordship may proceed against us as he sees cause; we crave no manner of favour, but justice only, which in so honest a cause, I must humbly beseech your Honours that you will vouchsafe to help me with indifferency. To conclude, if please his lordship to have my 100*l.*, he must give me that security for the quiet exercising this unquiet office as in all honour and reason he is bound; if not, he may proceed by the due course of law to displace me by overthrowing my patent, which otherwise, God willing, I purpose to maintain. If in your judgments this answer of mine be found reasonable, I have my wish; if otherwise, I humbly refer myself to be overruled in this, as your Honours think fittest.—Lydney, this 5th of Feb.

Endorsed:—1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**30.** 49.)

John Vere to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Feb. 5.—Thanking him for standing his friend in his unaccustomod suits and contentions in law, and hoping he will continue the same. The allegation he has charge in the Low Countries is untrue, he has none, nor ever had, but his earnest business is in the affairs of his brother, who is employed in those Her Majesty's services.—5 February, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**30.** 50.)

Humfry Parkes to the Earl of Essex.

[? 1595–6], Feb. 5.—The 3rd of this month a Scottish ship made wreck on the Lizard Point. Of 30 men, only two were saved. They report they came 60 sails together from Lisboone, of Flemings and Scots, in such storm [as they were] not able to bear three days sail in 18. Further, they say that four days before they put to sea there returned six great ships which had carried provision to the enemy's fleet at Farrol, being 180 sails; also that a lieutenant of a company being sick had his pass to Lisboone in these ships, who told the master of this lost ship that their fleet was ready for England, meaning to set their land army of 20,000 men ashore on our Western parts, but their fleet should pass to Calies where they should have further directions.—Guenope House, 5 Feb.

Endorsed:—"Cap. Parks."

On the back a list of names, Sir Anthony Sherley and 21 others.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**174.** 121.)

Sir William Russell, Lord Deputy of Ireland, to Lord Burghley.

1595–6, Feb. 6.—Touching the suit of George Stone, one of her Highness's footmen, for such a grant to make glass in this realm as Captain Woodhouse formerly had, I find a general consent in the Council that in likelihood no inconvenience will grow thereby, but rather much good, both by the setting of idle people awork, a matter here to be wished, and the consuming of some superfluous woods, which do otherwise give relief and harbour to such as are treacherously affected.—Castle at Dublin, this syxt of Februarie, 1595.

Endorsed:—"Copy of the Lord Deputy's letter to the Lord Treasurer."

½ *p.* (**171.** 80.)

Lord Cobham to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Feb. 7.—This morning, after eight of the clock, Mr. Michael Stanhope brought me this message from Her Majesty, that I should write unto you to speak to your father in her name that he should send and find Thomas Arundell to let him know that she is much offended that he hath presumed to take any dignity from the Emperor without her privity, and that his lordship do require to see the patent that he has, which when he has perused, he may detain, and, as it shall seem good to him, to commit him either to his lodging or to Fleet, until her pleasure be further known.—From the Court at Richmond, this 7 of February.

Endorsed:—1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**30.** 51.)

Sir Thomas Leighton to the Lords of the Privy Council.

1595–6, Feb. 8.—I have of late received from Brittany sundry intelligencies, all concurring in one, that the great preparation in Spain, both of shipping and of a strong army by land, proceedeth, and, it is said, will be in readiness, before the end of the month of April, and verily looked for to fall upon Brittany and these ports. Now the same cannot be without imminent peril unto these Isles. I am therefore to beseech, for the better defence of this isle, two bands of soldiers, to be here by the beginning of the month of May, and remain until the beginning of October, and that victuals may be brought from England to serve those companies for the time, for this year corn greatly failed in this isle. For the danger we are in, for very certain the enterprise of the galleys the last summer was for these isles, but crossed by contrary winds fell into the west country, as by a merchant of this isle, which was then prisoner in the galleys, I have been advertised. The part where it was meant they should have landed was at Rockende. Also, the other year before the galleys with 2,000 soldiers were at St. Malo, with like intention. Furthermore, about fifteen days since here arrived a ship of St. Malo, coming directly from Dunkirk, where she had been taken; the master and others of his company assured me that the Governor of Dunkirk did earnestly seek to persuade them to accept entertainment as pilots for these isles, offering to send them with very liberal conditions into Blavett for that purpose. All these circumstances considered doth minister just cause to suspect that this summer something will be attempted; wherefore again my humble request is, that it will please you to have consideration of these isles, being ancient members of her Majesty's kingdom.—Guernsey, this 8 February, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**30.** 52.)

Sir Thomas Leighton to the Lords of the Privy Council.

1595–6, Feb. 8.—About five years since there was, by certain of the jurats of this isle of Guernsey, a sentence given in the favour of one William Beauvoir against Her Majesty, concerning the payment of a certain duty appertaining unto her, called *treizieme*, from which sentence Her Majesty's officers did appeal before you, where, upon examination of the cause, it was found that great partiality had been used against her, in a case concerning her prerogative royal. Thereupon your Honours, by your letters of the 15th July 1591, directed unto me to signify that your pleasure was that I should make choice of other jurats, such as should be indifferent, and so the matter to be again fully and deliberately heard. But by reason that in short time I was to go unto Dieppe, in Normandy, for Her Highness' service, so as nothing was then done, whereupon since it pleased you to address one other letter unto me, dated the 13th July last, whereby eftsoons your pleasure was that I should make choice of indifferent jurats, and so to proceed unto the giving of a final sentence, pleaseth it you to be advertised that I have proceeded according to your directions, making such choice of jurats as this place doth yield, but to find a competent number that should not be partial is a thing impossible. Yet seeing Her Highness' title to be most apparently clear, I caused the matter to be dealt in, but do find that these jurats, the greater part of them having like petty 'feages,' do persuade themselves that by carrying of this pretended title of Beauvoir's 'feage' against Her Majesty, thereby each of them may challenge all kind of royalties upon their fiefs, as well as he, which have emboldened five of these jurats to give their voices with Beauvoir against Her Majesty, notwithstanding that both the Bailiff, Lewis de Vike, and Her Highness' *Procureur* did manifestly show unto them, as well by ancient records taken forth of the Tower of London, as by the laws of Normandy and the book of the extent of this isle made in the time of King Edward III., that this duty rightfully doth belong to Her Majesty; but in vain, for these partial fellows would neither hear nor weigh any thing could be produced for the conservation of her right; which seeing, the bailiff, a very good judge, and careful in all things to preserve Her Highness' right, hath stayed to pronounce a sentence so corrupt and prejudicial to her right and royal prerogative until your Honours be thereof advertised. These indirect dealings considered, may it please you to call the matter again before you, commanding Her Majesty's *Procureur*, John de Vike, and William Beauvoir, the other party, to appear before you, and so, according to the ancient custom used in all appeals from hence, your lordships to give the final sentence. But if you will not be pleased to judge the cause yourselves, then may it be liking to you to appoint the matter to be here judged by commissioners authorised by a commission under the Great Seal of England, as well for deciding of this controversy, as for the examination and preservation of Her Majesty's rights, which are by sundry of these jurats and others greatly intruded upon.—Guernsey, 8 February, 1595.

Signed. 1½ *pp.* (**30.** 72.)

Edward More to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595–6,] Feb. 9.—I stayed yesterday in the afternoon with my lady your wife until it was almost five of the clock, thinking it likely that my lord would advise us to shew the writings. I made the more haste to London to send to the rest to be in readiness this morning to take them out of a chest, which is never opened but in presence of us all.

Your care of this cause makes us all greatly beholden unto you.—This 9 of February.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**30.** 53.)

William Lucke.

1595–6, Feb. 9.—The speech of William Lucke, the 9 February, 1595, at the Mitre in Cheapside, with John Wortly and others.

Wortly asking him what news, Lucke said none, but that the Spaniard would come he would lay his life of it; he may come east, west, north or south, but he will do us no hurt; for example, they came into the west country, and neither hurt man nor woman, but did lade four galleys with their goods, "but," saith he, "what a valiant exploit it was for them to come into our own coast, under Sir Francis his nose, and that within one fortnight after they came within twenty miles of Plymouth, and there burnt a house, and after came to a gentleman's house and set a barrel of gunpowder to his gate; it was a valiant exploit and worthy to be 'cronerckled' twice or thrice." He said that when Sir Francis Godolphin, having gathered a company of Cornish men, came against the Spaniards to give them battle, and when the Cornishmen saw the Spaniards, they ran away all, save Sir Francis and his men, and being well horsed they ran away also, and when the Spaniards saw them run away they rejoiced at it, and rang the bells and said masses in our churches.

Upon other speeches he said the Spaniards would not hurt us, whensoever they come, but only revenge themselves of wrong they have received by us; for example, they took divers men of war, and some were maimed and hurt; and being hurt they cured them, and gave them pay till they were cured, and those which serve, he gave them pay, and the rest he sent home with money in their purses; for although these men came to rob and spoil them, yet they used them kindly when they had taken them, and did them no hurt, wherefore, saith he, you may see they will not hurt us, whensoever they come, except it be those which meet them in the field, and those they will kill, except they do yield, but else they will never hurt us, whensoever they come. Further he said something more, but I am somewhat doubtful of the truth of it, but it was something touching the state of our government.

Signed, John Wortlye.

2 *pp.* (**30.** 54.)

Sir Richard Barkeley to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595–6,] Feb. 9.—Because I know not whether Her Majesty may think my stay here somewhat long, I beseech you, if it be so, to excuse me to her; I mean, God willing, to be at the Court the latter end of the next week, or the beginning of that following. I have almost settled all my things here; I have stayed the longer thoroughly to settle my matters, that I may give myself wholly to do Her Majesty service where it shall please her to command me.—At Stoke, the 9 of February. *Signed.*

Endorsed:—"1595."

1 *p.* (**30.** 56.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Feb. 10.—By Sir Francis Vere you shall have understood the particularities of our present affairs here, and though this bearer, Captain Lambert, knoweth what since passed, yet would I not omit the troubling of your Lordship.

We do still daily expect the arrival of the deputies of Utrecht and Overyssel to make up the meeting of the General States, when as shortly after Mr. Bodley is in good hope his negotiation will grow to some end. Albert arrived in Brussels the 1st of this month, accompanied with the Duc d'Aumale and the Prince of Orange and a few others, but his train was small, and would have no pomp nor show at his entering. His troops and convoy remained beyond the Maas, in the land of Namur, where those gathered together by Fuentes shall join, and so march to the rescuing of La Fere, where it is doubted the King his camp will never abide them, being too weak. If reports be true, then hath the Cardinal already published a general pardon, with licence for all men to return to their possessions and goods, which may chance to draw some few together that cannot live abroad for want of means, but otherwise will not greatly serve his turn.

It is written from Cologne that the Elector of Tryer met the Cardinal on the frontiers of his country, and had long conference about the matter of peace, letters being ready signed by the electors, temporal and spiritual, and under their, and sundry of the Imperial towns', seals, directed to Albert and the States, to be sent, containing no other than a demand for passport or safe conduct to send deputies to open matters greatly importing the Empire and the whole Christendom, without any word or the least motion of peace. They here persevere in resolution not to hearken in any sort thereunto, and do what they can by their friends to divert and hinder the sending, so as it seems some time may chance to be won, though feared at length the Emperor will give the attempt, and if that work not that he desireth, then will Albertus try the matter with force, which will be opposed against and resisted, preparing still to defend and keep their limits and frontiers, if they shall not be able to extend the same further. Sir Francis Vere's calling away doth much disquiet them, knowing their want of such sufficient commanders. If no employment, where he cannot be spared, fall out there, I am of opinion your Lordship, in returning him the sooner, should do that would be very acceptable unto them.

Of the States writing to the Prince of Orange, I know you have understood. He received the letter, and returned an answer containing thanks for the congratulating of his liberty and kind offers, which he wisheth himself able to deserve, and that it were in him to help the releasing the countries, and ending of these long and grievous troubles, inferring thereby, as it were, a promise to employ himself for their good. But it seemeth manifestly he hath not done, nor doth, anything without the Cardinal's knowledge and liking, and consequently that the letter hath been written by him premeditatedly, and by the counsel and order of the other. The messenger that brought it was despatched the very self same day, with a note or ticket of the receipt, and what will further follow time will discover.

The mutinied Italians continue at Tylemont, at one stay, and till they be paid no service is to be looked for at their hands, and if any other would entertain them, I perceive by their deputies, that are again here, they might soon be brought to hearken to any reasonable offer, and is a

very brave troop of men and able soldiers.—Hague, this 10 February, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 2 pp. (30. 57.)

WILLIAM LUCKE.

1595–6, Feb. 11.—The examination of William Lucke, goldsmith, of the age of 28 years, or thereabouts, taken before Sir Richard Martyn, Knight.

He serveth the Earl of Sussex as a retainer, and hath so done ever since Christmas was a twelvemonth, at which time he dwelt at Chemsford, where he hath dwelt about three years and kept shop there, which he committed to the charge of a servant, for that he was occasioned to be most of that time in London. He was 'prentice with Mr. Read, Clerk of the Goldsmiths' Hall, and served part of that time with Garrett Rickards, from whence he went over to Hamburgh, and there continued and wrought, and so from Hamburgh to Stoade, and thence to Lewingburgh, where he wrought of necessity, for want of money, in the goldsmith's trade; thence to sundry places where he did not work, until he came to Guttyng, in the dukedom of Brunswick, and wrought there half a year. During the time of his continuance there, he heard news of the Spaniards' overthrow on the English coast, and having some of his friends in service in Her Majesty's ships, he had a desire to return to England to know of their welfare, and so came to Emden, where he was shipped in a Dutch ship, and so landed in London the year after the Spaniards had been overthrown, and so went by land to Sandwich to see his brother, who was master carpenter in the *Bona Venter*. After two months, he was a minded to travel into France, and thence into Italy, but the death of the king being so sudden, who was killed by a friar, and thereupon great disquietness in France, he put off some half year, and thereupon travelled in England. At Lincoln, he fell acquainted with one Nicholas Cowley, sometime 'prentice in London, with whom he wrought half a year, and after this went towards Scotland, and coming to Berwick, was brought before the Governor and examined, who persuaded him not to go forward, for that the King was then gone to Denmark to be married, and that there was no work there. So from thence he returned to Westchester, where, for that he wanted money, he put him forward in an imprest of soldiers, and so went voluntarily into Ireland, and there served under one Captain Woodhouse, when Sir William Fitzwilliams was Lord Deputy, under which captain's conduct he continued until Her Majesty's forces were there discharged.

After his return from Ireland he came to Plymouth, where he wrought with one Harrison, a goldsmith, sometimes dwelling in London, about half a year, and at that time, being about Easter, he falling into acquaintance with a pilot, called William Lister, and a captain called Ocke, who were pressed by Lord Thomas Howard, then General of Her Majesty's fleet, to attend on him in Her Majesty's service with their ship. After this examinate and the other two were put off to sea, they got leave of their general to go into the West Indies, where they did take a 'Portingale,' laden with hides and 'brasell,' which they sent to Hampton, and so he and his company continued in the Indies till their victuals waxed scant, and then they returned to England.

Upon Monday last he met with one John Worteley, a Clemsford man, and they two went together to the 'Mitre' in Cheapside, where as they were drinking he asked Worteley, 'What news of the Spaniards?', who answered that he could not tell anything, and so asked him what he had heard, who answered that he did hear they would come.

Hereupon Worteley said, if they did come, he did think they would be here at the Spring; whereupon he answered that he did think they could not be here, for he had heard they had sent fifty of their best ships to meet with Sir Francis Drake, and if they met with him, would be so battered and beaten that they could not be made ready in time, and if they did not meet with him, they must be new rigged before they came forth again, and he did not think they would be ready so soon. Then answered Worteley he did think they would not come this year, and hereupon he replied he thought they would come, by reason of their stomach and great brags, although they did no more than they did awhile ago, burn two or three little towns, and run away again. And hereupon, this examinate said he did lie with a man called John Tether, servant to William Burley, living in Gracious Street at the sign of the 'Spread Eagle', who told him that the Spaniards had been on shore in Cornwall, and had burnt a market town and two or three little villages, and stayed there two days, and rung the bells, and after about a fortnight they came up against a gentleman's house, and set a barrel of gunpowder to the door, and the gentleman being from home, his wife caused the bell to be wrung, and hereupon they ran away. And hereupon he said that if Sir Francis should go into Spain, or any other Englishman, and do such an exploit, the King's power lying hard by, it were worthy to be chronicled, which words he repeated twice or thrice, but he did not say anything concerning government.

Signed, W. Lucke. (**30.** 59.)

Humphrey Purefey and John Ferne to Lord Burghley.

1595-6, Feb. 11.—This day information was given to us that five men, unknown, did arrive at Runswick in the North Riding of this County, near to Whitby, in a coble boat, every way unfurnished, and offered the sinking or burning of the same, themselves passing by land more northward. Whereupon we have awarded commission to Mr. Bointon and others for the apprehending of them, that part of Yorkshire affronting the seas being full of many evil affected and dangerous subjects. Afterwards, the same day, about six of the clock in the evening, we received advertisement from some of credit that one Conseit hath reported that 18,000 Spaniards are landed in the north isles of Scotland. We have thought it our duties to advertise you hereof, and we do presently send for Conseit, to give a reason of this rumour, and, if he cannot find an author, to deal with him accordingly.—At York, 11 February, 1595.

In Ferne's hand. Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**30.** 70.)

French Negotiations.

1596, Feb. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{2}$.—"Extraict de quelques lettres du Roy Treschrestien et ses ministres de diverse date, 1596."

From Villeroy, 25 Jan.:—The little account that she and her ministers made of them (the King's offers) and the continued efforts of our enemy. That we could not continue thus and would meet the danger as we best could, preserving as far as possible the respect due to the Queen. That our labours secured their tranquillity, but, being no longer able to support them, we must think of our own affairs, and since they would abandon us there was less need to think of them. That the King is grieved to have recourse to other and more dangerous remedies, but must either settle with his enemies or succumb. "Je ne vous puis dire combien toute la France est offencee des froideurs

d'Angleterre, et sur cela nous sommes pressez de touttes parts d'entendre a quelque accord," &c. If on the arrival of the Cardinal the Queen fails us, and the States are forced to withdraw the Admiral and Zeland and his forces, all France will rise againt the King if he does not make peace.

The King, 13 Feb.:—Does not want the Queen to think, as her reply (to a letter of his) seems to infer, that he is content to see himself abandoned by her, but she and her Council must not think that if he was moved to write the said letter he is bound to remain mute while they laugh at his difficulties. That the issue of this siege will be the commencement of designs, perhaps more advantageous to himself; for things cannot continue as they are, since he cannot alone bear the burden of this war, &c.

Villeroy, same date:—Similar urgent representations.

The King, 22 Feb.:—It would be too imprudent, La Fontaine, to wait for such an extremity; it were perhaps more honourable and useful to accept the offers of peace that are made me than to put myself thus at the mercy of those who show so little love for me. I am determined to risk all in a last battle for the succour of this place. If the place be lost and I am bound to give up the campaign, I shall be reduced to buy their assistance dearly, which is perhaps what they are waiting for. "Mais je ne veulx pas envoyer pardela ni Sancy ni aultre pour estre mesprisé comme ont esté les autres. Je veulx bien que le faciez entendre ouvertement a ladite dame ma bonne seur, et a ses ministres, leur disant que je suis en estat que les esperances et bonnes parolles me font plus de mal que de bien."

Villeroy, 25 Jan.:—If she thinks to profit by our necessity and make us receive her people into our places as masters of them she is much mistaken. One bears an injury more willingly from a foe than from a friend, and we would rather give three or four places in return for a benefit than give one to buy it.

French. 4 *pp.* (**48.** 22.)

Sir H. Unton to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, Feb. 13.—Letter commencing:—"I cannot add more unto your Lordship's knowledge," and ending, "Coussy, 13 February, 1595."

[*See* Murdin's State Papers, p. 724.]

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**171.** 92.)

Sir Henry Unton to Lord Burghley.

1595–6, Feb. 13.—Letter beginning:—"My last was of the 3rd of this month by Peter Browne," and ending, "From Coussye, this 13th February, 1595."

Endorsed:—"Master to my Lord Treasurer."

[*See* Murdin's State Papers, pp. 726 to 729, *but on p.* 727, *instead of* "to make understand" *read* "to make underhand the first overtures": *instead of* "suspitious" *in next line read* "superstition," *and instead of* "a reward of 5,000 crowns" *read* "50,000 crowns." *On p.* 729, *instead of* "This is the first despatch" *read* "This is the fifth despatch"; *and instead of* "19 February" *read* "13 February."

5 *pp.* (**171.** 93.)

Patrick Cumy[n]g to the Ambassador of Scotland, dwelling at Lime Street.

1595–6, Feb. 13.—I have found the occasion to do his Majesty good service in this dangerous time if I be furnished of affairs, I hope to merit

such reward as shall do your Lordship pleasure as well as to myself. What friendship I have and credit may have in places requisite your lordship knows. If the specials which I can declare were heard, I think [they] should be better liked than the general is; this to your lordship's wisdom, upon whose advertisement, with assurance of reward, I shall repair where your lordship is.—Edinburgh, the 13th of February, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**171.** 96.)

Sir Henry Davers to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, before Feb. 14.—The patronage it hath pleased you to afford all my fortunes, exacteth from my duty this account of my courses, and cause of my stay behind the king, caused by sickness. Upon the recovery whereof, finding myself far cast behind the actions of that part of France, I resolved to follow this war of Provence with M. de Digueres, but being advertised that these controversies were likely to be long debated in words, I have taken the opportunity of this winter season to see Italy, and for my safer passage, the return of M. d'Epernon into Provence; who, after some discourse unto me of the state wherein he stood, and future courses he might be likely to take, with many protestations of respect and affection, he seemed to desire the continuance of Her Majesty's good conceit, and no less willing to yield her satisfaction for these his later actions, if he had already received the King's last resolution, but lest in the meantime his enemies might go about to undermine his reputation, having notice upon whom I depended, he desired me to let your lordship know some part of those he had received, and arguments that might be alleged for his better merit, assuring me that before long, and by a messenger of purpose, he would appeal to Her Majesty's judgment for his justification. And, first, he seemed to derive his desert from the good offices he performed towards this King with his predecessor, which the ambassadors of England might well witness; then, that after the decease of the last King he was the first and principal subject that raised a reputation to his party, by the employing his forces, expense of his money and loss of his blood, Chartres being in a manner besieged only by his troops; that in this province itself, for which is the dispute, he hath received wounds, buried his brother, with many thousands of their followers and friends, and spent between them both half a million of gold, expelled all foreigners and enforced all Leaguers to acknowledge the King, of whom it is no wonder though they demand other governor than their conqueror, but strange it may be thought that His Majesty should rather endeavour to satisfy them, desertless, and their demands against reason, rather than to yield him the due reward of his travail, that never yet received recompense. That the King never vouchsafed to let him know that he had disposed of the government, until that very lately he was commanded to resign, not only the Province, but also all governments therein, into the hands of M. de Guise, his professed enemy, the enmity of whose house he had incurred for the King's sake; that not so much as a safe retreat for his troops was offered, only Poitou presented, which is already in dispute between two governors not likely to give him place; so that himself and his forces should not only rest disgraced, but lie open to the mercy of those enemies he had incurred in doing the King service. Notwithstanding, so far is he carried with a desire to assure the uttermost proof of duty, that he accepteth the King's offers, only adding those conditions for his honour and safety which your

lordship hath received from the assembly at Valence. That for treaty against the King on his own part, either with his own subjects or foreign princes, of which crime although he had not been openly touched, yet was he secretly accused; if His Majesty would have done him the favour, in time sufficient, to have commanded his coming to Lyons, or the honour to have stayed two days longer, he would not have failed to have shamed his accusers and justified himself; no less doubting to prove that his own death had been sought, if not by the King's commandment, yet with his knowledge, as by the examination of the Chevalier de la Mola, whom yet he retained prisoner, and the late enterprise of the Chevalier de Bluse, it might appear. True it was that he had been urged, both by foreigners and his own countrymen, with the indignities received from the King, receiving offers of succour and alliance, which, if His Majesty will neither afford him honour, reward, justice nor safety, he shall be driven to accept; assuring me for a conclusion that if his wrongs were not redressed and his reasonable demands accorded, he would not only revolt all those places he held, but also d[oub]ted not to draw into his confederacy Maine, Joyeuse, Mercœur, and whatsoever else he should find discontented in France, of which number he attended not few, protesting rather to receive succour from Spain, Savoy, or the Turk, being once revolted, rather than yield to his enemies, or be comprised as a subject by the King.

And, to make me see that his resolutions were not unadvised, I was an eye witness of his forces, which consist of 800 horse, the fairest troops that ever I saw, 500 harquebussiers on horseback, and 2,000 foot, the worst of fifteen places he holds in Provence able to endure 2,000 cannon shot, also commanded by garrisons or citadels, that they have no power to revolt his followers, so assured either by great benefits or hostages of their parents or friends in other parts of his governments, with a desire that all soldiers have of wars, that I assure your lordship they are more "opiniat" in his quarrel than himself. He hath made new levies, both of horse and foot, in Gascony, assuring me, the war once declared, to reinforce himself by one half. Daily are presented unto him from Spain offers of great relief, and there is already arrived at Nice, in Savoy, 1,000 pikes and corslets to furnish his fortresses.

The representation of these extremities, whereunto both the King and M. d'Epernon have proceeded, may present unto your lordship a probability of war, but the preparations, proceedings, and ordinary discourse in Provence will, with assured arguments, manifest to the beholder that those controversies are not to be decided but by the sword, and so did the Duke in the end acknowledge, pretending with protestations great grief for so many troubles likely to ensue. Whereupon, I presumed to say that, in my conceit, he did himself wrong not to crave Her Majesty's intercession, as a witness of his merit and a mediator for his better regard, but especially he should seem ungrateful for the favour he confessed to have received, if at least he did not make Her Highness acquainted with his designs. The first he passed over, as an advantage of reconciliation which in my opinion he will be unwilling to take, answering, for the last, that if his enemies did not proceed sooner than his expectation, he would not fail to advertise Her Majesty before he proceeded further, but being assaulted he must defend himself, and maintain his garrisons at the 'dispense' of those that will declare themselves his enemies. Thus I have been bold to hold you long with a soldier's relation of that which was delivered unto me in better terms, for

which I must crave pardon, and so end your trouble, only recommending the remembrance of my hard fortune to your lordship, and remain whithersoever my destiny shall drive me.—Brignoles in Provence . . . . . '95.

Endorsed:—"Sir H. Davers, from Brignoles in Provence, rec^{d} by J. le Roy. 14 February, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 3 *pp.* **(30.** 77.)

H. Maynard to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595-6, Feb. 14.—My lord hath willed me let you understand his opinion touching the letters lately come out of Ireland, reporting the proceedings between the two Commissioners and the Earl and the rebels, which in as much as they are various, and passing at sundry times and meetings, as well from the Commissioners as the others, and thereby without some perfect abstract hardly to be truly conceived, he thinks you may do well to appoint some one to peruse all the papers, in order to set down briefly what passed from either part to the other from time to time, and day to day, and so, being digested, their proceedings may with less trouble or error be conceived by the manner of brief or abstract than otherwise the same can be.—From my lord's house in the Strand, the 14th of Feb., 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* **(30.** 62.)

Sir Anthony Cope to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595-6, Feb. 14.—The service to which he is commanded by Her Majesty concerns a tenant and very good friend of his, and therefore he beseeches him that it be referred to Sir William Spencer or some other of the justices, who are more near and more fit for the examination thereof than himself.—14 of February, 1595.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* **(30.** 63.)

John Ryster, Mayor, and the Aldermen of Hull to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595-6, Feb. 16.—Being required to furnish from this port one good ship to attend her Majesty's royal navy, the Lords of the Council are well pleased that towards the charge thereof the members of this port and such other places as did contribute in 1588, or which now shall be particularly mentioned by letters from the Lord Admiral, shall concur with us. And whereas we have truly advertised his lordship that the members are of small ability and unwilling to be contributors, supposing the charge of this service doth not concern them, and that the city of York, the only place which did contribute with us in that year, are now willing to join with us in the proportion they then did; we have made humble suit that the three great and rich clothing towns and places belonging, viz. Halifax, and the vicarage, Wakefield, Leeds, and their several parishes, may be drawn into this charge. We pray your help and favour towards this our suit, for that our mariners being now restrained and divers of them to be employed about this service, whose wives and children are in case deeply to charge this poor town if themselves should miscarry in the same, that the said towns and parishes may be appointed to join with us in this charge, for that they are many ways relieved by this port, as by uttering their cloth to a great proportion, and so have

their oils, wood, mather, 'brasill,' alum and such like helps for their trade brought in by the shipping of this place and upon their own provisions and adventure; and consequently divers of them are not only clothiers but merchants, to the great hindrance of the merchant here and at York. So we humbly pray you that, for the maintenance of the navigation of this poor town, her Majesty's service being furnished, some of our shipping may be licensed to go to sea, otherwise the merchants will and do freight strangers, to the great discomfort of the mariners and the decay of the shipping in this place, which in our simple opinions in time would be foreseen. Also we pray some order for the levying of such sums as are particularly taxed upon certain persons within the compass of this charge, whereof some have absented themselves, and others we find untoward in satisfying the same; and that such commission as shall be directed for that purpose may be as well to this bearer, Mr. Dodsworth, who hath given us good assistance in this action, as to ourselves or the magistrates of York.—Kingston upon Hull, the 16th February, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**171.** 98.)

Thomas Longton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Feb. 16.—As to the suit of Francis Orrell against Margaret Farrington, petitioner's wife, and various cross suits, with respect to houses and lands in Lancashire belonging to his wife.—16 Feb. 1595.

1 *p.*

Signor Bassadona's Accounts.

1595–6, Feb. 17.—1. There is coming unto S[r] Bassadour (sic) for victuals, when she was taken to serve the 17 February 1595, for beef, beer, salt, a cable broken at Calais and an anchor lost [amount not stated]. By Anthony Potts.

2. There has been delivered to me Anthony Potts, for the use of the ship called the *Experience*, these parcels following, since the 17 February 1595. For timber planks and workmanship, as by the carpenters doth appear; to the smith as by his bill doth appear; three cables, small ropes, bolts of 'Kanwis' brimston, 'rosell, peche and teare,' oars and anchor.

3. [The same as par. 1, but with values.] For 6800 of beef at 18*s.* the 100, 61*l.* 4*s.*; 8 tounels of beer 23*l.* 4*s.*; for salt and cask 7*l.* 10*s.*; money disbursed for the victuals of the men 12*l.* Total, 103*l.* 18*s.*

4. [The same as par. 2.] For three great cables, weight seven thousand, one quarter, 19lbs. of which one was lost at Calais, left the weight 4700 at 15*s.* the 100, 30*l.* 5*s.*; 2000 small ropes at 15*s.* the 100, 15*l.*; 6 pieces of canvas, 9*l.*; one hundred and a quarter of brimstone, 10*l.* 18*s.*; eight hundred of resin, 2*l.* 16*s.*; eight barrels of pitch, 2*l.* 14*s.*; a barrel of tar 18*s.*; twelve oars 1*l.* 10*s.* In ready money 45*l.* An anchor lost at Calais—Total, 113*l.* 1*s.*

Endorsed:—"S[r] Bassadona's Accounts."

4 *pp.* (**30.** 66.)

Robert Bowes to Lord Burghley.

1595–6, Feb. 17.—This day I came to Berwick in great weakness and pain in my body, purposing nevertheless to enter into Scotland, with God's grace, and to hasten my repair to Edinburgh with the best expedition I can, whereof I shall more certainly and within a few days advertise

you. I have received from the Lord Ewrie the notes for demand as well of redresses for the attempts done in the Middle Marches of England by the lairds of Buccleuch, Cessford and other Scottishmen, as also for timely order and resolution to be procured of the King of Scots and his Council in such questionable causes as the Lord Ewrie hath commended to my negotiation, whereof, of my proceedings and success, your lordship and the Lord Ewrie shall be timely informed.

By letters received this day from George Nicolson, my servant, at Edinburgh, I understand that the Provost of Edinburgh and Mr. David Lindsay, ready to have been employed and sent in embassage to Her Majesty by the King, are stayed, and that Mr. David Fowles shall come forwards, both with the report of matters and practices discovered by the King, and also to remain there for the King's Ambassador lieger. Mr. David, as I am informed, hearing of mine approach, doth hasten his departure, as it is looked he shall be entered into journey before mine access to Edinburgh; yet if my health shall serve me, I shall prevent his haste herein. It is thought that the four councillors lately promoted by the Queen shall attain and enjoy the chief offices. Mr. Thomas Hamilton, one of these new councillors, hath compounded with Mr. David Macgill, the King's advocate, and now possesseth that office. Mr. James Elphinstone, another of the councillors, is deemed to be Secretary, and that the office of Chancellor is likely to be given to the Prior of Pluscardyn or Mr. John Lindsay. Yet all these four councillors protest they will not seek these offices, wherein short time will discover their true intentions.

A stranger, lately arrived at Dundee, and suspected to be sent in evil practices, hath been apprehended and examined by the King and the Duke of Lennox. It is thought this examinate hath confessed and opened matters of importance, and which are yet kept secret, that they may be imported to her Majesty by the report of Mr. David Fowles. Three persons, crossing from Ireland, have entered into Scotland on the west, with pretence to confer with the Bishop of Argyle for the right translation of the Bible into the Irish tongue. They resorted to Dumbarton, and there embarked for Spain, as it is thought. It is thought they were sent thither by Tyrone, who is seeking, as some give out, to provide wives in Scotland for himself and for his son.—At Berwick, the 17th February, 1595.

Signed. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**30.** 73.)

Francis Harvie to William Sterrelle.

1595–6, Feb. 17.—Is sending by his "mede" to Flushing, a letter, that this morning came to his hands, for Sterrelle's man to carry with him.—The 17 February, 1595, in Middleburg.

Addressed: "To the worshippe Mr. William Sterrelle in London or at Court."

Seal. Slip of paper. (**30.** 74.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Feb. 17.—Because you told me that [you] would be to-morrow at the Court, I thought good to put you in mind of the perfecting of Sir Francis Vere's despatch, before you go; for he hath taken his leave of the Queen and shall be ready to sail the night tide to-morrow. I know her Majesty's letter of credit is despatched; there is also a draft of a letter to Mr. Bodley, which is to be signed by some of us, very well drawn. But the instructions for Sir Francis are not yet

done, for anything I know, and to his relation all is referred. If it please you to communicate with me the minute of it, I will send you word whether I think any necessary circumstances be omitted; for though by speech he might be made conceive what is to be done and asked of them, yet he would be glad to have his errand in writing. And so, sorry to trouble you thus late, when I know you have enough to do otherwise, I rest your most affectionate friend.—This 17 of Feb.

Endorsed:—17 Feb. 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**30.** 75.)

Sir Thomas Wilkes to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595-6, Feb. 17.—I am so extremely afflicted with a cold, that I am unfit for anything; howbeit, if the service be such as I must, notwithstanding, be used in it, I will hazard health, life and all to obey Her Majesty's and your commandment herein. Therefore if there be any necessity I will upon the least word attend you; otherwise, if I may be excused in regard to my present infirmity, I shall be greatly bounden to you.—At Rickmansworth, this 17th of Feb., 1595.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**30.** 76.)

Henry Noel to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595-6, Feb. 17.—His retrograde proceeding gives small comfort of success, but experience of his fortune that brings nothing easily to pass persuades him not to let go yet, though he holds but by a little. Since this that he undertakes is within the circuit of Cecil's employment, entreats his furtherance: his allowance shall be reason to proceed or desist. In the meantime craves his letter to the Dean and Chapter that they neither make nor confirm lease till the interest be determined.

Endorsed:—" 17 February, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**171.** 99.)

Examination of Diego Quixada.

1595-6, Feb. 17.—Don Santio de Liva, Colonel General of Flanders, departed from the Groyne with 38 ships, and 4,000 men in them, the 7th of Feb.

The next day after they came out of harbour they had a storm at north-west, so as they had much ado to double Cape Prior, and so were severed till the 12th day, whenas there met 25 sail of them altogether thwart of Dartmouth, where, by the help of two patachoes which they had with them, they took a small English bark which they carried with them.

The best sailers of their fleet recovered Calais Road the 14th of Feb., the rest came in the 15th, and so landed their companies instantly, many of the ships putting themselves aground in the haven's mouth for want of water to fleet in, and some near by.

One great ship of 400 tons, called the *Angel Gabriel*, of Hamburgh, being the worst sailer, came last into the road, where this present day she was taken by the Holland fleet, with 200 soldiers in her, some of them being first slain in fight, of which prisoners one Alferes was sent aboard the *Tremontana*, who giveth these intelligences.

Those which are landed at Calais are presently to march to the Car[din]al, to what special purpose he knoweth not.

They brought money in the ships with them to pay the companies.

They were five weeks shipped before they came out of the Groyne, and had some sickness among them, where they left 40 sail of the King's ships and two companies of soldiers in the town, and 20 companies of Italians within three or four miles of the town, billeted in the country.

He thinketh the other three ships of their fleet, whom they saw not since they were at Cape Prior, are also in the haven at Calais, for that he was in the worst sailer.

Of this fleet 18 sail, being Hamburgers and East country ships, are to return to their own harbour. Seven flyboats, a Scottish ship, and two small patacheoes being the King's ships, he knoweth not whether they shall return to Spain or not.

They have no victuals at the Groyne. Their ships are not in any order to come to sea in a great time.

Of the 12,000 that came out for England in October, here are 4,000, and 2,000 dead, and 2,000 drowned; the rest are part sick, part run away, and on the country.—17 Feb., 1595.

2 *pp.* (**204.** 32.)

[Sir H. Unton] to Lord Burghley.

1595–6, Feb. 18.—Letter commencing, "The great joy conceived here for the reducing of Marseilles," and ending, "From Coussy this day the 18th of February 1595."

[*See* Murdin's State Papers, pp. 725 to 726.]

Endorsed: "Doble of my Lord Treasurer's letter."

Unsigned. 2 *pp.* (**171.** 100.)

[Tobias Matthew,] Bishop of Durham to Lord Burghley.

1595–6, Feb. 20.—I have made as diligent inquiry as I possibly can of those priests that your lordship hath been informed to land at Stockton-on-Tees, in this county, and after I had used all the best secret means that I could otherwise, I sent for him that keepeth my house there, and for another that keepeth my boat there, for that lordship and ferry belong to this see, but cannot learn by either of them, or any other neighbour, of any such persons there landed or thereabout. And albeit, no doubt, such may sometimes have passage to and fro that place under such disguise as they are wont to use, yet I am drawn to believe they will less adventure themselves so near that town of mine, for that my men are, by my commandment, more curious and jealous to pry into and call in question such suspicious persons than, I think, any port or passage in the north parts, also for that since my coming into this country, I cannot find so much as any one that upon examination hath been found to have been landed there; whereas there is not one place upon that east coast, saving that, but hath yielded cause at least of greater suspicion, and some, as Hartlepool and Shields, have been carelessly governed in that behalf. Howbeit, for as much as Cleveland on the east side, and Richmondshire on the west, are exceedingly poisoned with Popish recusants, Stockton is more than apt enough to pass and convey such dangerous priests and Jesuits. He that is at Carleton, in Yorkshire, may be apprehended by Sir William Bellasis, or Sir John Dawny, if they will be careful of opportunity. The one that by all likelihood is at Robert Hodgeson's of Hebborne, I did lay a plot for, and if he were there, was in good hope to have taken him; but by certain warrants, now very lately sent into the Bishopric by Mr. Purefie and Mr. Ferne, two of Her Majesty's Council at York, about I wot not what passengers landed at Whitby, the matter hath been so unsecretly

carried, I will not say indiscretely directed, but doubtless unfaithfully executed, as all this country over their purpose is discovered, and I, utterly to my grief, disappointed of that service I meant to do. Wherefore it might like you to require them of York to make the Bishop here privy to such their intentions from time to time, to prevent such 'scarring and scaling' of those fellows, which otherwise must needs unawares ensue, by unadvised crossing each of other's travails.

Nicholas Tempest, of Stella, where the priest is supposed to be, dwelleth at Newcastle with his wife, a famous, or infamous, recusant. They come seldom at Stella, yet sometimes they be there. He is a cunning, scoffing merchant, as [much] of a church papist as any in England, a man of a pestilent wit, and, in mine opinion, as dangerous a man as any the worst subject in these parts. If he could be touched to the quick, it were to great purpose, but nothing in Newcastle can prevail against him, being both in affinity and consanguinity with both factions there, and having very lately obtained, the more blameworthy, some to be free among them. That town is of great privilege and small trust in these affairs, upon my word I am sorry and ashamed to say it, because it is *umbilicus inter Tinam et Tesam*, as one properly calleth it. It must be a special commission, and the commissioners not numbered but weighed, that there shall do good in the cause of religion. I speak by experience. The while, if the priest be not with Tempest at Stella, but in Newcastle, the corruption that soon will engender and increase would timely be prevented. But I know not how, without your lordship's care and special advice, besides authority to be ministered thereto. For as diocesan, I cannot reach to the height to enquire effectually into persons of that quality. The High Commission, the Papists say in corners, hath here no force, because none now resiant in the Bishopric but myself of the *quorum*. I am now not I, being in that Commission by the name of Tobie Matthew, Dean of Durham. My title altered the case, and I may not sit, as being Dean I did. Some lawyers whom I consulted think I may, because *constat de persona*, and a preferment doth not *auferre sed potius addere*. But some other think it not safe to proceed by that former commission, but suppose a new one were necessary, *quia forma dat esse, et quia nomen, etsi non sit de substantia, tamen versatur circa substantiam*. And so, *quia peccandum in eam partem quæ est cautior*, we have ever since Michaelmas forborne to convent any by the High Commission, looking when my lord Archbishop of York would renew it for the whole Province, whose case is there as mine is here. In the mean, *mali proficiunt boni deficiunt*, especially ever since the thunder of the Spanish intended invasion resoundeth in the ears of the people, which if it should proceed, how short we should be found of sufficiency to make head, or any way to resist the enemy, I am loth and afraid to utter, yet I could not but insinuate thus much to your lordship for some part of mine own discharge and zeal to the truth. Which heretofore I respited to do in honour of him that is gone before to God, a great nobleman of high authority, but over credulous, and consequently subject to sore abuse, as he or they shall find or feel, I pray God not too late, that shall succeed him in that charge of lieutenancy, who certainly would (*sic*) be a man that hath seen the wars, and that is and will be of more action than contemplation, not only being, but thought to be, not only religious but withal courageous. This I know seemeth more than becometh me to say, but necessity hath no law; it breaketh the bands both of discretion and modesty. But did your lordship see a letter or a libel, an honest admonition or a subtle project, that was lately sent me (which if your lordship require, I will venture to convey it, in hope your lordship will use it honourably and

wisely, as you do all other things), all this and more would be the better borne. It toucheth myself deeply, my lord of Huntingdon, deceased, partly, my lord of Lumley and Mr. Watson, Her Majesty's chaplain, greatly, my good friend Sir William Bowes and some others spitefully, the whole state of this country and some places besides particularly, and all this in that degree, that albeit I think I might conceal it safely, yet I think it good to offer it thus bluntly to your lordship's requisition and direction. In the mean, I shall do what I can to find the lion by his paw, the writer by his hand.—At Bishop Auckland, 20 February, 1595.

P.S.—Sir John Forster hopeth shortly to hear of Her Majesty's further pleasure from your lordship, which he is very importune with me to procure him.

Holograph. Seal. 3 *pp.* (**30.** 78.)

[William Day,] Bishop of Winchester, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Feb. 20.—I am sorry to understand by my cousin Ridley that my case standeth in such hard terms, that either yielding I must needs fall into utter discredit, or denying I must run not only into Her Majesty's displeasure, but also into great poverty, having not wherewith to maintain my family, being taken from my former living and not restored to my present state. So that now I live of the small store I had before, and of my borrowing of my friends, but my trust in Her Majesty will neither urge me to the one, neither deal with me otherwise of her merciful clemency in the other. If it please not Her Highness to grant me my restitution between this and Our Lady day, I shall be driven to greater straits for the maintenance of me and my family than my poor state will bear and were fit a man of that place Her Highness hath called me should be put unto. Surely I must then do that, being Bishop, that I thank God I was never driven unto, being Dean, that is, lessen my household and live at a very low rate. Wherefore, I beseech my good lord and yourself favouring to conceive of me, and as you two alone have brought me to the place I am in, so still aid me and assist, that I neither be an obloquy to the world for wasting my bishopric, neither by my denial in so just a matter be brought to extreme penury; which favour, unless you afford, I shall much repent that ever I was made bishop, and wish that I had rather ended my days in lower estate, with quietness, than now in my old age in higher place, with grief and vexation of mind. I send a perfect note herewith how my brother Wickham's debt hath and shall be discharged.—This 20 February, 1595.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**30.** 81.)

Encloses:—

The debts of the late Bishop of Winchester.

The debt of the late Bishop of Winchester unto Her Majesty is 1,933*l.* 1*s.* 0*b.* *For the payment whereof he left these goods following, some part thereof already being paid into the Receipt, and the other to be paid upon good sureties, bound to Her Highness, whensoever it shall be called for.*

22 *Feb.* 1594[–5]. *Paid by Charles Hussey, Esq., Sheriff of Lincoln, by tally* - - -	28*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*
15 *July* 1595. *Paid by William Gardiner, Esq., Sheriff of Surrey, by tally* - - -	69*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*

28 *Oct.* 1595. *Paid by Nicholas Parker, Esq., Sheriff of Sussex* - - - - - - 13*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

27 *Nov.* 1595. *Paid into the Receipt by Henry Audley, Esq., Receiver of the County of Southampton* - - - - - - 431*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

More to be paid by the said Mr. Audley, remaining of the rents and knowledge money due unto the Bishop by the tenants of Taunton, the sum of 200*l., for* 101*l. thereof he hath bonds of the tenants in this Hilary term to be paid* - - - - - 200*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

There is to be paid by the Sheriffs of Lincoln and Leicester, upon extent of the lands of the Bishop of Lincoln, extended when Bishop Wickham was Bishop of Lincoln - - - - - - 138*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

The goods of the said Bishop at St. Mary Overayes in Surrey extend to the sum of 551*l.* 13*s.* 5*d. and the goods of Hampshire extend to the sum of* 222*l.* 17*s.* 1*d., to be paid both upon good bond wheresoever they be called for by the Lord Treasurer or the Chancellor of the Exchequer* - - 774*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

In debts due unto the Bishop, and by his deed assigned unto Her Majesty towards the satisfaction of her debt the 16 *June in the* 32*nd of her reign, and by another assignment of the* 4*th of August the* 34*th of her reign, found by the Jury at the seizure by the Commissioners* - - - - 492*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

The total of these goods of the Bishop is - 2,149*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* (*sic*)

which exceedeth the debt - - 218*l.* 16*s.* 1*d. ob.* (*sic*)

Beside of good debt unto the Bishop in pensions and procurations not received by him, but remaining due of divers persons, and parcel of the value of the Bishopric, to the sum at least of 400*l. or* 500*l.*

1 *p.* (**30**. 80.)

Philip Corsini to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, $\frac{\text{Feb. 20}}{\text{March 1}}$.—Informs him that ships of the Duke of Tuscany parted from Dantzig, Hamburg, and lastly from Holland, with her Majesty's passports. No ship has been arrested on the English coast except one, called *The Fortune*, at Plymouth, which was afterwards released, but 200 quarters [of wheat] were taken for the service of the place. Assures him he has not written to the Grand Duke that her Majesty has stopped or wished to stop other ships, as his prince could testify; moreover, he wrote on November 17 last that no ship would be stopped. Burghley had promised that the vessels should be released, and this had been quite contrary to expectation.—London, 1 March, 1596.

Signed. Italian. Seal. ¼ *p.* (**38**. 75.)

Same to Same.

1595–6, $\frac{\text{Feb. 20}}{\text{March 1}}$.—Sends the certificate he desired in Italian, praying him to peruse the letter he this morning gave Mr. Windebank, in which

her Majesty herself hath written to the Grand Duke she would retain the corn; as the Duke hereafter may certify the truth if need require. —London, 1 March, 1596.

Signed. ¼ *p.* (**38.** 76.)

CAPTAIN ED. WILTON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595–6, $\frac{\text{Feb. 21}}{\text{Mar. 2}}$.—This is the third time that we have been in readiness to march to the surprise of Hedan, and as oft have been countermanded by reason of the enemy's intelligence. Little Gwin, a man sometimes noted in England for his strange escape out of the Spanish galleys, hath been employed by Mons. St. Luc in this affair. His and the general openness of the French hath without doubt been the cause why it was not effected. The King hath been long expected at Abbeville, but it is said he is now upon the way to Tours to finish the negotiation of Brittany with the Duke Mercure. He seeketh as much as he can to break the greatness of his governors by calling them out of their settled governments into places where neither their friends nor credits can do much. St. Luc is sent into Picardy, the Constable and (they say) Deguieres into Brittany (if Mercure compound not). The Marechal de Byron, with the Guise, shall make the war upon Savoy. Mons. de Maine hath no command but where the King is in person. The Prince Condy and Conty are both under tutors; the Count Soissons beset with spies. The Duke Montpensier upon good terms whilst he is opposite to this latter. The Count St. Pol is as the Prince Conty. And this is the course the King holdeth for the peace of France. For the war, many speak strangely touching the person of the King; they say they are without hope to see him ever any more armed in the field, so violent are his affections to his mistress. As for ourselves, we are thrust up into a miserable corner of France, where we understand little and do less, not having the commodity to eat for money, and yet a hand carried over us as if the pays of England were correspondent to the rates of France. I have no other means to live but by holding this poor company; I beseech you if there be any purpose to recall us out of France, be a means to place me in some of the garrisons. I hear there are captains of the Brill that desire to quit their garrison to follow my lord Burgh into Ireland: by your means I think I might easily have place there.—"Cratoy," 2 March, 1596, *stilo novo.*

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**38.** 82.)

CAVALIER PIETRO DUODO, Venetian Ambassador at Paris, to the English Ambassador there.

1595–6, $\frac{\text{Feb. 21}}{\text{March 2}}$.—Would have written sooner, according to his promise, but has been prostrated by fever ever since his arrival in Paris. Is glad of the King's success at Marseilles and hopes that province will soon be peaceful and obedient. The duke of Savoy announces that he has concluded peace with the King and retains Saluzzo on payment of 500,000 ducats, and that there is a difficulty about Geneva. Secret couriers have been passing to Milan, Naples, and Sicily; the cause is thought to be the health of the King of Spain. The Pope has been long ill of the gout. The Cardinal of Florence is likely to come hither as legate. News of the Turk, the Persian, the Waywode, and the succession of Poland. They write from Prague that an Englishman has left there on a mission to treat of peace between the Queen of England

and the King of Spain. Begs favour for Giovanni Basadonna in his suit to the Queen.—Paris, 2 March, 1596.

Italian. Copy. 2 pp. (**38.** 81.)

ANTONY ATKINSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, Feb. 22.—I hear that you are informed by one Mytton, who is a stranger to me, of sundry offences committed in my office; his author therein is one Hewett of Hull, my ancient enemy, and one who of record is proved a notable defrauder of Her Majesty's customs 1,500*l.* or 1,600*l.* per annum, which Her Highness hath had ever since I was her officer; and for any offences that is committed by my consent against Her Majesty, I trust neither friend nor foe shall detect me. And yet faults may be in my office practised, and I not able to reform the same if I had 500 men under me; but if Hewett were out of that port, Her Majesty would have better service done than is, for both he and his companions practice nothing but my vexation, and how to deceive Her Majesty, whose abuses are not tolerable and yet his friends are many. In advancing Her Highness' customs from 1,200*l.* unto 2,800*l.* ever since the 27th year of her reign, hath cost me above 900*l.*, and other services I have done, as partly your Honour knows, and have had no recompense but continual troubles, maliciously invented against me, only to undo me, which forceth me to complain to Her Majesty.

My humble petition is that it will please you to censure the best of me, and let not the malicious complaints of my mortal enemies prevail without just occasion, for I shall prove myself a true and faithful subject, and as profitable an officer as Her Highness has in any of her custom houses, or else I will pray her to hang me. My business is so I cannot attend on you as yet, Mr. Stanhope partly knows thereof, but shortly I trust to effect the same, and then I trust to satisfy you in anything objected.—London, 22 Feb., 1595.

Signed.

P.S.—Mytton hath given out speeches that he hath gotten a commission against me, to four gentlemen, whereof he named one that is cousin german to David Engelby and Joseph Constable. If that course be taken against me, my life and office and all is gone, for they shoot all at that mark. I require law and justice.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Atkinson of Hull to my master."

Holograph. 1 p. (**33.** 82.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595-6, Feb. 22.—Being arrived at Margate, I met with Captain Lambert, who it seemeth hath some matter of moment to impart, concerning the discovery of mischief intended against Her Majesty's person. I am glad that he cometh on so good an errand, and in a tone so fit to offer his service unto you, which, for that I know you may have very good use of, I assure myself you will accept and employ, according to his worth and experience. He telleth me that since my coming over it hath been rife in the Low Countries that your lordship had a great action in hand, and to expect the withdrawing of some troops hence, which I hope shall make my business the easier, wherein I doubt no hindrance but the fresh rumour of the siege of Ostend, which may prove a bruit only to cover some other purpose of the enemy's. The wind is very contrary, so that I shall have much to do in persuading the captain

to go to sea, wherein I will use all my eloquence, and omit nothing that may serve for the advancing of the service committed to my charge.—Margate, this 22 Feb.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**30.** 83.)

SIR EDWARD COKE, Attorney-General, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595–6, Feb. 22.—Your letters of the 19th inst. I received the same day about three o'clock in the afternoon, and presently after attended on my Lord Keeper; but before I came thither, amongst infinite other writs, the same was sealed. Then forthwith I signified to my lord Chief Baron her Majesty's express commandment that the writ should receive no allowance before her further pleasure were known, and for the more surety thereof he was acquainted with your letters; and so now it is stayed (for he had the writ in his hands). My Lord Treasurer also wrote to me to know by what warrant I had dealt herein, unto whom I signified both what warrant I had and the proceeding abovesaid. In this matter I have done nothing without good warrant, nor any thing hastily.—This 22 of February, 1595.

Endorsed:—"Concerning the Lord Berkly's writ of error."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**171.** 101.)

SIR EDWARD STANLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595–6, Feb. 23.—I hear of an employment of men for Ireland, the which I rather believe for that I think there will be cause enough to use them, for certainly the Earl hath not entered into this open rebellion without a consent of the greater part of the great men of Ireland, who, if they help him not, at least will not hurt him, in my opinion. But I will forbear to speak any more of this matter, leaving it to them that hath charge thereof; humbly beseeching you to make it known to Her Majesty, that I neither care for life nor goods in respect of her service, as hitherto I have shewed some testimony, with often loss of my blood, whereof I hope she and the lords of the Council will consider, and give me some employment, that I be not driven after twenty years' service upon my friends for my very diet. How grievous a thing this is to me, God knows, and I hope Her Majesty will consider thereof.—From my lodging, the 23 of February, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**30.** 84.)

LORD BURGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595–6, Feb. 24.—If it lay as much in my power to conduct you to the end of your desires, as it abideth with me to satisfy you in this portion of your liking to a musician, I would make you as sensible of being beholden to me, as I am feeling of a great obligation to you for kind favours. Daniel you shall have; three other boys with him are 'mishapned' to me, one of them both plays and sings an excellent treble, but his conditions are not stayed, and one other hath a voice for a very high mean; the last is Jack, of whom I think you have taken best notice. Of these, and whatsoever else is with me, command what you will. The four, with all his instruments, were all by my worthy companion bequeathed me; choose as freely as where your commandments have most interest.

Endorsed:—"24 February, 1595."

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**30.** 85.)

JOHN HARMAR to DR. BILSON.

1595–6, Feb. 24.—Understanding by Dr. Warden that the Earl of Essex has moved Her Majesty for his preferment to Worcester, and obtained a promise, Harmar is not slack in putting him in mind of his suit which has, on the expectancy of his remove, so long depended. —24 February, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**30.** 86.)

THOMAS FERRERS, H.M. Agent at Stoade, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595–6, Feb. 25.—At my coming out of Denmark, the right honourable Henrick Ransome, who is lieutenant to the King of Denmark in that country of Holst land, in secret did move and made offer to me to disburse unto Her Majesty at interest at least 20,000 dollars, upon such conditions as his father, Sir John Ransome, and he delivered the last unto Sir Thomas Gresham in 1548 in Antwerp, for and to the use of King Edward VI. Of this he willed me to advertise Her Majesty, so I have thought good to advise so much unto you, desiring you to signify so much unto Her Highness, that I may write answer unto this gentleman, who I perceive doth bear great good will unto Her Majesty and her land. By this means I doubt not but to procure Her Majesty great sums of money from time to time, if she shall desire any.

I was upon my journey in Denmark forty-six days; my charge was four persons beside myself, with a coach and four horses, and very hardly could pass with the same, the ways and weather were so foul. I do not know what Her Majesty's allowance will be for my charge and expense; I crave your favour for the enlarging of the same, as also that I may have my 50*l.* sterling that I delivered to Mr. Robert Smith for Her Majesty's affairs, and I pray that such moneys as you do appoint be paid to this bringer, Mr. William Cokayne. Robert Smith is at the Duke of Brunswick's Court; what his affairs are there, I know not, but if I can procure him hither, I will follow your commission and send him to you by sea. I have sent for Roloffe Petterson, and do attend him daily; even at this instant he is come to town, so that to-morrow I will go forward with him.—Stod, 25 February, 1595. *Signed* Tho. Ferrers, Her Majesty's agent here.

Marginal notes in Burghley's hand. Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**30.** 87.)

SIR EDWARD COKE, Attorney General, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595–6, Feb. 25.—This day we have received to Her Majesty's use, of Mr. Wayneman, 2,000*l.*, by the attainder of Sir Henry Danvers for felony and murder, and the same is paid to the Receipt at Westminster. There came to receive the same, as attorneys for Sir Henry Danvers, Thomas Drurie, his servant, and Jeffrey Leathe, Lady Danver's servant, and they said they had a letter of attorney, but refused to show any, but they affirm that Gilbert Hudspeth, servant to Sir Charles Danvers, who came out of France since Christmas last, brought over a letter of attorney from Sir Henry Danvers for the receipt of the money, and so much did Hudspeth, there present, affirm. But I informed them that Sir Henry Danvers was duly attainted by outlawry of murder, and shewed forth a copy of the record, and read Her Majesty's letters patent authorising the seizure and receipt of the money, whereof they seemed to be ignorant, and so the money was quietly carried away to Her Majesty's use.

In these cases it is my care, according to my duty, not to trouble Her Majesty too often, and therefore I have included within one warrant authority to receive all the money due by his attainder, so as Her Highness is no more to be troubled but with one signature.—25 February, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**30.** 88.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Essex.

1695–6, Feb. 25.—Since the departure of Captain Lambert hence, though the winds were very contrary, hoping with shipping and tides to have gotten passage, I persuaded the captain to put to sea, but were driven back again. I will not fail, so soon as I shall see any likelihood, to attempt still. It falleth out very unluckily, the time appointed me to be at the rendezvous being very short, yet if I can get over in six or eight days, I make no doubt to make a good despatch. The provision of the shipping and victual, which [is] of most trouble and asks longest time, it may please you therefore to give present order, according to your resolution taken at my lord admiral's, that Sir Thomas Sherley's deputy may have warning to deliver the money.—Margate, 25 February, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**30.** 89.)

The Governor of Dieppe to the Earl of Essex.

[1595–6], $\frac{\text{Feb. 25}}{\text{March 6}}$.—Desiring him to command him freely if occasion offer. The bearer will give him the news.—Dieppe, 6 March.

Endorsed :—" 6 March, 1595."

Holograph. (**30.** 102.)

Lord Burghley to Archibald Douglas.

1595–6, Feb. 26.—I thank you heartily for your letters containing matters worthy of knowledge, whereof her Majesty hath knowledge by her own reading of your letters, which she alloweth to come of your goodwill. And for the party Patrick Crany, she can be content that he shall deliver his intelligence to Mr. Bowes, our ambassador, and as the same shall be of value so he shall he be rewarded accordingly; but her Majesty liketh not to be indented withal, or to look for wages in the morning before the work begun. I do send you back both the included letters, and wish you ease of your late travail.—26 February, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**171.** 103.)

M. La Fontaine to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, $\frac{\text{Feb. 26}}{\text{March 7}}$.—Is much importuned to pay the subsidy by the head, called fifteenth, for all his servants. Prays him to send word to the constable of Blackfriars to cease from such importunity for the present.—London, 7 March.

French. Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**38.** 104.)

A. Douglas to Lord Burghley.

1595–6, Feb. 27.—There is a Scottish ship come from Bordeaux, whereof one John Lowry, of Leith, is master. He hath shewn to me that, about eight days since, he met a Flemish ship on the seas near to

Portland, wherein was a Scottishman that was come from Lisbon about the 26 February, who told him that the King of Spain was making ready in those parts of an army of 30,000 men will all diligence to be in readiness; and that there was divers masters of ships stayed there to serve for pilots of the Scottish, of the Irish and Flemish nations. Albeit I believe you do understand so much of before, yet have I thought it my duty to make you acquainted therewith.—27th February.

Endorsed:—"1595."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**30.** 90.)

HODDESDON.

[1595–6, Feb. 27.]—(1.) Articles objected by the inhabitants of Hoddesdon, Herts, against the farmers of my Lord [Burghley's] woods; with their answers.

The inhabitants complain of the unreasonable price asked for the wood, and of the scarcity and manner of supply. The answers contain a list of certain inmates of new erected tenements, of victuallers, of persons who are worth 100*l.* a year at least, and of men of trade well able to live by the stock and trade. Thirty of the inhabitants keep victualling, and by that live in good estate; but by that means they consume in brewing ale, and by continually keeping of fires to entertain unthrifty guests, twice as much wood as might conveniently serve.—*Undated.*

3½ *pp.* (2330.)

(2.) Answer of John Thorowgood and William Kelinge, farmer of Lord [Burghley's] woods, to the petition exhibited by the inhabitants of Hoddesdon.—27 Feb. 1595.

1 *p.* (2332.)

(3.) On the same subject.

Endorsed:—"Feb. 1595. Thurgood and Keling's answer to certain objections which the Hoddesdon men used to object, and which be not in their petition exhibited to your Lordship, concerning the woods there."

1 *p.* (2331.)

ANDREAS HOFFMAN, Agent of the Duke of Holstein, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595–6, $\frac{\text{Feb. 27}}{\text{March 8}}$.—It pleased you, upon perusing my lord's late letters to you, to command Mr. Rogers, then my solicitor, to signify unto me that you would procure of her Majesty all such matters as then my lord had requested of you; the which answer, knowing it would be very acceptable unto my lord, I the next day despatched by the ordinary post of Hamburgh unto him. Since which time, soliciting you for answer of the 12 iron pieces, parcel of my lord's request, you signified unto me by Mr. Rogers that you could not obtain them of her Majesty; asking further if I were of opinion that you could procure everything of her Majesty. At which answer, I protest, I was justly amazed, not knowing which way to turn myself, chiefly for that I had not long before certified his grace of your first answer, viz., that you would procure of her Majesty all such matters as my lord had then requested of you, as also for that, his grace minding to importune her Highness for the 12 pieces in these his last letters, I persuaded him (having had sufficient experience of your great credit the year before with her Majesty) to forbear to molest her Highness, and to commit the care thereof unto you;

whereunto, to my unspeakable grief, the cause standing in such doubtful terms, he willingly condescended. If therefore her Majesty should, which God forbid, deny to gratify my lord in this small request, I leave to your grave consideration what discredit I shall reap of him, who may justly say I have advertised him mere fables and untruths. Again, I persuade myself her Majesty will not deny my lord this poor suit, for that his letters of last year making intercession for 24 iron and 4 brass pieces received a gracious answer from her Highness, desiring him to take some better opportunity for that suit; which moved my lord the rather to satisfy himself at this present with these 12 pieces, which he only keepeth for an ornament to his armoury, as he hath already signified unto you. Wherefore, I beseech you, the premises ripely considered, that you will vouchsafe either to importune her Majesty once again in this behalf, or give me free leave to solicit some other for the same purpose: for, under correction be it spoken, I dare not return without them.

Concerning the falconer and the falcons requested by my lord of your honour, it may please you only to remember them, the charges whereof I am commanded to defray whatever they cost. For the two horses promised you last summer, if it please you to put me in trust, I will see they be fair and young and of what hair or colour you shall desire; beseeching you to give commandment to the governor of the English house at Stode that upon their delivery to him by me he will speedily see them conveyed unto you.—London, 8 March, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**38.** 105.)

Beer for the King of Scotland.

1595–6, Feb. 28.—Warrant to Lord Burghley to give order to the customer and other officers in the port of London to allow 30 tons of beer to be shipped and transported, without custom or other duty, by George Smith, for the use of the King of Scots—At the manor of Richmond, 28 February, 38 Eliz., 1595.

Sign manuâ. Privy Signet. (**30.** 91.)

[Tobias Matthew,] Bishop of Durham to Lord Burghley.

1595–6, Feb. 28.—May it please you to give me leave to make answer to the other branches of your letter of the 23rd of this present, and so to come afterwards to that writing, which I now send you, and mentioned in my last. I shall, God willing, speedily advertise such as are likeliest to be trusted with the search of such offenders about Shields and Hartlepool, as well now as hereafter. I stay only for Mr. Sanderson, of Newcastle, who is by his office of searchership and his fidelity otherwise, to make one among and above the rest in those ports, and will also forthwith write to Sir John Dawney only, Sir William Bellasis having utterly, as I now hear, lost his sight through age and infirmities, to do his diligence for the apprehension of him that is supposed to be at Carleton, in Yorkshire.

The wife of Nicholas Tempest now standeth indicted, but cannot well be committed or convented, by reason of a letter written by certain of the Privy Council inhibiting the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to call her before them, or the schoolmaster there dwelling, who, as I am credibly given to understand, useth to play the clerk in helping the priests to say mass in that family. In my poor opinion, when the ecclesiastical commission shall be next renewed, if not before, a letter

from their Honours, or some other of that Honourable Board, would be written to revoke the former, since that, having found so great favour so long, they have rather obstinated than conformed themselves. But why her husband hath not been fined for her recusancy hitherto, was partly for that we can get no resolution from above, that the husbands are finable for their wives [" Mr. Attorney . . . " *marginal note in Burghley's hand*] by 20*l.* the month, and partly that it hath been questioned whether the said fine be leviable to Her Majesty's use, and to be estreated into the Exchequer at Westminster, or whether it should accrue to the Bishop *inter cætera regalia, fines et amerciamenta;* whereof I could wish Her Majesty's counsel learned, as your good lordship, would vouchsafe to set down some present determination for the better direction to the Commissioners. For God shield I should offer my hand to take or accept any benefit thereby due to her Majesty, howbeit I know that in sundry my predecessors' times it hath been counted disputable, and the uncertainly thereof hath bred great neglect of the punishment the one way or the other to be inflicted. But in the very drawing of the next commission some such clause might be inserted as should clear that doubt, which I refer to your wisdom wholly. The while we shall refrain, as your lordship doth advise, from the execution of the former, and will expect the renewing thereof, yet not bewraying the weakness of our authority to the people.

If your lordship do not perceive, as it seemeth, that Her Majesty will speedily appoint a lieutenant in these parts, nor a President of the Council, then, under reformation, I would humbly project unto you, whether it might be expedient to grant a commission for the musters of horsemen and footmen in this county, as in the days of Bishop Pilkington and Bishop Barnes two several commissions are extant to be seen, to the end that if any re-invasion be doubted of the Spaniard, or any troubles from the North, both the customary and the extraordinary provisions, such as they are, may be viewed, and all decays and wants supplied; and the rather for that it is thought dangerous in high degree to levy a muster or arm any number of men without a sufficient commission to warrant the same.

Sir John Forster I shall certify, as your Lordship doth require. And as to my Lord Eure, I am very glad you do so well and honourably approve his service to Her Majesty, and do conceive of him, as he is in deed, a forward nobleman and of many good parts. I have very good and friendly correspondence with him, and shall be right glad to concur with him in the best furtherance of justice and religion, and the rather at this your lordship's provocation, which I humbly thank you for, will do all in me lieth to nourish and increase amity, familiarity and mutual intelligence with his lordship upon all just occasion.

I have ventured herewith to send you many papers, how discreetly I know not, but I trust your lordship will pardon me. The pasquil, as I think best to term it, in some respects shall, I think, seem to you, as it doth to me, of a counterfeit hand, and not to have been written by any student of Cambridge, as by these words repeated in it, " here " and " there," may easily appear, wherein *oportuit mendacem esse memorem.* I have travailed all I could to decipher the writer, but I have no certain proof or persuasion. Yet methinks it should be either one Dr. Favour, Vicar of Halifax, Chaplain to my late Lord President, or one Sampson Lever, son to old Mr. Thomas Lever, the preacher, his lordship's servant. These were two his lordship made secret account of, and used them as referendaries, etc. Lever is poor, but zealous *non secundum scientiam,* and dwelleth a mile from Durham upon a small farm; yet will I not charge either of them, nor can I. But, for that your lordship would

needs have mine opinion of the forge, I have not concealed my very thought thereof, hoping you will handle it accordingly. And although the other loose schedules may haply seem frivolous at the first to your lordship, yet in case you should the rather at my humble motion peruse them in order as they are dated, or commit the view of them to Mr. Maynard or any other, it is in mine opinion pertinent to the more full understanding of the Clause, page 2, at this mark ναϛ. But the Lord President had the more material papers, which, it may be, now are perished. Well, whosoever composed that pasquil, he had a shrewd head, *mala mens, malus animus.* "*Testis meus in cælis est,*" I say for myself with Job; whatsoever suspicious suggestion the author hath cast out against me, yet your lordship, I hope, are and will be the same you were towards me, neither shall I ever by God's grace deserve the contrary.—At Bishop Auckland, 28 of Feb., 1595.

Holograph. Seals. 2½ *pp.* (**30.** 92.)

The Bailiffs of Colchester to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, Feb. 29.—We render unto you most humble thanks for your late kindness to this corporation. We are requested by a gentleman of our town, one Mr. John Stevens, who is Steward of the Readers' feast in Lincoln's Inn, to become earnest suitors to you to be present at the same feast, being upon Tuesday the 9th day of March. So desiring your Honour to accept in good part this small remembrance of two firkins of our Colchester oysters, we humbly take our leaves.—From Colchester, this last of February, 1595.

Signed: Tho. Haselwood, Henry Osborne, bailiffs.

½ p. (**30.** 94).

George Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, Feb. 29.—By Captain Lambert I wrote unto your Honour, since which no great matter is chanced. The States have since been assembled, and dealt at times about Mr. Bodley's business, which we hope to be brought unto that pass that by all likelihood their answer will be good, as your lordship shall understand by the next, if himself be not the messenger, for we look daily when they will bring their resolution, and then will hasten his departure. In the meantime I send a letter, sent unto me from my lord of Rutland, and if you shall please at any time to return an answer, I will have a care of the safe conveyance.

Of late we had an alarm, as if the Cardinal meant to begin his first wars against Breda, to which end he seemed he gathered forces about Maestricht, and had besides filled the towns of Lyre, Herenthals, Diest and other frontiers in Brabant with men. But to prevent his design and make them more afraid than hurt, there are sent into Breda as many men as will be sufficient to defend the place, though he came with all his forces, which, it seems, he will not do in haste, because La Fere is first to be rescued, and hath appointed the 20th of this month, new style, the day of rendezvous at Cambray, meaning to be at it himself. But if they that were within these three days at Brussels say truly, then will he not be soon ready, nor strong enough, for money groweth low, for all the bruits of great quantity, and most of the old soldiers look for their arrearages, in hope whereof they have lived a long time, and at the Cardinal's coming made full account of. And the new come men are weak and bare, so as they spoil the country wonderfully where they

pass, to the discontentment of those of Artois and Hainault, who also fear the French invasions if La Fere be taken; which they would have to be succoured, but the appearance is yet slender to do it by force, so as in the judgment of most it is thought he will try what may be done by diversion, and on the sudden go to Calais or some other place. The mutinied Italians continue in former terms, the Cardinal having sent unto them for deputies, with the which if he agree not, or content them, they shall be suffered to return. The sum they demand is very great, and if they should be paid, all the rest would follow their steps, more ready to enter into terms of mutiny than to march to any service without satisfaction. To attempt by force any thing against the Italians, they find not fit, fearing lest they should chose another side, and by means of the Duke of Florence, to be drawn away into the King of France his service. Besides, their number being strong, both of horse and foot, and the best men in the country, they could not be so beset in Tillemont, which is great in compass, but they might get out by night, and go whither they would. The Cardinal himself travaileth and laboureth in all business, using to be at their Council meetings. He hath made choice of a new council of war, consisting, of the greater part, of natural Spaniards. Fuentes, for certain, is to depart this day for Italy, there to be Governor of Milan.

What the States will do this summer is yet uncertain, their forces being weak to attempt any thing in field, but yet if Alberty be occupied in France, the opportunity would serve to do some good exploit. This am I sure, that the Count Maurice would gladly be set awork, and in all the discourses I have had with any of them here, I perceive their eye and mind is to Flanders, where somewhat could be done if they were seconded, but alone they are unable. In Langhey their garrison mutined, and no other was looked for of all their other men in those quarters, so as Alberty to prevent all inconveniences sent thither two months' pay, but whether that will content them is doubtful. We hear that the Turk will be strong this summer, so as the Emperor will have his hands full. Of peace, no more speech in Brussels, but all of wars, so as this summer there will be stirring on all sides.—Hague, this last of February 1595.

P.S.—Sir Francis Vere's arrival, whereof men have understood, may chance to make them defer their resolution about Mr. Bodley's matter, until they hear the others message.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**30.** 95).

Captain Henry Swann to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595-6, Feb. 29.—I understand by Sir Francis Vere what honourable good speeches you use in my behalf unto him; I have found by your good means he hath used me better since than he did before. I understand her Majesty doth set out a great fleet which I am very desirous to join the action; I have desired Sir Francis Vere very earnestly to give me leave to come over to go, but he will by no means give me leave without it would please you to write in my behalf unto him.—From the Hague, 29 February.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**38.** 65).

Lady Riche to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595-6, Feb.—I know your mind to be honourably constant towards your friends, among which number I desire to hold place as one that doth make great estimation of your affection. I must now entreat you to favour this bearer so much as to procure him either your father's

letter, or my lord admiral's, to my lord of Hertford, in a very reasonable cause, wherein I pray you to further him all you may, since it concerns him as much as he is worth.

Signed:—Penelope Riche.

P.S.—I desire to be commended to my lady, and to be continued in her fair friendship.

Holograph.

Endorsed:—"Feb. 1595. Lady Riche to my master: in favour of her servant, Mericke."

1 *p.* (**30.** 90.)

Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster.

1595–6, Feb.—If there be a Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, it hath been used that there hath been also a Vice-Chancellor, who is deputy of the Chancellor at the assizes holden at Lancaster for receiving of writs out of superior courts, to be made new under the seal of the County Palatine, and for sealing of writs returnable before the justices at Lancaster. The Vice-Chancellor hath been a man learned, and Justice Carus and Sir Gilbert Gerrard, being both of that country, were Vice-Chancellors the one after the other. If there be no Chancellor before the assizes, it is thought there must be one special for the purpose. Mr. Manners is required to move that Justice Walmysley, being of that country, may, by the favour of the Lord Treasurer or Sir Robert Cecil, supply the place of Vice-Chancellor to be appointed by the Chancellor, if there be one before the Assizes. and if not, that he may supply the place for keeping the seal for the time of the assizes only. If there be a Chancellor, none but he can appoint the Vice-Chancellor.

Endorsed:—"Feb. 1595." 1 *p.* (**30.** 98.)

Sir Henry Unton to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, Feb.—Letter beginning—"This my servant departeth in all haste," and ending, "From Coussy this—of February, 1595."

[*See* Murdin's State Papers, p. 729, *but read* "retire" *for* "reyre."]

Hologroph. 2 *Seals.* 1 *p.* (**171.** 104.)

The Treizieme in Guernsey.

1595–6, Feb.—Articles for a Commission from Her Majesty touching the isle of Guernsey.

1. That there shall be appointed five or six commissioners, whereof two to be, the one a Doctor of the Civil Law, and the other a common lawyer, or one of these, and the other commissioners to be chosen out of Jersey and Guernsey, as the Governor of Jersey, the Bailiff of Jersey, Sir Amias Cartwright and the Bailiff of Guernsey.

2. That they be authorised to judge of the matter in controversy between the Queen's officers and William Beauvoir, concerning the treizième, the campart and other royalties.

3. That they examine by the book of the Extent what royalties at the making thereof did belong unto the King, and what royalties did appertain unto any Seigneur of the isle, and of whom they hold. And whereas it shall be found that any person hath intruded upon Her Majesty's royalties, or usurped anything more than at the making of the extent was allowed them, that the same be taken from them, except they be able to shew grant from some of Her Majesty's progenitors to warrant the same.

4. To enquire what concealed land there is, and what decayed rents or waste ground, and to let the same for a fine and yearly rent, to Her Majesty's best profit.

5. That these commissioners be authorised to enquire of all defects and errors committed either in the new extent, or other, and to amend the same, be it concerning treizièmes, customs of merchants' goods, or other whatsoever, whereby Her Highness's right is impaired.

6. That, forasmuch as the corrupt dealing of the Jurats is the cause that for the preservation of her right and royalties this chargeable commission is to be brought, that William Beauvoir, with those Jurats which in his favour had judged against Her Highness' right, shall pay the charges of the commissioners, if so be it appear, that they have given their voices against Her Majesty unjustly.

½ *p.* (**30.** 71.)

[*Undated, but see Sir T. Leighton's letter of Feb.* 8.]

WILLIAM MEDELEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595–6], March 1.—Upon Saturday, at night, last, being the 28 o February, one of the priests in the Castle of Wisbech, whose name is Francis Tilletson, by a cord of a bed let himself down over the Castle wall, and so is escaped. I have laid very great wait for him, both by water and land, round about me, far and near, and as yet I hear not of him, but am in good hope. I will spare for no cost, nor be idle in such a case. This priest was some times Mr. Thomas Slingesby's servant, attending upon him, both in my lord's house, as also after that in the Court, and after that Mr. Slingesby was drowned, he was entertained a little while in my lord of Northumberland's service. A man of small learning, or rather none at all, nor of any other respect among the rest within the Castle, more than as a man well willing to their religion: and so of a community to be relieved, and now grown to that extreme poverty, as he oweth to divers persons within the town of Wisbech the sum of 10*l.* and 12*d.*, the particular whereof I present before you, besides that which he oweth unto me for his charges, due of long time. Since these late strict examinations in the Castle, by authority of your Honour and the rest of the lords, there hath been some of their friends with them, for they fear the worst, whereby they be grown to that general poverty, as that within this 10 or 12 days they shall not have wherewith to buy them bread and drink, much less for their clothing and other necessaries, as they do protest, which will grow to a further inconvenience towards me, I fear, if you and the rest of the lords do not either enlarge this restraint of their friends, or else set down some form of government for their relief and maintenance, for upon my knowledge they are greatly distressed.—From Wisbech, the 1st of March.

Holograph. Endorsed:—"1595." 1 *p.* (**30.** 100.)

Encloses:—

[1595–6], 1 *Mar.—Francis Tilletson's debts in Wisbech.*

A list of twelve persons to whom small sums are due, amounting in the whole to 10*l.* 2*s.* 4*d., including* 16*d. at the Saracen's Head.*

Half sheet of paper. (**30.** 99.)

SIR FRANCIS WYLLUGHBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595–6, March 1.—Touching the wardship of my wife's son, Colbie Tamworthe, your ward. I am humbly to crave the preferment of the

ward. And my dwelling here in Nottinghamshire being so far from London, give me leave to wait upon you for the same next term.—Wollaton, this 1st of March, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**30.** 101.)

Roger Hurlston to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, March 1.—Thanks him for his favourable letter, upon which he obtained of Mr. Beverley such time as he required for the satisfaction of his debt to Beverley as surety for Mr. Gilbert Gerrard.—Chester, 1 March, 1595. ½ *p.*

The Grand Duke of Tuscany to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, March $\frac{1}{11}$.—In return for his favour in obtaining a licence for grain for Tuscany, sends a present of a little box of oils, drugs and conserves made in his factory (*fonderia*).—Leghorn, 11 March, 1596.

Signed "Il Granduca di T."

Italian. Seal. 1 *p.* (**33.** 146.)

Thomas Arundell to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595-6], March 3.—Being charged to set down whatsoever in my voyage I have found that might tend to Her Majesty's service, the first that I can propound is myself, whose duty, having vowed the scope of my whole life to the service of the worthiest, emboldeneth me not to give place to any living creature. The second is the Emperor, whose sober, retired humour gives him good leisure to know, and knowing to admire, the rare high virtues of my never enough admired Queen. But it may be the intent is that I should set down the effect of such particulars as I imparted to yourself, wherefore I will again deliver by writing what I once thought to none but Her Majesty's self to have uttered.

I have probable reasons to think that the Emperor will enter into a faithful amity and perfect league with Her Majesty, if she so list. I durst undertake the Emperor shall send ambassadors to her to persuade her to be willing to a reasonable peace with the Spaniard, if matters be well handled from hence; and if, when the matters come to articling, she will remit it to the Emperor, that he shall deal very friendly, yea, and partially in the Queen's behalf, but if she will not credit him so far, that then he shall be content to take into commission with him any agreeable person, yea, though he were much his inferior. I doubt not but that the Archduke Mathias, who by me did recommend an affectionate respect to Her Majesty, coming now down to the government of Giulick and Cleveland, shall by the Emperor's means hold good love and intelligence with her. I durst undertake that the Cardinal Archduke, now Governor of the Low Countries, shall also, by the Emperor's means, do all good offices in agreeable sort between her and the Spaniard.

But now, let no man aim amiss at the reasons that should make me undertake thus much, for truly the Emperor never imparted it in particular to me, and when at any time any of his Council have had speech with me of the like matters, it hath been in such obscure manner, in such equivocal terms, as that they have ever kept themselves a retiring corner from affirming of that, as by way of offer, which none of them will dare to avow; though in speech with them, as by way of discourse, it was let fall by those who are not Spanish, that the Spanish King

hath of long time wronged him, by making him still believe he shall have his daughter, but, when it comes to the push, will give nothing with her; another, that the Low Countries, which the King of Spain enjoys, lie fit for him and are in part greatly affected to him already, in which case none can better confirm the rest than the Queen. A third is that the Emperor hath long since given over to practise with the Jesuits, and for a fourth, some think that the Spanish over swelling pride doth already, by money and means, practise to invest the Empire, after the death of the Emperor, in the young Archduke of Styria, whose sister the Prince of Spain shall marry. Or it may be that myself, as the nature of men is, believe because I would have it so, imagining that these articles pretend some good to our estate. Howsoever it be, I am constant to my assertion, and therefore, if Her Majesty will leave to employ such as they deem to be scandalous persons, for that against such there is already great exception taken, and will use some man of good worth and birth, who being wise will *tanquam aliud agens* attempt it truly, I durst undertake he shall effect it.

As for the Emperor's message it is this: that he is glad to hear so strong proofs that Her Majesty is not in league with the Turk: that he was ever willing of himself to think so, though some would have persuaded him otherwise; that the Queen's leave to such as came to those parts to fight, not to look on, was a sufficient testimony to him of the good will she bare him, which he would be ever ready to requite, really and in effect. As for the Princes of Italy and Germany, who do already adore Her Majesty's 'hereytall' parts, there can be no readier way to make them offer themselves and their abilities than by the Emperor, to the service of Her Majesty. But lest I forget myself, having been in a manner a close prisoner this long time, even to the prejudice of my health, I do, in all humility, expect the gracious censure of her never erring judgment, in whose blissful favour stands the total sum of my earthly happiness. Could she, but in imagination, see the toilsome voyage, the shipwreck, the loss, and the danger which for her sake I endured, protesting that for no other cause I came home at this dead desperate time of the year but to do her service. I know the virtue of so pure a mind could not but feel some remorse. Yet it is time *corrigit quem diligit Deus*, and yet our earthly deity will not, I hope, in me forget the measure of her mercy. Honourable Sir Robert, stand a friend, if not to me, yet to my zealous loyalty to my sacred Sovereign, for whose safety sake I shall ever think my life happy adventured.—From the Fleet, this 3rd of March.

Endorsed:—"1595." 2 *pp.*

Holograph. (**30.** 103.)

Sir H. Norris to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, March 3.—The States General and Council of State have at last deputed certain deputies which are arrived in Zealand, and have written to me to come thither when they are ready to hear the difference, as they term it, between the *bailli* and me. I have thought fit, for divers reasons, to go unto them, especially lest they should give out that I would not be heard but where I command. I beseech you to allow of it, though I do depart without first advertising you, and from thence I will write unto you what conclusion should be taken. The taking of La Fere doth greatly discredit the great expectation of the Cardinal, who saith he will in to the field himself the latter end of this month. His rendezvous will be about Douai. His only hope is in his foot,

which he prefers far beyond the French. He changeth all garrisons and sets up his rest; hoping this summer to overrun all Picardy. But if it might please Her Majesty to assure the French King with some foot to make a stand for his horse, I should think that ere long those two great monarchs would be reduced into equal balance, so that then Her Majesty might set what law it should please her to them both. In the meantime the States do mean to make their profit of all.—Ostend, 3 March, 1595.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**30.** 107.)

Lord Burghley to Archibald Douglas.

1595–6, March 3.—I have not leisure to write much unto you at this time, but have sent you here included the passport required by you for John Sutlar, &c. [*sic:* Sinclair, *see* S.P. Scotland, Vol. LVIII., No. 29]. And whereas you require to have my opinion touching the coming and passing of the lord Sincklar [*sic:* Sanquhar, *see ibid.*] through the realm into France, I can give you no direction therein, as things I do not meddle withal; but this I know, that it were very convenient that such noblemen of Scotland as are to pass through the realm were recommended first hither from our ambassador there of their intention and cause of coming, and so direction to be given back again to him as shall be thought meet.—From the Court at Richmond, 3 March, 1595.

Signed. Seal, broken. 1 *p.* (**171.** 105.)

Captain Henry Docwra to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, March 4.—Understanding by Sir Francis Vere that your lordship hath otherwise determined of me than in mine own free choice I should have disposed of myself, I have willingly conformed myself therein to your pleasure. Notwithstanding, sith on my part the bands of duty have been such, and on your lordship's the undeserved favour professed the like, that in so general an employment the leaving of me out may be diversely construed as not answerable to the expectation of either, I could not but desire some assurance that my endeavours in these parts, being so specially by your directions, may be accounted as no less in your service than if I had in person attended you in the journey.—From the Hague, 4 March, 1595.

[P.S.]—This bearer, my ensign, desireth some better preferment by your favour in his action, whose honest carriage of himself hath been such as I cannot but thereof yield a good report.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**171.** 106.)

Sir Henry Unton to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, March 4.—I acknowledge your favour in writing to me by Symondes and beseech you to excuse my hasty and short scribbles, being scarce able to put pen to paper by a fall from my horse, which putteth me to great pain and taketh away the use almost of my whole arm. The King doth not so well conceive of the comfort of her Majesty's reply as you hoped he would, and I fear our cold comfort and others' liberal offers will draw him to run a dangerous course for us, but I have received as yet no resolution from him, it being deferred until his return. He gave me a taste of his dislike of her Majesty's reply and seemed very much discontented therewith; I can but wish I had received more comfortable matter, and am much perplexed with

my ill success; having no great hope of better, yet do I mean to dispute the points of her Majesty's reply the best I may and leave the success to God. I do not presume to call in question your grave proceedings, because I can but discern the outward bark of things; notwithstanding, it is thought here that you ought to have a better feeling of the imminent perils which do so much threaten us. I submit my conceits to your better judgment.—From Coucye, this 4th of March, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* [*See* Murdin's State Papers, p. 730.]

(**171.** 107.)

SIR H. UNTON to [LORD BURGHLEY].

1595–6, March 4.—I received by Symondes on Saturday, February 28, her Majesty's letters of the 5th and your lordship's of the 7th, 8th, and 10th of the same month, accompanied with her Majesty's reply to the King's answer to my first negotiation; whereupon I sent presently to demand audience, because I understood the King was to go to St. Quintin's to give order to those parts upon advice received of the enemy's readiness to march to the relief of La Fere. He accorded me audience the next day in the afternoon, and M. de Rochepott with others were appointed to receive and entertain me until the King sent for me up into his own chamber, where being arrived, he commanded all to depart save four or five of the principal persons whom he willed to stay but to withdraw to the lower end. After I had delivered her Majesty's kind salutations, which he received thankfully, and his enquiry thereupon of her health, and signified to him that her Majesty having seen the declaration he made in answer of my former negotiation with him, had thought good, for the better clearing of all doubtfulness between them, to send him her like reply to all the particular points thereof, which I doubted not would content him for the weighty reasons and just considerations it doth contain, he received it of me, and because he found it (as he said) to be very long, he called for M. Villeroy to read it to him; in which interim he shewed in his countenance many tokens of discontentment, and in the end brake with me into this speech: that he did not desire to contest with her Majesty, as that multitude of words did only infer, which was a consolation of poor virtue for his pressing necessity and unnecessary for him to entertain at this time in respect of their fruitless end, wherein his expectation was not deceived, to his grief; but he would exercise patience, and sithence he was thus resolved the matter required the less deliberation. I told him I was sorry the passion of his necessity made him conceive otherwise of her Majesty's intent than there was cause; but if he would truly understand the state of her affairs and the reasons and substance of her answer, he should find she had not omitted hitherto to witness her sincere love to him by all good effects, persisting still in the same affection. Also I did somewhat insist upon the latter part of the reply, the best part for his comfort; urging the conference and necessity such which, I said, might bring him all reasonable contentment, and was of no small consequence for the establishing of his affairs and confirmation of a never ending strict amity between him and her Majesty, who would not then suffer him to receive prejudice for want of her due assistance. Until then, that her Majesty had reason to be doubtful, and might hitherto challenge not to have received answerable measure in the overtures which have been made unto him of a peace, wherein their common interests ought to be alike respected; dilating the said point as her Majesty commanded by her letters. He replied I did more enforce the

said answer of her Majesty than it doth import, himself seeing no cause to apprehend any such hope thereby, but that he would better consider thereof with his council and make me answer at his return from St. Quintin's, which he promised should be within four or five days; and so, seeming loth to hear more of the matter, dismissed me in an unpleasing humour. Hereof I thought good to give you advertisement, being much perplexed for my no better success. The rest of my proceedings with him I will let you know by Mr. Edmondes, who hath importuned me for his return in respect of his great necessity, albeit I have yet stayed him because by him I shall be best able to send you a full resolution of all things, which I mean to press with all earnestness and with my best skill, knowing that I shall not want contrary labours to countervail me, and fearing much the issue thereof in respect of the Pope's large offers and the instance of the Cardinal and of the King's Spanish counsel.

Cardinal Joyeux arrived here three days since, who hath been very kindly received by the King and all his court. They give out with great cunning that he cometh only for his private affairs, but I secretly learn he doth passionately propose a surseance of arms, having thereunto charge from the Pope to prepare the King's disposition against the coming of the legate, who is now appointed to be the Cardinal of Florence, Cardinal Aquaviva having also excused himself in respect of his unaptness through sickness for the journey. They tend to procure that the compounding of the difference and the points of honour may with speed be referred to the Pope's compromise as common father, and as in like cases hath been done between Catholic princes, and whereunto the King of Spain is said to be willing. This Cardinal doth also urge the sending of an ambassador to Rome from hence to that purpose, alleging the Pope doth complain of the neglect used to him by the King in that behalf. He is about the age of 30, superstitious, full of passion, and violently bent against them of the religion. The Bishop of Evreux is expected here very shortly to pursue the like course with the King; he returneth without his Cardinal's hat, but with promise thereof, and is confirmed Bishop by the Pope. As these things further succeed I hope to attain to the knowledge of the same; the most part of the King's council incline to this "compremisse" with greediness, and seem to run one course with the Pope in liking and disliking. President Rochetti, late ambassador of Savoy, hath sent hither a gent to assure the King that the Duke's deputies attend the coming to Lyons of those of the King's part to effect the treaty of peace and the composition for Salusto, and for the better advancement of the same the Duke will approach nearer to Chambery; wherein how confident he is already will appear by this enclosed letter of the ambassador of Venice to me. You may also see how effectually he doth recommend to me, in the name of the State, Signor Basadonna's suit, for whom I beseech you to employ your favour towards her Majesty to procure his gratifying, which will nourish their good devotion towards her Highness. Those of Brittany have enlarged their truce to comprehend also them of Normandy, but it is made first only for a month, having reference to a further continuance. M. de Rochepott is come hither post out of those parts and returneth presently. He is one of the chief commissioners that treateth with Duke Mercurie and a great instrument for the Duke.

The King sent for me 7 or 8 days since to come to La Fere, as well to see the stopping of the river as to acquaint me with the news of Marseilles, newly received, and [which], for the strangeness of the success, seemeth almost incredible. He declared that one called Libertade,

a captain of a quarter in the town, entered into intelligence with the Duke of Guise and acquainted him that it was the custom of Casaulx and Viguier to walk every morning with their guard of 200 upon the counterscarfe without the town; willing him therefore to lodge in ambuscado near the town to cut them off upon the signal he would give him from the Port Royal when he should be in guard, and assuring him to hold the port open for him. The Duke having been twice in ambuscado he was forced to disappoint him for that Casaulx and Viguier did not walk forth according to their accustomed manner. Returning the third time, as Casaulx and Viguier were passing out of the gate, they met a Minim friar that advertised them to have seen near at hand certain men of war in amubscado, wishing them to look to themselves. Viguier, that was the more confident of the two, said they could be no other than the accustomed roaders, and he would go with a dozen horse to take them. Captain Libertade, seeing his design frustrated, and that it would be discovered and himself likely to perish, took resolution, being accompanied with three of his kindred with whom he had only communicated his enterprise, to kill Casaulx with a pistol in the port in the head of those 200 of his guard; which he performed, and therewith cried the restoring of their liberty and acknowledging of the King, putting a white scarf about his neck. The guard admonished therewith and fearing he had been assisted with some great party, ranged themselves instantly with him, saying they would with him maintain the common liberty, sith the tyrant was dead, and thereupon drew the dead body into the town, publishing the former cry, which was followed with the general applause of all the people; whose affections when he had so stirred, he disposed their minds to the further ordering of things. He had before caused the signal to be given to the Duke of Guise, the first part of whose troop thereupon advancing, those of the port (for that they had no intelligence of the correspondence with the Duke) discharged the first and second time the artillery and divers volleys of small shot upon them, killing 4 or 5 and hurting 50. At last Libertade having settled some order, killing some few, in the town, came to Port Royal and received the Duke, declaring that the town was at the King's obedience, but before they could permit him to enter he must subscribe to a capitulation with them; wherein having satisfied them they received him, with only his private company, into the town. Viguier, that was out of the town, when he found Casaulx was slain, entered by another port more at his devotion and began to assemble an head, but was quickly forced to flee the town to save himself; whom the Duke afterwards took and sent to Aix to receive the judgment of the Court of Parlement, to be broken on the wheel. The Spaniards during this event conveyed themselves with diligence aboard their galleys and out of the haven, save only 50 or 60 which were overtaken and slain. If Libertade had communicated his enterprise with the captain of the Chayne, the Spanish galleys and Prince Doria might have been all taken. The King is assured that if things had not thus succeeded, those two persons had within four days delivered the town into the Spaniards' hands, Doria having 1,200 men in readiness to convey secretly thither, and there being found in Casaulx's house armour for 2,000 men. It pleased the King to note that the name of Libertade and of the Port Royal did well sort with the enterprise. He did not long entertain me because of my indisposition by reason of a great bruise received by the falling of my horse upon me in going to him, whereof I am not yet recovered.

The King is still ignorant for how long this town is furnished of victuals. The water was once carried to a good height into the meadow,

but is since fallen again and they dare not absolutely stop the river lest the over great strength thereof break the causey, as it hath already done twice. The King is made certainly believe that the enemy pretendeth to come forthwith to the relief of this town, and doth dispose himself to receive them, entrenching himself very strongly here.

M. de Montigny going the other day to the war, defeated between Chastelet and Cambray 200 foot and 100 Spaniards and Italians, of whom he slew 50 and took some of the leaders prisoners.

The King is secretly treating to withdraw Rhosne, a Lorraine and one of the best captains the King of Spain hath, to his service, being an instrument of great hurt to him. He doth give him a marshal's place, 50,000 crowns, and a pension of 4,000 crowns. The King's sister is fallen very sick at Compiegne, which hath made the King forbear to press her in the matter of marriage with Duke Montpensier, and hath given her time till after Easter to advise thereof, whereupon the Duke is returned to Rouen, but she remaineth very constant to the Comte Soissons, and passionate in her affection. I acknowledge with all humility and thankfulness her Majesty's great goodness in so approving my poor endeavours, as by her own most gracious letters and yours I have received testimony; which though it cannot increase my care, yet doth the comfort thereof make all burthens the lighter that I shall fear for her service. Only my grief is that the quality of my employment is such as doth not produce more profitable and desired effects.—From Coucy, 4 March 1595.

[P.S.] I have not failed heretofore to call upon the King and his Council touching the ordinnance at Dieppe, but they have still delayed me until the coming of the Governor of Dieppe, who is now here, and by Mr. Edmondes I hope to send you their resolute answers.

Endorsed:—Sir H. Unton.

Unsigned. Copy. 5 pp. (**108.** 110.)

Arthur Atye to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, March 6.—You are in place where you may and do daily shew great favours. I am now become a suitor and want favour. Upon this confidence, I pray you to afford me your favour in this: the later Secretaryship is a place I much desire, and have been heretofore long in talk with Sir John Wolley for. It is the only place that hath been void, since my master's decease, which I could think myself fit for. It would from an idle life draw me forth to the doing of somewhat, it would give me, which I lack, the greatest credit I shall ever hope for, and the accomplishment indeed of all my ambitious desires. I am humble suitor to Her Majesty for it; I pray you to give me your favour in furtherance of me to it how you shall think fit.—At Caringe my house, this 6 of March 1595, not very well, otherwise I had attended you.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**30.** 104.)

Will Kynmouth.

1595–6, March 6.—Whereas by the commandment of the right Honourable Thomas, Lord Scrope, Lord Warden of the West Marches foranenst Scotland, we whose names are here underwritten are to make a true report of the taking of Will of Kynmouth because we were the takers of him, and are to set down the manner of his taking under our hands, we therefore have set down the whole course of his taking as followeth. Blacklock being taken away out of the office of Bewcastle,

and by such as are not answerable to any laws, we pursuing the said parties in hope to rescue the prisoner, following our road nigh to the house of Peters of the Harlaw, where Kynmouth was staying, whom we knowing, calling unto him afar off, willed him to ride his way, saying that we had nothing to say unto him, yet nevertheless he knowing us did shout 'A Harlaw, Harlaw,' yet still we willed him to ride his way, but in no case he would leave off his shouting, so that he having thereby broken the assurance, and stopping us of our road by reason of his shouting, we were forced for our own safety to pursue him, perceiving the country to be raised only by his means, and in the pursuit, after he had made resistance and given strokes, we took him and delivered him to Mr. Salkeld, my lord's officer.—7 March, 1595. John Musgrave, John Musgrave, Thomas Musgrave.

1 *p.* (**30.** 105.)

The Governor of Brest to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, March $\frac{6}{16}$.—Ses marchants s'en retournants en Angleterre, je n'ay voullu manquer de vous escripre, tant pour me ramentenoyr en l'heur de vos bonnes graces que pour vous supplier de me voulloir continuer l'amitie qu'il vous a pleu me faire cest honneur de me promettre, vous protestant, Monsieur, que non honorerez jamais personne de ce monde qui plus librement sacrifie sa vie pour vous rendre preuve de son service que moy, qui en recherchere tous les jours de ma vie les occasions.

Je vous dire que depuis mon retour du voyage que j'ay faict auprès du Roy, mon maistre, j'ay esté assuré par deux pataches, qui depuis quatre jours ont passé au Conquet, venants d'Espaigne, qu'il sy faisoit de grands preparatifs, tant de levee de gens de guerre que armée navalle, pour rebastir leur fort en Craodon et ung autre sur l'autre poincte du goulet à l'oposite, se deliberants par ung mesme tenir ceste place asicgée. Je vous supplie, en cas qu'elle le seroit, de vouloir moyenner envers la serenissime Majesté de la Royne ung prompt secours. Vous pouvez juger que la perte de ceste place, tombante entre les mains de l'Espaignol, est non moings de consequence à l'estat du royaume d'Angleterre qu'à celuy de la France. De moy, je perire premier qu'il en arive inconvenient, mais vous scavez qu'il n'y a sy bonne place qui à la longue et n'estant recourue ne se prenne.—De Brest ce 16^{me} Mars, 1596.

Signed:—Sourdeac.

Endorsed:—"The Governor of Brest, 16 March 1595, old style.

Governor of { Brest / Bayonne / Rochell / Diepe.

M^r de la Cruche. M^r Mountmarte. La Varence. M^r de Mayenne."

(**39.** 18.)

The Lord Admiral to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595–6], March 7.—I thank you, for I know your delivery of the toy to Her Majesty did better it ten times the value of it. For my coming into the Court, it must needs be less now than it was, for every day bringeth on that which cannot bide delay. My lord Thomas, Sir W. Ralegh and myself were yesterday from eight in the morning till three in the afternoon very busy at Mr. Quarelor's office, and after, till it was night, Sir Walter and myself were up and down on the river

continually busied. If you were but one day with us, you should see whether we have any spare time. Our business will lesser spare me than the term can spare the Lord Chancellor. I must be gone to-morrow, or Thursday very early, to Chatham. There is nothing that can pass but by my hand, and a heavy charge now daily lieth on me. We have 260 men that feedeth and hath wages of us, for now the victuals be taking in every ship, which is not the Queen's charge. I daresay you, nor my lord your father in his time, hath seen any army that the generals hath kept promise in their going out, by two months whatsoever and more; nor any private man, as the Earl of Cumberland, or any other, but hath broken their appointed time more, though they had but three ships to set out. I promised at the first the first beginning of April, and let but the first go to the 15th at the uttermost, and I hope to be master of my word. I promised Her Majesty the two new ships should be builded by the 20 March; it was performed before, and yet every body said it was impossible, but I assure you my often eye and my purse was the furtherer of it. I must be careful in this, for besides the delay of time will undo us, so it will be said that if Sir F. D. or Sir Jo. Hawkins had been here this would have been better expedited. It is not with me as it hath been with other admirals, all things ready to their hands, so as they had nothing to do but to make their living and to provide bacon meats and so go aboard. My time will be past after this for doing any more, and therefore will do the best I can in this, and must say, as your father doth to them that say they will wait on him to speak with him when he is not busy, who answereth—'When is that?' So my coming to the Court must be, and I trust I shall be excused and the better by you. You know I am not vainglorious for myself, but very zealous in anything I have to do for Her Majesty's service, and as near as I can use my doings so as how painful soever, as what eyes soever look on it, and with what mind soever, I shall not care for it. —This 7 March.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**30.** 106.)

Edward Wylton to the Earl of Essex.

[1595–6], March 7.—After my departure I stayed five days in Rye for the wind. I escaped well a desperate storm on the seas, divers fishermen were cast away. Notwithstanding, the next day, which was on Friday, the 5th March, I arrived safe at Dieppe, where I delivered your letters to the governor, who advised me to go by way of Paris. It is yet uncertain where Ottiwell Smith is; they rather think he is in Brittany or Spain, than in Dunkirk.—Rouen, 7 March, *stil. ant.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed:—"1595." ½ *p.* (**30.** 108.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, March 7.—The 4th of this month I made my proposition to the States, and since have used all the good means I can think of to hasten the matter. This afternoon Mr. Barnevelt, with one other, was deputed by their college to know whether my instructions were so absolute as that no excuse might be admitted, of which I put them fully out of doubt, and have afresh showed them both the necessity of their agreement, and of the speediness thereof, which, I persuade myself, will draw them to grow to a good answer. I have by provision enquired for shipping, which I find may be had in sufficient store, though somewhat dearer than your lordship was informed, conditionally that they

may receive assurance here not to be constrained to go further and to be paid according as shall be agreed for the time they shall be held at Plymouth above five days, so that your lordship sending over your order, both for the payment of the said shipping and victual, the States performing their parts, and the wind serving, I make no doubt to be at the rendezvous by the time appointed. I would gladly know your pleasure concerning the dividing of these men, for I do not well remember whether your meaning were to divide them by hundreds, and make so many companies of them, or rather to have them into so many bands, as you had determined to make these men parcels of regiments, and so to have reinforced them with new men, by which means you should have old and new in one band, which no doubt were the best. Herein, for that I hope to hear from you shortly, I forbear to do anything.

Your lordship's resolution and great hope of this voyage maketh me frame my thoughts wholly that way, and yet in regard I know not precisely what your purpose is, I cannot give myself the true subject to work on. If you mean to land in Spain, and remain there, it shall be necessary to think of some place fortifiable, and of a good port to the same, of which I hear there be two very special, the Groyny and Cales, that of the Groyny harder to be taken and farther from doing that annoyance to the Spaniard, being in a country mountainous, far from the heart, and not so well situated to annoy the coast. Cales, somewhat further, more intemperate, but so seated that no place in Spain better to trouble them, both of land and sea; neither can be of other use than of one summer's bravery, if it please not Her Majesty to proceed royally. But let that be answered by them who shall be faulty. Your lordship meaning to lay the foundation of a great work, with all due respect be it written, must go with provision answerable. One thing of very great moment in the war, is to know the place the war is to be made in. There wanteth not in England those that are acquainted with the coast, and your lordship's most devoted Antonio de Perez were an excellent instrument for many uses. If you should have any fight in field, it shall not be amiss to consider that you have no horse, which taketh away, in a manner, all hope of good success, for in straits or amongst mountains your enemy will not seek you, and an undertaking army must make his way everywhere. I shall be as willing as any man that shall follow you to be at the doing of great things, and therefore have thought how that want may be helpen somewhat, perchance you will laugh at the means. Your Honour hath heard of certain short stakes that our old archers used to stick in the ground, when they had to do with horsemen. I could set down four or five battles where they served the turn well, and I esteemed the true use of them would here be found. In the Tower, I think they are to be had, or to be made for little money. This is for fighting, working is the next point, and therefore necessary to be provided for the same. Engineers are very scant in England, but some there are 'theoricians,' and such a one were very fit. In the army some will be found not altogether void of practice. There is Edward Hamnun, in London, sometimes belonging to my lord of Oxford, who is not ignorant in architecture, and might serve to good purpose. Of workers your army will find enough, so that the chiefest want shall be of tools, unless your Honour increase the number to as many again as were set down at my lord Admiral's, especially of spades, whereof, so far as I remember, there was only 3,000 agreed on. For your army, I left you disposed to make it as strong as you could, which no doubt would be of a large proportion, if shipping could be provided. I have cast out some speeches to divers of the chief men here, whereof they might know that a profer of so many ships as would receive 3,000 men at this

time should be very acceptable; which I think might be compassed if the States were earnestly written unto in that behalf. The exceeding great desire I have of your honour and prosperity thrusteth me so far that, unless it pleaseth you to believe the best, it shall seem 'for like' presumption, but the assurance I have of your good conceit maketh me be thus plain, and shall work ever so in me that, all other respects set aside, I shall look only how I may do you best service.—Hague, 7 March.

Endorsed:—1595.

Holograph. Seal cut out. 4 *pp.* (**30.** 109.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, March 8.—As it hath pleased Her Majesty from the beginning to acquaint you with our journey, so I must, both in my lord Admiral's name and mine own, entreat you to expedite those things that are to pass through your hands, for so you shall both advance Her Majesty's service greatly and pleasure us two, who, by want of despatch, may be ruined in our estates. At this present you have three letters which are to be signed by Her Majesty. I pray you offer them and let Her Majesty know I stay Captain Deryf to carry them. The wind is now good, and at this time of the year uncertain, and Sir Francis Vere hath sent me word that he will hold his day, and therefore if the 700 men which are to come out of the Zutphen shall be come down to Flushing before the Governors send their numbers, we must give them board wages all the while that they stay for their fellows, which you will not think our exhausted purses are fit to do. I have said enough to make it appear that my motion imports Her Majesty's service.—8 March.

Endorsed:—1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**30.** 111.)

John [Coldwell,] Bishop of Salisbury, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, March 8.—The Chancellorship of the Garter, belonging to the Bishop of Salisbury by the charter of Edward IV., as you may see by the enclosed, though ignorantly penned, was possessed by all my predecessors, till of late, *sede vacante*, the execution thereof was passed by Her Majesty to Sir John Wolley. He, I understand, is now dead, and thereby the disposition of discharging that office, as I suppose, returneth unto me. And therefore, desirous that you shall take both the exercise and profit of that Chancellorship, as Sir Francis Walsingham and Sir John Wolley have done before you, I am to pray you to accept my good will, in 'namening' you unto it, and to afford your help to compass the same; and what you please shall be that further I shall do for perfecting of it, upon knowledge of your mind, I will see performed. My lord of Pembroke urgeth me much, otherwise than the lieutenants of Berkshire, being in my diocese, do, to cause the poor ministers to entertain men at their own charges to wear their armour, which neither have men nor money to accomplish it, and besides, they can get none that will serve, if needs require, without a press as on other subjects is ordinarily laid. In regard whereof, and the rather for that your letters do require that the names of the soldiers should be enrolled, and so certified unto you, I humbly beseech you to be a means to the rest of the lords of the Council that their warrant may come forth to press fit men, as for the rest of Her Majesty's subjects is accustomably used; otherwise they must be driven to wear their own

armour and be mustered in it, which I think you will judge inconvenient, and so much the sooner, for that if either the ministers themselves shall go into the field, or our own men, which keep but few, we may look to be subject to the rapine and spoil of such idle and lewd people as are left at home.—From my house in Sarum, this 8th of March 1595.

Signed: Jo. Sarum.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (30. 113.)

Encloses:—

The Order of the Garter.

Copy of the Charter, dated 1 *Oct. 5. Edward I., establishing the office of Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and vesting it in Richard Beauchamp and his successors, Bishops of Salisbury, by reason that the chapel of St. George, in Windsor Castle, is within that diocese, the appointment to be without prejudice of the rights of the Bishop of Winchester under the statutes of the Order.*

(30. 112.)

Sir Robert Cecil to Lord Willoughby D'Eresby.

1595–6, March 8.—The Queen has imparted me a letter of your lordship, wherein you take notice of hers, which I drew by her commandment, and shew your dutiful purpose to return with all speed to her presence, for whose service you write you will haste as fast at the eagle to the sun, or some such other speech, which doth well please her as an argument of your heart's affection. I can assure you it is graciously interpreted, and I am commanded expressly to let you know so much from herself at this time, and therewithal to add this much, that although she shall ever be most glad to see you, yet, because the glorious figures of pretended invasions to her kingdom are now so much abated, and she knoweth that if you take your journey in the time you write, it will cross your opportunity of receiving good by the baths, she will in no wise have you needlessly anticipate your former prefixed time, whereby you may return hereafter with a well confirmed health, which shall best please Her Majesty, and render the rest of your life to yourself most comfortable [and] to Her Majesty and to your country serviceable, as heretofore it hath been by many honourable demonstrations.—From the Court, 8 March, 1595.

Endorsed:—"Copy of my master's letters to the Lord Willoughby of Eresby."

Signed. 1 p. (30. 114.)

Matteo de Terenzio to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, March $\frac{8}{18}$.—By command of his master, the Grand Duke, forwards to him by this ship the *Suelta*, Captain Ant. Seuard, of London, a case containing certain robes, as appears by bill of lading enclosed. Begs to be notified of its arrival.—Livorno, 18 March, 1596. *Signs as* "Sottoprorecevitore" of Livorno.

Italian. 1 *p.* (38. 107.)

Thomas Ferrers, H.M. Agent at Stoade, to Lord Burghley.

1595–6, March 9.—My last was of the 15 February. The Right Honourable Thomas Arundell was created Earl by the Emperor, as

since my last I have understood, and doth write himself to be of Her Majesty's consanguinity. Robert Smith is still about the Duke of Brunswick's court. In my last I did crave your favour for Her Majesty's allowance for my journey into Denmark, and that I might have the 50*l.* sterling repaid me that I long since disbursed to Robert Smith.

I have according to your advice followed the advice of Sir Thomas Wilkes and have dealt in private with P. that he would receive the three glass bodies, and re-deliver me Her Majesty's signature, but by no means could induce him thereunto. Then according to my commission I made protest against him in the presence of the chief magistrate of this town, by two notaries, a counsellor and four witnesses, the same two Englishmen that were unto his protest, the other were both chief men of this town. I made tender of the glass bodies in the presence aforenamed. willing him to see and view them all if they were not sealed with his seal, and so as he delivered them in England, who answered 'Yea,' and that he could not perceive the contrary. Then I pretended to deliver the glass bodies to R. P. and demanded Her Majesty's note of signature, which he had; his answer was that he would not receive them, neither might deliver Her Majesty's signature. Upon which I made protest as afore, and then at that instant, I was counselled not to retain the glass bodies by me after protest, but as he had refused them, so must I do the like for Her Majesty. Then the said box was sealed by me and the four witnesses, and is in the custody of the Senate of this town. The protest being large, and three to be made, two in Dutch and one in Latin, the same are not yet ready, but by the next, I will send two, one in Latin and one in Dutch; the third I do mean to retain by me. Herewith I send a letter which I received at the hands of one Francis Tusser, gentleman, belonging to Her Majesty, as he saith; he willed me to advertise you when Joachim Showmaker's ship of Hamburg doth depart for England.—Stod, this 9th March, 1595.

Signed:—Tho. Ferrers, Her Majesty's agent here.

Endorsed:—"Protests against Peterson, etc."

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* **(30.** 116.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, March 9.—I have now received a full grant from the States of that I demanded, only excepted that in lieu of the 500 men I was to have charge of [as] my own regiment, they have allotted so many companies, which I stood not much against, for that it shall no way turn to the prejudice of this service, and may stead them, in that they keep those companies remain in good strength. Now it resteth that your lordship send order for the shipping and victualling of the men, as also whether you desire the time of shipping them shall be deferred, which, if you find the rest of your troop cannot be in readiness according as you had hoped, it shall be good to signify in time for the avoiding of the charge. You were pleased at my being with you to acquaint me with a purpose you had to draw Her Majesty, the French King and the States into a firm league. I have, as occasion hath been offered, felt the disposition both of the chief men here and M. de Busenvall, and find on all sides a great inclination thereunto. It falleth out very fit in this time of your action, and if you would so think of it, there might some overture be made of seconding your action by the three States. In case that you can possess yourself of some good plan, these men I do gather will not be backward in the matter, and Mr. Bodley and I have thought it good to use some means that those who shall go hence into England upon the

conclusion of his negotiation, shall have charge to hearken after your action. There is no so ready way in the world to terrify and ruin the great adversary, whose constancy in the following of his ambitious purpose may assure these States that they cannot be safe without his overthrow.

At my being in England I found Her Majesty much troubled with the opinion she had conceived of Sancy his coming hither, out of which she would not be put, though I signified by the report of M. de Busenvall, that he was first to repair unto Her Majesty. Whereupon, at my return hither, I took occasion to talk with M. Busenvall of the same matter, and handled it so that he delivered me a letter of M. de Sancy in answer of some others of his, by the which it appeareth that both Busenvall dissuaded and he approved that there was no coming hither but by the way of England. Which letter, in regard that the Lord Treasurer had some speech with me about the same matter, I have sent unto him, and signified that M. de Busenvall desireth that the same may only be imported to Her Majesty and both your lordships, and so sent back again. For his purpose is to give Her Majesty satisfaction of his proceedings in this and to work an opinion in her that he is mindful of the good he received whilst he was in England and that he will continue, whilst he shall be in place of service, to do those best offices he can think of for holding his master in good terms with Her Majesty. He is very careful to have it kept secret, in so much that I was fain to promise him not to acquaint any man living with the same but your lordships, which I shall keep, and should be loth that he should find the same divulged any way to his prejudice.

The enemy marcheth towards Luxemburg, as it is thought to besiege Ehdan, for good store of artillery and other provisions for a siege are taken out of Namur and shipped. His Excellency is minded, so soon as they are engaged, to take something in hand, which he telleth me shall be the besieging of the Sass, a place of very great importance for the annoying of Ghent and those parts of Flanders, so that the French King not being idle and your lordship's action afoot, a man may boldly say there are wars on all sides. When I have given order for all things to be done here concerning the despatching of these soldiers, if it may stand with your liking, I shall appoint one to take charge of them to Plymouth, and repair myself to attend you, wherein I shall expect your further directions.—Hague, 9 March, 1595.

P.S. I have sent a copy of Sancy his letter, though I assure myself the original will not be long out of your hands.

Holograph. 3½ *pp.* (**30.** 117.)

The Enclosure :—

M. Sancy to M. Busanval.

1596, *Feb.* 10.—*J'ai aujourdhuy receu en ceste ville les deux lettres qu'il vous a pleu m'escrire, l'une du 27 de Decembre, l'autre du 27 de Januair, suivant lesquelles je suis d'advis de differer le voyage que le Roy ha resolu me faire fayre jusques a ce que nous ayouns advis d'Angleterre que j'y puisse servir de quelque chose. Mais il est bien certayn que sy nous faillons a ceste conjonction a nous bien unyr, nostre ennemy en prendra ung grand advantage. Vray est que je n'y puis rien proposer davantage que ce que j'ay veu par la proposition que vous leur aves faite. Mais je craings, pendant les longueurs d'Angleterre, une mauvais heure ne nous emperte en ce Conseil ou vous scaves que l'on impute aux Huegenetts tout le trouble et mal du Royaume. Je suis venu ici pour faire de l'argent.*

J'aye envoyé le payement d'un moys nostre armée, et donné ordre qu'il ensuivra encores cinc ou syx, entre cy, et que cela soyt dépendu, nous en trouverons d'autres, Dieu eydant. Car il n'y a que la pauverté du Roi qui esleu veulx qui conseillent une payx douteuse, plus tost, que de patyr les yncommodites qui leur deplaisent et auxquelles ils ne sont nourris. Je desire que vous veniez par deça, pour entendre de vous plus amplement l'estat des affayres pardela, et ce que sy peult projecter. —*De Paris*, 10 *Februayr*, 1596.

Addressed: A Monsieur, Monsieur de Busanvall, gentilhomme de la Chambre du Roy et Ambassadeur pour Sa Majesté aux Pays Bas.

Copy in Vere's hand. 1 *p.* (**30.** 58.)

[Tobias Matthew,] Bishop of Durham, and the Justices of the Bishopric to Lord Burghley.

1595–6, March 9.—Praying him to be a mean that the county of Durham may be eased of the charge of ten horsemen, laid upon them by the Council of York, as part of a levy of 80 light horsemen directed by Her Majesty's letters to be raised in the county of York and port of Durham to be employed for defence of the Middle Marches in the winter season, the rather for that no such horsemen have ever been sent out of that country for service on the Borders, and partly for that the inhabitants of the Shire have been contented to yield to the great charge of 400 calivers and 400 corslets, amounting to no small sum, which the late lord Lieutenant did promise should be an ease otherwise unto them, which is a sufficient burden to them, being by their tenures and customs bound to serve out their own charges on the Borders for a number of days, how often so ever that kind of service shall be required by sufficient authority. They hope these allegations may suffice, especially since the winter season is now almost expired, or will be, before these horsemen with their furniture can be levied; neither do they doubt that the Lord Warden, having honourably discharged that place in the more dangerous time of the year by past, shall be sufficiently guarded for the defence of the rest by the 70 horsemen already appointed out of Yorkshire, which shire as it is very large is very able to perform that proportion, and no way tied to any such customary service on the Borders as they are.—Bishop Auckland, 9 March 1595. *Signed*, Tobie Duresme, Wyllyam Hylltonn, John Conyers, Tho. Hylton, H. Anderson, Geor. Grevile, Ry. Belassis, Anthony Hutton, Robert Bowes, Jo. Hedworthe, Robt. Swift, Geo. Lightfoote, Clement Colmore.

Episcopal Seal. 1 *p.* (**30.** 119.)

Dr. Christopher Parkins to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, March 10.—I send you enclosed the letter you willed me to write, with the English, remembering assuredly that such things extraordinarily performed cannot easily be so perfect as when taken in hand *ex officio*. And that all things may the better consequently be handled, such Latin letters as were in Sir J. W.'s custody would not be neglected, but rather be committed to some fit man who is like to look them over, that he may be the readier for all occasions. And if, as is said, it usually pleaseth her Majesty to bestow such vacant offices rather to such as have long laboured in the same than to interlopers, I thought good to remember my labour passed herein.

I thank you that you have designed Carlisle for my enabling to her Majesty's service, doubting nothing but that you mean it without disguising intentions, as I intend loyally to deserve the same. I have done my duty to Lord Buckhurst, who with his courteous entertainment hath bound me to farther thankfulness.—At your house in London, 10 March, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ⅔ *p.* (**31.** 1.)

The Council of the North to Lord Burghley.

1595–6, March 10.—Your letters of the 4th and 6th of this month to me the Archbishop of York came to my hands the 9th inst. for answer whereof, as to the renewing of the Ecclesiastical Commission, I have now written my private letters to your lordship; and touching the commission of *Oyer* and *Terminer* for the north parts, it was renewed last term and doth extend as well to Northumberland as the rest of the counties and cities within the usual commission for this Council in the North, and is a sufficient commission to any four, whereof two to be of the quorum, to hold any gaol delivery within the counties, cities and towns in the same.

Lord Eure hath lately signified to her Majesty's Council at York that it is convenient to have a gaol delivery for Northumberland, and desired some of this Council to be present with him in that service, and [been] desirous to know a fit time at our leisure (as hath been heretofore used by any Lord Wardens when they have had the like occasion). We have agreed to hold it at Hexham on Monday the sixth week of Lent, immediately after the sitting and assizes here ended; and two of this Council will at that time attend his lordship to perform the same.

The corpse of our late good lord the Earl of Huntingdon immediately after his death, by direction of the Council, was embowelled, embalmed, and closed in "seere" cloth and lead, and so hath remained in his lordship's bedchamber (where he died), attended on every night with four of his servants by turn, without hearse or any other funeral rites; although Mr. Weston, whom the Countess of Huntingdon sent hither, was earnestly called of by us to furnish the chamber and coffin somewhat answerable to his lordship's degree, which was all that could be done by this Council because we still expected her ladyship would then immediately give special order for performance of some further duties about the corpse whilst it remained unburied. For we were moved to think her ladyship would have taken the administration, because she did at first send her officers hither, and wrote to us to have inventories taken of all his goods within this province and a valuation of the same, which was performed accordingly; so as we had no cause to think the contrary till February 18 last, when she signified the refusal of the administration. For the place of burial we know nothing of any desire his lordship had to be buried here or elsewhere, but that the Countess hath signified that his desire once was to be buried at York if he should die there. As to the value of his lordship's goods, an inventory and valuation was thereof made in January last, according as your lordship and the Countess did by letters dated January 15 direct, and the inventory Mr. Weston did then send up to her ladyship, and did not leave any copy with us. Yet by such original notes as Mr. Blackoller, the steward of his lordship's house, took at the inventorying thereof in these parts, the note of his lordship's armour at Newcastle and at Hull, we have sent you a near estimation of the value of all the goods within this province, containing

what is spent thereof in necessary victuals, what remaineth here praised and in whose custody, and what unpraised, and what her ladyship had from hence. The goods which remain at York are in custody of the servants and officers that heretofore had the charge of the same, such only excepted as by her ladyship's direction have been removed, whereof there is a perfect note to charge them with the same. There was sent up to the Countess in Christmas last certain caskets and desks, four thereof your lordship, by letters of December 21 to me the Archbishop, did require to be sent to her ladyship. Such money, plate, jewels, and other goods of the Earl's as have been carried up to her ladyship doth appear by the brief herewith sent and by the confession of Mathew Harvey, a groom in his lordship's chamber at the time of his death, by whose examination enclosed doth appear what he delivered to her ladyship.

There are no grounds in Sheriff Hutton (which his lordship and former Lord Presidents had) but the park, for herbage, whereof they have yielded her Majesty about 8*l.* rent, and the use of the house for their remove; in which park, besides her Majesty's game, his lordship's geldings, mares, and colts yet remain. The keeping of the park, with the usual fees and allowances, his lordship hath long committed to the bearer, Mr. Richard Pollard, who in these parts hath done very special service to her Majesty and his lordship; and he presuming upon letters we wrote to you before Christmas in his behalf, hath still taken upon him the keepership, until your pleasure be further known. In respect he hath adventured his life often in apprehending seminaries and other disloyal subjects, and been vigilant to preserve the game and apprehend offenders, if it stand with your good pleasure to continue him in the keepership until her Majesty place a Lord President, we think he will do her Highness very good service, and be the meeter for it in respect his lordship obtained for him a patent of the constableship of the castle and stewardship of the manor of Sheriff Hutton.

At the time of the Earl's death there attended on his lordship many ancient and poor servants, to the number of 75 or thereabouts, all as yet having their wages unpaid, which they expecting daily, upon an administration they thought would be taken by her ladyship, have the rather attended, without seeking to provide for themselves. Your direction touching their departure shall presently be made known unto them. Nevertheless, for that many of them have charge of the goods in their several offices, which none here as yet hath authority to discharge them of, and most of them poor and unprovided, and now in the sitting time and whilst the corpse is here more attendance in the house needful, we refer it to your consideration whether it were not good to give them time to provide themselves by the Annunciation now at hand, being the quarterday; at which time it will be very fit for her Majesty's Receiver to begin such proportion as her Highness shall think meet for this Council during the vacancy of a President; praying you to remember her Highness how needfu the presence of a Lord President is in these north parts. And whereas it hath pleased her Majesty by her instructions dated February 26, to give direction for the placing of a steward of the household for the diet of this Council, we are moved to remember you that we think sundry other officers will be necessary to be continued for the ordering and attendance of the same house and diet, which must have meat, drink, and wages for their service; besides a necessary portion of the Earl's furniture for the hall, dining chamber and

council chamber, to be taken, as they be praised, for the use of the house, which the steward saith Mr. Weston did praise, although he told him they were her Majesty's and in her Highness's house when his lordship came thither.—At York, this 10th of March, 1595.

P.S.—We have enclosed a roll of the household at this present.

Signed by five of the Council. 3 *pp.* (**31.** 2.)

MATTHEW HUTTON, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595-6, March 10.—Immediately upon the death of the Lord President, you wrote to me it was her Majesty's pleasure that the administration of his goods should be granted to none but the Countess of Huntingdon, and that certain caskets and cabinets should be presently sent unto her, which was done. And since, I understand that his collar of SS., his George, his Garter, and certain moneys were conveyed in the caskets. And now I am most sorry that, my lady refusing to take administration, so noble a man and so worthy a governor should be forsaken of friends, of brethren and of wife, whom he so tenderly loved; it giveth an occasion to the Papists to speak many things. The Commission came hither in good time and is continued now till this tenth day, and, we hope, shall continue to the end, to the benefit and content of Her Majesty's dutiful subjects. All other things contained in your two other letters of the 4th and 6th inst. are answered in our common letter of this instant. I heartily thank you for your favour in the furtherance of the Ecclesiastical Commission.—From York, 10 March 1593.

P.S.—It were not amiss in mine opinion that the corpse were carried unto Ashbie, where is a vault prepared for that house. As to his desire to be buried here nobody knoweth anything in this country.

Signed and postscript by the Archbishop. 1 *p.* (**31.** 4.)

FRANÇOIS LE FORT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March $\frac{1}{21}$.—Sending the letters written by Monsieur de la Noue and the deputies of the churches of France to the King, with the *placat* of the King of Spain, and a little discourse which has been made to the Low Countries, although he thinks that Cecil will have seen this. If so, begs that he will return it by this bearer.

Begs that he will have remembrance of the expedition of La Fere, that the bonds in the hands of Maistre Carmardin may be had by them, and that Cecil will be pleased to give the necessary orders to Maître Stalin.—A Loydres, le 21 jour de Mars, 1596.

French. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**39.** 35.)

THOMAS SMITH, Clerk of the Council, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595-6, March 12.—I presumed of late to move a suit to your father for a wardship of small value, fallen of late in Wiltshire by the decease of one Mr. Bodenham. A friend of mine hath signified to me in private that I am not unlike to find good success. If so, I am exceedingly bound to his lordship, so much the more because his goodness doth prevent my service; if not, I shall esteem it a great favour that he pardon my boldness. Be pleased to take knowledge of it to his lordship that if it be like to succeed, it may prosper the better by your good word.—At the Court this 12 of March.

Endorsed:—1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**31.** 5.)

Sir William Hatton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, March 12.—Relative to a lease he held of the Savoy, which being almost expired he was desirous to renew, unless Cecil should deal in it for himself.—Ely place, 12 March, 1595.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**31.** 6.)

Sir Henry Cocke to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, March 12.—Upon a felony committed by one Robert Cordle, of Cheshunt, in stealing an ox of Mr. Knighton's, which he confessed unto me, I did commit him unto gaol, where at our last assizes he was very strangely acquitted; and hearing he was suspected to be an actor or counseller in the killing of a white buck of your father's, I did very straightly examine him thereof, which he very earnestly denied. Yet he did confess that with a greyhound (of late sent to Mr. Billett) he had killed two or three deer in Enfield Chace, and at the fall of one of them two of the keeper's men came unto him, but upon his earnest entreaty let him go with the deer and greyhound. Although he was acquitted of the felony (which was very greatly misliked of by the Judge) I was a mean for his stay in gaol until your pleasure were known. He is a notorious lewd fellow, long given to very bad courses. He weareth Lord Mordant's livery and is (as he saith) his collier; but he never cometh over to Cheshunt, where he is too often, but there is great disorder committed by him and his companions. He confessed also that once he pitched a haye in your father's park at Theobalds for taking conies, and took a tegge which they killed and carried away.—From Broxborne, 12 March, 1595.
Signed. 1 *p.* (**31.** 7.)

Thomas Brereton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, March 12.—Being employed by Sir Thomas Hennage, not long before he died, in some service for her Majesty, and by his death deprived of sufficient warrant for my proceedings in that course, I have thought best to present my duty to you. If you command me I shall hold myself happy in your service and will be found faithful in my duty.
Endorsed:—"12 March, 1595."
Holograph. ½ *p.* (**31.** 8.)

Sir Richard Berkeley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, March 12.—Intended to have been at Court at the time he signified to Cecil, but his wife fell very sick, which has been the cause of his stay. Means to set forward toward London next week.—At Stoke, 12 March.
Endorsed:—"12 March, 1595."
Signed. ½ *p.* (**31.** 9.)

Foulke Greville to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, March 12.—It was this honourable man's pleasure to promise to move your father to take some course with me less than the extremity of law, to which effect his will was I should write him this letter whereof I send you the copy, beseeching you to acquaint your father with it, in whose justice I am confident and at whose hands I presume to ask nothing that he shall think unreasonable. I should have

died in my own debt if I had not made proof of Sir John Fortescue's goodness, for I have already tasted of his power, and if the way in the nature of man be as easy to do good as to do harm, he hath promised enough. We poor men do worship and believe in you; good sir, take à little more [care ?] of me that at least my lord may understand me right, and that I may know how the other great man manages his word.—From Lambethe, this Friday.

Endorsed:—12 March, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**171.** 111.)

The Earl of Oxford to Lord Burghley.

1595–6, March 14.—Understands that in his late notes sent to Burghley concerning the pre-emption of tin, are some points whereof he would be satisfied; is ignorant what they are unless his lordship notify them to him. Has received a most favourable message from him, and prays him to continue to further his suit to her Majesty, who although of herself she has oftentimes good motions and dispositions to do him good, yet for want of such a friend as Burghley to settle her inclination to a full effect, he perceives all his hopes wither. By his proferred help will hereafter expect a more fruitful harvest of his long labour.—14 March 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ¾ *p.* (**31.** 11.)

The Governor of Bayonne to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, before March 15.—The Queen honoured the late Chasteaumartin with a commission tending to two objects; the principal one to keep an eye on the designs of the Spaniard and give advice thereof, in consideration of which he had a yearly pension of 1,200 crowns payable quarterly; the other to assist the English merchants trading in that town and at St. John de Luz, to take in hand their wrongs and their cause when need arose, and, generally, to forward all that concerned them. For doing this the said merchants consenting to it gave him also one per cent. on all wares and merchandise arriving at those places, where he was their consul; and truly a person faithful to the service of the Queen and well affectioned to her subjects, would be very useful there. For both objects the Queen should find some honest man worthy of the charge. Knows such a man, a principal inhabitant, a man of honour, of friends, and of credit, who has served the [French] Kings twenty five years under the governors, as he does under himself now, in everything concerning his Majesty's service, deputed in many important negotiations, who has many intelligences and from whom the English merchants trading there during the last twelve years have received much courtesy in their affairs. If the Queen will make use of him for her service and comfort of her subjects, will answer for his fidelity and capacity, and she will never regret the entertainment given him, for he has more means of giving the Queen intelligences in one year, and more reliable, of what passes in Spain than Chasteaumartin ever had; besides which he can do more in the particular interests of the merchants than any one in the country. His name is Martin Peyrac. Prays him to obtain the said commission in his favour. Has mentioned it to the Ambassador of France.

Endorsed:—"Received 15 March 1595."

Signed. French. 1¼ *pp.* (**31.** 14.)

The Lord Keeper to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595-6, March 15.—Has returned his paper with hearty thanks. The time was too unseasonable for the other matters.—"Yours as you know, J. C."

Endorsed:—"15 March 1595. L. Keeper to my master."

(**31.** 12.)

Thomas Ferrers, deputy governor of the Merchant Adventurers at Stade, to Lord Burghley.

1595-6, March 15.—My last was dated the 9th present overland, to be delivered to you by my friend Mr. William Cockayne, jun., partly to the effect of my former, dated 25 February, sent by Mr. Wm. Masham. In my last I advertised that Robert Smith was about the Duke of Brunswick's court, and I understand he is there yet, and although I have written him many letters to come hither, I having letters for him, and that I am enjoined to confer with him touching her Majesty's affairs, I cannot get him hither. Even this day I send him another letter to that effect. Also, I certified that I have, according to your order, followed the advice of Sir Thomas Wilkes and have dealt in private with Roloff Peterson for the receiving of the three glass bodies which I had in my hands, and that he would re-deliver her Majesty's signature which he had unto me, but by no means could induce him thereunto, he answering that he had her Majesty's hand to pay unto him 500*l.* if the glass bodies were not delivered here in Stod at the end of the six months; which he demanded but then they were not here. So I, perceiving that I could not prevail, was driven to make protest against him according to my commission, which was done before the chief magistrate of this town, a counsellor at law, two public notaries, and four witnesses, the two Englishmen that were unto his protest, the others two chief men of this town. I in their presence did make offer and tender of the said 3 glass bodies, willing him to see if the same were sealed with his own seal as at his delivery of them in England. Who then answered he could not perceive the contrary. Then I demanded, presenting the said glass bodies unto him, whether he would receive them and re-deliver unto me for her Majesty's signature which he had. He in presence as afore denied to do the same, and so I went forward with my protest against the forenamed Rolof Peterson in the name of her Majesty and myself. And because he had refused to receive the said glass bodies by protest, so was I counselled not to keep the same, but must do the like, which I did; I having myself even then packed them did set my seal upon them and the four witnesses did the like. Then the case or box so sealed was delivered to the chief borough master to be kept by the Senate of this town until further order were taken for the same.

In my last I sent a letter directed to you which I received from one Francis Tuser, as he saith, belonging to her Majesty. He willed me to learn when Joachim Showmaker ship of Hamburgh, did go for England and to advertise you. As yet I cannot learn of his departure. I do now send two protests, the one in Latin, the other in Dutch. Petterson doth take time to bethink himself what course he will take in this matter. At the protest making against Petterson he did use all humble duty towards her Majesty and seemed very loth to give offence, but doth retain his right as he thinks. He was minded to go into England,

but what he will do I know not. It may please you that I may know her Majesty's pleasure for the answering of the honourable Henrick Ransome, for he will shortly look for the same. With one of these two ships doth depart a young man professing to be a scholar, apparelled all in black, naming himself Wm. Widoson. He saith he came out of England about Michaelmas last; I fear he is of some ill condition. I will cause him to be sent in [charge of] Robert Duck or Ric. Morecke, the two masters of the ships which now depart.—Stod, 15 March, 1595.

Endorsed:—"To have answer of the motion made by H. Ransowe to lend her Majesty 20,000 dollars."

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* **(31.** 15.)

M. de Montmartin to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, March $\frac{15}{25}$.—Thanks him for his letter, and offers his service. The extreme sickness of M. de Humpton (Sir H. Unton) is a matter of much regret to all the well disposed at the Court; the King went to see him yesterday. The enemy threaten to succour la Fere; the King will receive them and if they make the attempt they will retreat in disgrace and confusion.—The Camp before la Fere, 25 March 1596.

Endorsed:—"25 Mars, 1595, vieux stile."

French. Holograph. 1 *p.* **(31.** 46.)

Richard Cole, an Examiner at York, to Lord Burghley.

1595–6, March 16.—Her Majesty's Council here, upon receipt of your letters, let me know that your lordship had been informed that I went about to get a patent for myself of both the Examiners' offices here. If you vouchsafe the remembrance of my humble suit unto you, upon the death of my late lord and master, for my continuance in my poor office, the favour I received from this Council who by their letters recommended my cause to you, and the honourable answer I had from you in dislike of his suit who sought to unite them, my fault were exceeding great to you and them if I were guilty of that unhonest suggested practice. But I protest before the living God I never attempted or once purposed any such matter.—From York, 16 March, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* **(31.** 13.)

Sir John Gilbert to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, March 16.—Has received his letter by Adrian Gilbert, which seems very strange to him, that her Majesty should like a parrot of his, and Cecil having heretofore written of it; and till now protests he never heard of it. Her Majesty is to have his life and all else whatsoever, and Cecil to command anything he likes of. The parrot shall be delivered to whom he appoints.—Greenway, 16 March, 1595.

[P.S.] Beseeches Cecil not to take any occasion of offence undeservedly against him.

Signed. Seal, broken. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* **(31.** 16.)

Sir Edward Norreys to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, March 16.—I should be exceedingly to blame if, having received so great demonstration of your favour and most honourable speeches in my behalf, I should not advertise you of the success of

my journey into Zealand, and of the event of this my unfortunate and unlucky business. The deputies of the States General and Council of State together of Zealand, having heard and examined all allegations and circumstances, concluded upon this resolution that whereas those things which I alleged were well probable, yet not so confirmed by production of witnesses requisite in such cases that the laws of the country would permit them to proceed to the actual punishment of the Bailly, as was requisite for so foul and villanous an offence, which they would have prosecuted to the highest degree; yet to give convenient satisfaction to my reputation and witness of their assurance of my loyalty, they did banish him the town of Ostend, wherewith they desired me to be contented, and to pardon the faults of all other which ignorantly must have dealt in the justification of the Bailly. With this satisfaction, which indeed I found to be sufficient testimony of their conceit of me, I am returned to Ostend, whence I would not fail presently to advertise your lordship, and withal to make an offer of my service, the thanks which I hold myself bound to yield unto you, and farther to advertise what I find here at my coming. The enemy makes his uttermost preparation for a camp which is assembled not past 10 leagues hence, drawing out of all garrisons the old soldiers. Where he will fall is very doubtful; the States fear Ostend, and I stand upon good guard, yet if I were asked my opinion I could hardly tell what to say, for to say he would not come hither were not safe, and if he should, not answerable. But to say also that he will come methinks carries no great likelihood, all things considered; yet I hope you will advise of it and have such consideration that if he should come we shall not fail due succours. I hear much of your lordship's voyage, which I will follow my[self] with hearty wishing and if I might with my heart's blood; but since not, I most humbly beseech you among the many others which are recommended unto your favour to reserve some places of preferment for half-a-dozen which I will recommend unto you, which by their service shall shew themselves worthy of your favour and my recommendation.—From Ostend in great haste, 16 March, 1595.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**31.** 17, 18.)

The Countess of Bedford to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, March 16.—This bearer my servant hath this morning apprehended a couple of very suspicious persons, whereof one hath already confessed himself a Jesuit, the other seems a desperate villain, denying he had any acquaintance with the said Jesuit, yet a great likelihood he came over with him. The particulars I leave to the further report of the said bearer.—Willoughby House in Barbican, March 16.

Endorsed:—1595.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**31.** 19.)

Giovanni Basadonna to Lord Burghley.

[1595–6, March 16].—The justice which your honour hath ever used and the affection which you have always borne towards the right excellent Signory of Venice, have emboldened me to advertise you that yesternight I received letters from Venice that the next post that comes shall bring letters from the Signory to her most excellent Majesty to desire that sith she will not suffer the argosy now at Portsmouth to depart with the corn, whereof there is great want at Venice, she will

yet vouchsafe to have regard to the sale thereof because they paid very dear for it; willing me particularly to use all diligence in this behalf. I do therefore beseech your Lordship that, besides the 1,500 quarters which her Majesty will take for her own use, none may be granted to any other, but that I may be permitted to sell it at the best price I can, craving herein such privilege as all other merchants have which sell their own goods for their most profit; beseeching also that order may be taken to recover the loss caused by those that sold part of the corn at Portsmouth against all equity and the good orders set down by your lordship.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**39.** 19.)

THOMAS WINDEBANK, Clerk of the Signet, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595–6, March 17.—According to your direction I desired to have access unto her Majesty, unto whom (asking of herself if I had not brought the commissions) I answered that I had no other matter, and that I had received them this morning from you, with order only to make her Majesty acquainted that I had brought them, referring the signing of them to her Majesty's choice of best time. Whereupon she asked me if the two lords had seen them. I answered that I knew not, but I thought yes. And so being ready to read the dockets to her Majesty she said it was no matter, for she knew them already, and so signed the bills, which I keep, not making known to anybody that they are signed, though I have been questioned thereof by some. As for speeding of them to the Great Seal, surely, Sir, I know not how that can be done by us, for that all things passing under the Great Seal are usually written in a Chancery hand, which we have no skill of. And I have seen very often the Great Seal set to the bill signed, even in matters of this nature of commission, as I think my lord can tell, howsoever my Lord Keeper may do, which is the surest way of secrecy. I do therefore reserve all secret till your coming or your further order.—This 17 March, 1595.

[P.S.] I would have read the letter, but she said it needed not, and [I] told her Majesty of your footman's report of an ill night that my lord had, whereof she was sorry.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**31.** 21.)

THOMAS WINDEBANK, Clerk of the Signet, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595–6, March 17.—Since the sending to you of my other letter, her Majesty in the midst of the sermon sent a message unto me by Mr. Conway, the gentleman usher, that I should stay those things which her Majesty had signed. After the sermon my lord of Essex met me and told me the Queen had acquainted him with the signing of them, which I was sorry she had done, for that myself kept it close. Now, since dinner, her Majesty hath sent me word that I should write to you to be here this night, myself having let her know that it would be night before you could come, for some business of hers there. Which her commandment I must perform though it be now almost four, and therefore am forced to write. There is much enquiry of this matter, but I refer them all to my Lord of Essex.—17 March, 1595.

P.S. As I was closing my letter her Majesty sent for me and made me read the commission; and coming to the point of 'Invading the realms & dominions,' &c., her Majesty would have it reformed thus, viz. 'to invade such parts of the realms & dominions of,' &c., as the

Commissioners should think convenient, but hath willed me to stay the reforming of that point till your coming this night, which her Majesty hath willed me to write that she expecteth, though it be now past four.

Endorsed by Cecil: "This letter I met from Mr. Windebank upon the way."

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**31.** 20.)

Lord Admiral Howard to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, March 17.—I thank you for your good news. My Lord Thomas Howard and the Earl of Southampton was with me when your letter came. There came to us, being aboard of the *Due Repulse*, the Earl of Co. [Cumberland], and he seemed to me to be much grieved with that he is stayed, but I dealt so with him as he knoweth how it must be. He seemed that now he would not seek for anything to supplant my Lord Thomas. He made request unto me which I will tell you at our meeting, but such as I did not like, and so for necessity, having no remedy, he seemed to be satisfied. You wish me to be at the Court on Saturday; it will hinder more than you will think, for I must be again at the Court on Our Lady day which is the Thursday after, so as in going, coming, and being at the Court the week will be spent. Every hour is a day now, yet if I can I will.

Endorsed: 17 March, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**31.** 22.)

William Moys to Henry Maynard.

1595–6, March 17.—I have thought meet to put you in remembrance about the payments here in the office, for that the quarter payments at Lady Day next, as well as the month past for the guard, &c., will grow due to divers her Majesty's servants and others who dwell far hence and will then send of purpose, as heretofore, for their wages; which will be a great hindrance unto them, being poor men many of them, to be disappointed thereof, and will make them much discontented and clamorous. Besides, her Majesty's Maundy is not far off, which will require money beforehand to change into pence, and then afterwards will ask some time to make up in purses according to the usual manner. Therefore in regard of the necessity hereof, move my lord for order for money for satisfying the foresaid payments, lest if he should not understand how needful money is to be had here in the office it might be offensive to his lordship.—At the Court at Richmond, this 17 March, 1595.

Addressed:—"Henry Maynard, esquire, attending upon the right honourable the Lord Treasurer of England, or in his absence to Mr. Hicks."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.*

Sir Henry Unton to Lord Burghley.

1595–6, March 17.—On the subject of his sickness; and giving an account of his interview with the King of France, who "although dissuaded by his own physicians that do attend me, for the danger of contagion," on Unton's wishing it, came to him, saying that "he had not hitherto feared the harquebuse shot and did not now apprehend the purples;" and other particulars.—Coussye, 17 March, 1595.

Endorsed: "Copy of Sir H. Unton's letter to the Lord Treasurer."

Unsigned. 3⅓ *pp.* [*See* Murdin's State Papers, pp. 730–733, *where the letter is given in extenso.*]

Sir Henry Unton to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, March 17.—I am sorry that by reason of the extremity of my present sickness I am not able to make that answer to your letters which I desire; but your lordship will excuse so remedyless a necessity; and by my next by Mr. Edmondes I hope (God favouring me in my health) to supply this defect. In the meantime you will perceive, by this enclosed copy of my letter to my Lord Treasurer, the scope of the course we hold here, to make appear judicious difficulties before the accepting of the conference, whereof Mr. Edmondes shall forthwith bring the resolution and consent, for the time, persons, and place. They have yet no liking to send thither M. de Sancy, saying that seeing it is resolved to come to a conference his presence there will be to no purpose, but rather they fear her Majesty will take occasion by his being there to draw things to more length. Besides, they allege to have great use of him for the King's special services here, from which they can hardly spare him, and therefore do rather desire to stay his journey both thither and into the Low Countries; but hereof it is determined to take a more full resolution within a few days. The King was in expectation that your lordship would have been one of the commissioners, and thereupon determined to have drawn down to the place of meeting to have seen you, but they do greatly allow of your weighty considerations and reasons to forbear to be of the number. They mean the Constable shall be one of their elect, to give the more authority to the negotiation, and to move her Majesty's like respect to it. They desire to have it held at Abbeville, for that they like not our resort to Calais; at Boulogne they have no power, and after them do judge the other the most commodious place.—From Coucy, 17th of March 1595.

Signed. Two seals. 1 *p.* (**171.** 114.)

Underwritten:—"We have been forced for the authority of this dispatch to make my lord ambassador act more the whole man than truly he is; but I assure your lordship he is yet in very great peril, having his fever continually upon him, which hath brought him to great weakness, and doth not suffer him to take any kind of rest. I hope notwithstanding that within six or seven days, above which time his extremity cannot last, he will be able to despatch me. Meantime your lordship knoweth by his letters all that occurreth here of worth. I have dealt with the King about Mr. Smyth and will continually further solicit him therein during my stay here, as I am bound. Tho. Edmondes."

Holograph. ½ *p.*

(2.) Modern copy of the above. 2¼ *pp.* (**31.** 23.)

The Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, March 18.—We have of late received letters from the Earl of Essex in behalf of his servant, Mr. Wotton, about a grant of that which now it hath pleased you to write unto us for. The commendations that he brought unto us from so honourable a personage and the love we have still borne him (being a man brought up amongst us in our College) hath made us all unitedly very willing to grant his request, so that Mr. Heyton being prevented by our former promise we hope will not inforce anything against us which may hinder that which we have already done; which we the rather think because in Mr. Noel's

lifetime he had full trial of our unwillingness to receive him to be our tenant, having by common consent denied him. Neither were we ignorant how much it would endanger the state of our college if our livings should be sold from hand to hand and other reap the profit of that which of right belongeth unto us for our poor relief. And we made the less danger in passing our promise to Mr. Wotton because we had before made a grant to Mr. Noel without any mention of his assigns, which if we had been willing to have done we could not, inasmuch as if we had we should not have known who should be our tenant, unto which we were tied by our private statutes. These are the things which hinder us from accomplishing your desire, which we should most carefully satisfy were we not prevented therein.—From our College, 18 March, 1595.

Holograph, signed, "The Warden and fellows of New College." ½ *p.* (**31.** 26.)

E. Lady Ralegh to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, March 20.—Amongst many virtues it is not your least to be a comfort to the grieved, and so are you to me with your honourable and kind letter, whereby you fulfil the desire of your absent friend, as also bind me for ever to honour you. Sir Walter's remembrance of me to you at his last departure shall add and increase, if it were possible, in me more love and dear respect to him. I am in hope ere it be long to hear of him; though not of long time to see him; in which time I shall fly to you in all my cumbars as to the surest staff I trust to in Sir Walter's absence. I thank my honourable mistress for wishing me near her to do her service and to enjoy both your companies; I oft wish it with her, else is an hermit's cell most fit for me and my mind at this time, being for a time dissevered from him that I am. I must entreat your favourable word to my Lord Keeper that he will suffer me to follow the course of law to my lord of Huntingdon. I desire no favour therein but only sufferance. This bearer can tell you the matter. I rather choose this time to follow it, in Sir Walter's absence, that myself may bear the unkindness and not he, the money being long time past due to me.—Sherborne Lodge, 20 March.

Endorsed:—"20 March 1595."

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**31.** 29.)

Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, to Lord Burghley.

1595–6, March 20.—I received letters 16th inst., dated the 2nd of the same, from your lordship and others of the Privy Council, to cause the clergy of the likeliest sort to have in readiness horsemen and footmen with furniture, as they are in that province of Canterbury. The morrow after I wrote my earnest letters to the three bishops of this province, Dunelm, Carlisle and Chester, and to every one of them a copy of the lords' letters. But whereas your lordships do refer us to a levy made in 1588, the truth is there was no such thing heard of in this province. It is like that such direction came down to Archbishop Sandys, whom God did call at Southwell the 10 July the same year; but nothing was done, nothing heard of in this province. Therefore I have written to the Archbishop of Canterbury to send me some instructions *de modo et forma procedendi* in that province, which I hope he will do by post; and I make no doubt but that we of this province will

be as ready as others are in this necessary and dutiful service, albeit the common sort of the clergy here are very poor.—From York, 20 March, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**31.** 30.)

Captain Ma. Bredgate to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, March 20.—May it please you to be the mean unto my Lord Treasurer for the signing of this poor bill enclosed. I protest it did not stand me in above 20*l.*, and twice was I in great danger of my life. I made known to my Lord Admiral and your honour in what sort Calais was furnished both with men, munition, corn, wine, &c.; likewise those provisions of all instruments of war for the besieging of any city or town which hath been aproviding this three or four years in Flanders. Also I will assure you I am so perfect of the strength of the town of Calais as whensoever any Spanish forces beleaguer it, I will undertake upon my life that her Majesty may have at her pleasure the said town, both from the Spaniard and French.—March 20, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**31.** 31.)

Thomas Arundel to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, March 20.—The end is it that gives the praise to whatsoever well intended action, wherefore, good cousin, though my bond to you for your goodwill will ever be very great, yet your honour in helping me in my distress will greatly increase by the good conclusion which by your means my business may be brought unto. I have sent two letters, one shewing my best thoughts of her Majesty's great worth, with a great grief for her displeasure; the other more directly tending to my disgrace in a less plausible manner, for the giving of great praises with the acknowledging of great indignities do not well suit together. Again[st] this latter I will set down a few reasons, of which yourself, when you shew it to the Queen after she hath refused the acceptance of the first, may allege what you think best.

First, her Majesty's promise, who sent me word she would not deal so harshly with me as she had with Sir Anthony Sherley, is very much straited; first, for that he with his honour took an oath, which I did not, and therefore my punishment ought to be many degrees less; and next, though he made a recantation yet he retained the honour.

Secondly, that this will be a slender satisfaction to the Emperor's letter, and a certain breaking off of all well hoped-for proceedings of amity between them, for no man can but judge that whatsoever I write again myself is enforced, and in that kind the more the worse.

Thirdly, when the princes of Germany shall see the Queen attempt to infringe their privileges by taking on her (though to no end) the unmaking of an Earl Imperial (I mean in the Empire), they cannot, as yourself may judge, but take it very ill.

Fourthly, what all Italy and Germany will think of this attempt, who think her not willing to offend the Turk, let other judge.

Fifthly, it is opposite to her letter to the Emperor, wherein she imputes much of this proceeding to her nobility, as who should say her nobility would offer to unmake an Earl of the Empire in the Empire.

Lastly, which is most to be considered, it is to no effect at all, for all the world knows that the Earls Imperial have far stronger privileges and far surer ties to their earldoms than any other Earls have; and

yet I think that an English Earl cannot be put out of his honour in England unless he be attainted in blood, tried by his peers, and condemned by order of law. Then judge you if any of our former kings, not having just cause to condemn an Earl by law, would notwithstanding of malice make him renounce his earldom by writing, and take that as sufficient to degrade him and his posterity, judge, I say, what would be the sequel of it. You know that though a King can make an Earl, yet cannot an Earl be unmade but being tried and convinced by his peers. Much less can the Emperor unmake an Earl Imperial; and if he could, yet you cannot but guess that he would not easily undo *opus manuum suarum*. Let it be sufficient that the Queen hath exercised her authority herein as far forth as the authority of any prince can extend, I mean in their own dominions. Let it suffice that I am the first example of this new disgrace clean against the custom of former ages; that I am the first Earl Imperial who in England must not be allowed for an Earl; and that against all this I have neither in effect nor word any way repined; but let not her Majesty give strange themes of slander against herself by attempting impossible disgraces against her kinsman, against one that in this action hath deserved well of her, against one that to do her a service has lately passed extreme danger of death, with the loss of whatsoever I had.

I know your wisdom and honourable mind cannot but know he truth and pity the wrong; yet if you doubt that these allegations, coming from yourself, my kinsman, will be less forcible by the suspicion of partiality, I hope my Lord Treasurer will vouchsafe by letter or message to her Majesty to undertake the protection of such a cause.

[P.S.] If the Queen should motion to have me write to cause this honour to be put out of the records, you are to know that the records are in the custody of the Archbishop of Mens (Mayence), Chancellor of the Empire and Prince Elector, in which there can be nothing altered without the consent of a Diet. If this truth will not suffice I can but thank you for favours past, and resolve, *Est locus in carcere quod Arundellianum appellatur*. I am pursuaded that when the Queen shall be informed of the truth of these things, she will not cause me to write anything whereby this state must needs [be] convinced of so gross an ignorance in a matter so palpable.

Endorsed: "20 March 1595. Mr. Thos. Arundell to my master."
Unsigned. 2 *pp.* (**31.** 32.)

William, Earl of Derby to Sir Robert Cecil, his uncle.

1595–6, March 20.—I gave order long since to Ireland to discharge your debt; but seeing by reason of many other payments he hath failed, I have given him special charge to send it hither with all speed out of the country upon his coming thither, who, for that and other like provision, is now upon departure hence.—Russel House, 20 March, 1595.

Holograph. ½ *pp.* (**31.** 33.)

Sir Henry Unton to Lord Burghley.

1595–6, March 20.—Relative to further negotiations with the King through Mr. Edmondes, and other matters, and his own state.—Coussy, 20 March, 1595. [*See* Murdin's State Papers, pp. 733–4, *where the letter is given in extenso.*]

Unsigned. Copy. 2 *pp.* (**171.** 115)

ROBERT GODFREY to his brother, THOMAS BEL.

1595-6, March $\frac{20}{30}$.—Has been negligent because he had nothing to write. "I doubt not of your hearing by others than me of my brother's still detaining where I writ to you last, although his pains were . . . kin, to show my right dutiful affection to serve R. P. (Huntley, Errol)* whose travails have not been hitherto much essayed in seeking his release, although they know very well what power they have; it is true they were stayed of their honest meaning, I mean P (Erroll)*, by Malchus who gave him counsel first to send for me and cause me undertake a small piece of service, which he assured P (Erroll)* I would not refuse, being commanded so by him and R (Huntley)* which P (Erroll)* did agree with so and, so moved, by Malchus (Bishop of Rosse)* sent me this answer to my letter, which I had sent him for the said effect by a messenger of mine. I sent likewise at that time another letter to an assured friend of mine, desiring from him to be advertised of what his credit might compass in the going of matters with them. From whom I received no answer with that bearer, except a cipher, which I received with P (Erroll)*, his letter, which he, my friend, delivered to my bearer the second of this instant. Now, since, I have received this other, whereto the cipher answereth, which you may receive and consider of with the cipher and P (Erroll)* his letter, all contained herein. I am assured to hear from both R and P (Huntley, Erroll)* in two three days, for I have sent a messenger yet to them and unto Samsone (James Gordon)* who at R (Huntley)* his command hath done my brother all honourable courtesy, except that he was prayed to excuse the fault which, they said, came of his own rash advisement in not making Samsone (James Gordon)* Malchus (B. of Rosse) or any of their friendship advertised." Has more to say if he had sufficient warrant. Is bound "to pray God Almighty and t' exhort you and all David's (the Queen's)* friends to have a careful regard to him, for it hath been said that, since the example of his last neighbour of Edinburgh (France) is not able to teach him, his 'awm' as dear experience shall, and content others." Would like the letters back which he sent to be given to "your friend," for "if they who detained the writer of them had seen and considered them they might easily thereby have been cured of their jealousy of him and my brother."—At Foy (Camphere)*, 30 March, 1596, *stilo novo*.

In Scotch dialect. Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**39.** 66.)

The SAME to JAMES HUDSONE, Agent of the KING OF SCOTLAND in London.

1596, March 30.—Desires to hear of his welfare and that of his bedfellow and sweet children. Asks if he has the cipher the writer delivered to him; for he hopes shortly to have things to say which require "some mask for the paper." Wrote to his brother Thomas to send back the letters which were to be given to Hudsone. "The effect of that I have now written to my brother or his *locum tenens* is contained in a letter or two sent to me from the other side, only a warning more, by which I wiss David (the Queen)* your master to be cared for in his person, whom I pray God save." Asks for news of "our homeward estate," and to be informed who receives what he writes to his brother. *Signed:* "Ye knaw quaha."

In Scotch dialect. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**39.** 67.)

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* These explanations of the symbols are written in in another hand.

The Council of the North to Lord Burghley.

1595–6, March 21.—In answer of letters of the 16th of this month. The gaol delivery which Lord Eure hath required to be holden for Northumberland is appointed to be upon April 5 at Hexham; and for the execution thereof we have determined that Mr. Humfrey Purefoy and Mr. John Ferne, two of this Council, and also Mr. Cuthbert Pepper, learned in the laws, shall attend his lordship, and have given him advertisement thereof about a fortnight sithens, who hath caused the same to be proclaimed accordingly. And we think there will be also at that gaol delivery the bishop of Durham, Lord Ogle, Mr. Edward Talbot, Sir William Reade, Sir William Bowes, Thomas Calverley, Henry Anderson, and others, because they are in the commission of *Oyer and Terminer*, and remain in those parts.

We have given warning to the late Earl his servants to depart at Ladyday, who pitifully complain themselves to be in great distress for want of their wages, being owing to many of them above a year, and without which they say they know not how to provide for themselves; and for the weekly charges of this diet since his lordship's death until the 25th inst. we will upon the end of this week send you advertisement. The Receiver hath sent no order to his man here for disbursing any money to discharge this debt, and his man answereth that his master hath now written to him that he hath not yet received any warrant for payment thereof, and therefore he will disburse none; whereby the steward hath been enforced to borrow a great part of the charge heretofore laid out.

For the fourscore light horse appointed by her Majesty's letters to be levied in the county of York and part of the bishopric of Durham and to be sent to Lord Eure, we did charge the bishopric with ten and the residue upon Yorkshire, and those levied in the West and East Ridings were delivered on the 15th inst. at York to Mr. Raffe Mansfield, captain of Harbottle Castle, whom his lordship appointed to take charge of them, except only two horses and a half not yet set forth because the Justices of the West Riding affirm that out of their proportion they are to be levied upon the liberty of the 'Ancietie' of York, the Lord Mayor denying that the same is to be charged with that Riding, being within the county of the city of York; and for that the county of the city is not within her Majesty's letters, therefore we have no warrant to impose that charge upon that 'Ancietie.' Those for the North Riding we appointed to be delivered to the said captain at Topcliffe the 17th inst. by Sir Wm. Fairfax, Sir John Dawny, and Mr. Henry Bellasis, and for anything we know yet they were delivered accordingly. The sitting here did end the 20th inst., and the next sitting is adjourned to 10 May, to endure for three weeks, being the usual continuance of each sitting. The country, God be thanked, is in good quietness.—At York, 21 March, 1595.

Signed by six of the Council. 2 *pp.* (**31.** 34.)

Thomas Bodley to Lord Burghley.

1595–6, March 21.—The remises and disputes upon the points of my overture have been so many and long and so intricate unto me, by reason of the number and diversity of Deputies of divers Provinces and humours, as it would weary you overmuch to hear the whole discourse. For it hath chanced very often that when the matter hath proceeded as well as I could wish, and gone currently forward to the

point of knitting up, it hath been cast further backward with one little scruple than could after be recovered in many consultations; which continual expectation of their final resolution hath been a stop unto my writing to you. But yet yesterday they came to a kind of conclusion, and sent presently unto me to let me know to what effect, and how they had resolved to present their offer to her Majesty by delegates of purpose, and with petition to her Highness to receive it with good liking, as the greatest satisfaction the country can afford. So much was accorded as my overture contained, a full release to her Highness of her auxiliary charge, 20,000*l.* sterling for an annual payment till the end of the wars, and then immediately after for four years together the sum of 400,000*l.*, to be paid by equal portions: as also for the rest of the points of that project they have varied very little in any article of substance. But where I was of opinion that their grant should have passed for the foresaid sums to be paid her Majesty without words of restriction, as in the treaty [of] '85, wherein I understand that in the name of her Majesty are included her successors; their intention is only, and therein they concur with very great earnestness as if they would not be removed (and that for infinite occasions which they say they have debated and find very weighty) to condescend to no other but a personal payment, to her Majesty only, and that for as long as her Highness will require it, so there may be words allowed to exclude the claim of others. And this they urge as if it were not to be doubted that her Highness will accept it, sith all their treating was with her, and they can challenge of no other the performance of that whereunto she was bound: whereby they argue that another can take no benefit of those debts. But yet their own common law, as far as I can learn by others, doth make against them altogether: and I have pressed them besides with other special arguments, to which they answer by alleging how great a benefit they lose by releasing her Majesty of her treaty with the country. This hath held us together in a long disputation, insomuch as not agreeing on a point of such consequence I have signified unto them, having thought it expedient for discharge of my duty and for their satisfaction, that I would write about it into England with all expediton to some about her Majesty, and that according to their answer I would deal with them further. For which I am to beseech you most earnestly to let me know by this bearer (whom I send of set purpose to win the more time) how her Highness is affected: and that so fully, if you please, as I may not be enforced to reply thereunto and so attend some further letter; nor they to pick a quarrel to start from their offers or to deny or delay me by taking new occasions to repair unto their Provinces. And to show you what I think; they have framed in their fancies so many dangerous inconveniences that may fall upon their State by binding themselves to her Majesty's heirs as they will give no way to any motion that may tend to such a purpose. They enquire very often of me whether her Highness be privy to any part of my overture, but I endeavour what I can to keep it from their knowledge. And I am told by Mr. Barnevelt, and do otherwise perceive it, that it is not yet imagined in the meeting of the States, though it may be some few somewhat surmise it. For I have ever so carried the course of my dealing as all that I have done or said in these affairs hath seemed still unto the multitude to proceed of myself and from my private advice and care of their prosperity. For so I did conceive it would stand best with her Highness's contentation, not to seem to understand that they do her any pleasure in making such an offer, but that they should repute it for a singular grace if their offer be accepted. And in this negotiation, to yield Mr. Barnevelt his due commendation,

he hath managed all his matters so advisedly and with such special regard to her Majesty's good liking, dignity, and state, as I cannot but signify that, although for myself had never doubt of his careful proceeding, yet now by proof I find it more than I had reason to expect. He hath protested notwithstanding, and I have cause to believe him because I have been very inward to his painful course of dealing, and therein sundry great hazards of his credit with the country, that were it *integrum* unto him, a very great offer should not draw him again to engage himself farther than the rest of his fellows. It should seem by your last that his delays in this pursuit have discontented her Majesty, but it was not possible for him to effect it any sooner; which I can manifest in his behalf with so clear a demonstration as her Highness I am certain will conceive it very readily. For the weight of the matter with every circumstance considered, as well in respect of the persons and humours as of their doubts and other obstacles, it is thought in this place very great expedition to begin and end it in 8 or 9 weeks, in so much as all men here affirm that they never knew the like so soon brought about. Were the nature of the suit in some other kind, though it were to put the country to a matter of further charge, they would pass it, peradventure, at the instance of her Majesty without any contradiction. As in that which I required about their sending to her Highness certain ships of assistance for the voyage now in hand, it was no sooner by me proposed but they granted it willingly, albeit they are not tied to do it by the treaty but in cases when the enemy shall come with a fleet in the channels between England and France or England and these countries: whereas it is an expense as they have made their computation of 50,000*l.* sterling, which with their offer towards of 20,000*l.* and the charge they must bear in entertaining other new companies in lieu of the English auxiliaries, will amount for this year above 100,000*l.* But this opinion, among others, hath gone current in their College, and is still the assertion of the most, that the aforesaid disbursement is not so hurtful to her Majesty, although they make it very burdensome, as is the very bruit of the breach of the contract, although it should be but maintained in word and show, and they should not be relieved by any means of her Majesty. So much they think it doth import to use her countenance and name, and that this people and the enemy should not alter their conceit of her continuance of her succours. And in that respect they have thought it good not to break the matter plainly to the people of the Provinces, but to proceed with the privity and liking of the chiefs, and so by virtue of their instructions, which are commonly sufficient for the purpose, to take a resolution. Again, to note by one example how hard a passage I have found to arrive to my design. Fifteen days ago they had set down in articles the heads of their offer and were purposely assembled to finish all in one day before they would depart; when one or two of the Deputies not acquainted with the matter, for that they were very newly arrived, stood stiffly upon it against them all, that they ought not to determine a cause of that moment without some special communication with every several Province, wherein they took occasion to be much more vehement upon the message delivered by Sir Francis Vere. For to pay her Majesty an annual sum of money, to forego 2,200 soldiers, considering what troops they have presently in France, and withal to charge themselves with such a number of ships as they have promised to arm, they held it very stoutly too great a resolution to be taken among themselves without the generality. And these were only two Deputies of one of the lesser Provinces, whose refusal hath impeached their proceeding for so many days and caused almost their colleagues to come to terms of

protestation. For they do not in these cases proceed by plurality but must have every single suffrage. This I thought fit to be signified unto you to give you some notice of the steps and thwarts that have been offered in this action. As for my endeavours, the respect I carry to her Majesty's commandments shall ever make me think there is nothing too hard or too heavy where my poor labours may be pleasing to her Highness; but otherwise in truth, to speak of myself and mine own contentation (wherein God is my witness I speak unfeignedly unto you), if it were in my option to endure a year's imprisonment or two such other months' toil, my mind would account it a far better bargain to lose a year's liberty with some further discommodity. I could say somewhat more upon this subject but that I write unto your lordship, who will both perfitly consider the quality of my service and also recommend it as occasion shall be offered; whereunto I have good cause to interest you more instantly, for that in this place I can take no fit witness of my industry and care, and at home no other hath so understood my service as your lordship. As far as I conjecture of men's inclinations, here is nothing to be feared touching that point your lordship recommendeth, for their not giving ear to any truce with the enemy; albeit it is perceived he hath many secret instruments, and doth omit to that end no practice in this country, and, which is worst, doth find more fautors at this present than have been noted or suspected at any time these ten years. If Mons. Sancy shall come hither to move his suit for further aid, that condition which her Highness doth require to be remembered, for the King to give assurance that he will yield no accord or peace with the Spaniard, is so welcome and plausible to all that I have sounded (which are divers of the principal) as they make no question of it. But to countenance the matter with more authority and grace they wish it were concluded by some solemn ratification between her Majesty, him, and them. For other matters, I have not known heretofore we were ever so unfurnished as we have been here of late, for half a year together. For the States are now at a stand for any action of importance, and all we can hear of the enemy's doings is the gathering of his forces in the several places to rescue La Fere. Howbeit we have no certainty he is yet in his march, or what numbers he hath raised, though most men gave out they are not so few as 15,000 foot and 3,000 horse, and many are persuaded he hath neither the means to succour La Fere nor doth intend it; but under colour of that enterprise will be doing on the sudden with some other place, which many imagine will be Calais, which is also so reported by letters from Antwerp.—From the Hague, 21 March, '95.

Endorsed:—"Copy of my letter to my L. Treasurer."

Unsigned. 6¼ *pp.* (**31.** 35.)

Hugh Morgan to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595–6, March 21.—One Alexander, a watchman in Battersea, affirmeth that one Mr. Brooke the younger, of Tooting in Surrey, giveth out in speech that of late there are 700 English sailors, mariners and others, which in traitorous manner are fled away from Plymouth unto the King of Spain, and have carried away with them one fair English ship, with much store of great ordnance and other answerable furniture. Knows not Mr. Brooke, nor did never see him to his knowledge, but the hearing this rumour did not a little grieve him, and thought it his duty to advertise Cecil.—21 March, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**31.** 39.)

WILLIAM PAULE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595–6, March 21.—I came hither to Coucy on Friday last, the 19th of March, according to the English account, not without some dangers escaped as well by sea as land. But the worst of ills is that I found my lord ambassador in such miserable weak estate that all men despaired of an hour's longer life. His sickness (a malignant hot fever) began with extremity of pain in his head, and about the seventh day his utterance failed him; but this accident was no sooner cured by the careful learned skill of the King's physician (De Lorrayne, doctor of Montepellier), but certain purple spots appeared about his heart, whereupon, with the advice of La Ryviere, the other physician, they gave him *Confectio Alcarmas* compounded of musk, amber, gold, pearl and unicorn's horn, with pigeons applied to his side, and all other means that art could devise, sufficient to expel the strongest poison and he be not bewitcht withal. These accidents being holpen, which arose of the malignity of his disease, yet his grief increased worse and worse; but the 17th day of his sickness, and the 20th of March, being his last critical day, was worst of all, so that in the accidents of sickness his sickness is cured, and yet he is extremely sick still. This present Monday is the one and twentieth day of his disease, in which space he hath not slept, to their seeming which watch about him: his food is only jelly and such nutritive extracted matter, and albeit his body be brought so low that nature seemeth altogether spent, yet his memory and speech serve him perfectly though to little use. God is Almighty and may do much to restore him contrary to man's expectation, and therefore I purpose to expect the end.

Signior Antonio his letter I gave into his own hands; the other Mr. Edmondes reserves in the privy closet among the rest of your lordship's. I could wish your lordship to write betimes to Mr. Edmondes to reserve his writings and papers, to prevent others from seizing of them.—From Coucy, 21 [*sic.* 22] March, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**171.** 116.)

THOMAS FERRERS, deputy-governor of the Merchants Adventurers at Stade, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1595–6, March 23.—Repeats the contents of his last, dated 15th inst. Has sent Widoson aboard Robert Ducke's ship, master, dwelling at Lee, with charge to deliver him to Burghley, to be examined if he think good: he doth not acknowledge to belong to any, nor will he be known to have anything to do in these parts.

"The day before this instant the Duke of Harborcke sent for me, imparting he had understood that the King of Spain with his confederates do intend to invade Ireland and so England if they can; herewith is his grace's letter to her Majesty, which he willed me to send you with his commendations. This noble gentleman is very kind to all Englishmen and is ready to help them in anything he can. The ship Joachim Showmaker, of Hamburgh, is now lading for England; about that time he will go hence I will certify you. The Hamburghers do prepare shipping to go for Spain; some are also preparing at Lubec. Two days past I received a letter from Robert Smith, who doth write he will be here within this twelve days, now here is no shipping to go for England. He coming, I will keep him until shipping come or that I may know your pleasure."—Stod, 23 March, 1595.

Signed:—"Tho. Ferrers, her Majesty's agent here."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**31.** 40.)

Thomas Bodley to Lord Burghley.

1595-6, March 24.—Upon the writing of my last of the 21st and 22nd hereof, to your lordship and to Sir Robert Cecil, I was presently informed that the States had a meaning to intreat me to repair with their offer to her Majesty, to the end they might be told whereunto they must trust. For although I had written to understand her Highness's pleasure about the point of their intention not to tie themselves by this treaty to her Highness's heirs and successors, yet they thought it very requisite to deal effectually and clearly in every other point by delivering unto me their articles in writing, to be wholly and particularly imparted unto her; that when their Deputies shall be in England there may be no exception against any one article, whereby they should be forced to return as they came: whereof they apprehend that so great inconvenience may presently ensue as they will not give the adventure without some certainty before. If her Majesty presuppose that their Deputies shall come with such sufficient commission as it will be left to their discretions to treat of anything there as occasion is ministered, or in any other sort than is precisely prescribed before they depart, it is told me very flatly that it will not be permitted, and no man here will be willing to go with such commission. He that made me thus privy to the purpose of the States is the party known to your lordship from whom the project came at first, who when he had found me nothing willing to depart from the Hague till I had heard out of England, for that her Majesty might happily, upon that which I had written, enjoin me to do somewhat that would ask my presence here, he told me very earnestly it was needful I should do it to draw the States by that means to exhibit unto me their agreement in writing, which otherwise he was sure they would keep unto themselves till I were ready to depart, and might be moved then the while to make some further alterations. Finding his advice concur with the opinion of others, and having proved by experience that some one new device of some one ticklish Deputy might suffice to mar as much as had been hitherto determined, and that also other accidents might engender among them some backward discourses, I fell to take this resolution, that I would take my leave here and go presently for Zealand, and there attend the return of the messenger I sent; and if any new charge were imposed upon me by order from her Majesty, that were of importance and should require my presence here, I would return upon it out of hand; but if it might be performed by Mr. Gilpin alone, I would repair unto her Majesty with all convenient speed. I shall hereupon receive their offer in writing, with some letter of petition that her Majesty would accept it, which when they have delivered I will from hence into Zealand, knowing no better way to negotiate herein, and finding it behoofull, for sundry weighty considerations, before the Deputies go from hence, to inform her Majesty very throughly of such specialties and points in which there may be some use of my knowledge and report. —From the Hague, March 24, '95.

[P.S.] Your lordship will remember her Majesty, as I have formerly advertised, that there hath nothing been delivered by me to the States in all my treaty with them as if her Highness were acquainted with the course of my dealing; I give no approbation to any part of their offer in her behalf, but will only take it as exhibited to be presented first by me and after by their Deputies if she will accept it. And in that respect I thought it fit, whether her Highness like it or dislike it, to have it in my custody, to prevent such further change as might happily come between. By communication there with some I find they could wish the garrison of Flushing were not left overweak by drawing away so

many men, not for any fear they have of the enemy, but to take away occasion from the inhabitants of the town of seeking further liberty; which if it should happen (whereof they say, notwithstanding, they have no manner of suspicion) it might perhaps be impossible for the State to recover the place for her Majesty again. And for the Brille they say the same.

Endorsed:—"Copy of my letter to the L. Treasurer, Mar. 24, '95."

Unsigned. 2½ *pp.* (**31.** 41, 42.)

Sir Edward Norreys to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, March 24.—Although I have already troubled you with an overlong letter and am myself also wearied with writing, yet could I not deny the request of this very tall soldier, Lieutenant Digs, who desired my letter to you in his favour. I assure you he is a very tall man and one whom you may put in trust with any great piece of service. If it shall please your lordship to bestow any place of preferment upon him you shall not be deceived in your choice, nor I be held careless to prefer those which have so well deserved unto me.—From Ostend, this 24 March, 1595.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**171.** 117.)

Levies.

1595–6, before March 25.—(1.) "The form of Sir Tho. Gerrard's commission for the levying of men." Commission of Robert, Earl of Essex and Charles, Lord Howard, Lord High Admiral, to Sir Thomas Gerrard, knight, to levy 1,000 men in the counties of North Wales, Lancaster, Chester and Derby, with the assistance of the six captains named, to be at the general rendezvous at Plymouth by the 28 April.— . . . March, 1595.

Draft. 1¼ *pp.* (**31.** 56.)

(2.) Another draft of the same, with marginal notes, for a similar commission for Sir Mathew Morgan, knight, to levy 1,000 men in the counties of Hereford and South Wales. 1 *p.* (**31.** 62.)

(3.) Commission of Robert, Earl of Essex to Sir F[rancis] V[ere] to be Marshal "of her Majesty's whole army, for this present employment." With marginal alterations for a commission for a colonel of a regiment of foot.

Draft. (**31.** 57.)

(4.) Similar commission to Sir G[eorge] C[arew] to be Master of the Ordinance or General of the Artillery.

Draft with corrections by the Earl of Essex. 1 *p.* (**31.** 58.)

(5.) Similar commission of the Earl of Essex and the Lord High Admiral to the same.

Draft with corrections by the Earl of Essex. ¾ *p.* (**31.** 60.)

(6.) Draft of portion of a commission, directing all mayors, sheriffs and other officers to provide such post horses as are required for her Majesty's service [by some person not named].

9 *lines.* (**31.** 61.)

Antony Poulett, Governor of Jersey, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, March 25.—Received this afternoon a letter from my brother, my lieutenant in Jersey, and immediately signified it to the Lord Treasurer,

who commanded me to acquaint someone of her Majesty's Council now at the Court with it, that she might be informed of it. Being not able by reason of some infirmity to, wait upon you with the latter, enclose it herein.—" Scribled, London, this Thursday night."

Endorsed:—" 25 March, 1595 [*sic.*: 1596]. Mr. Pawlet to my master. With a letter from his brother of the arrival of certain galleys at Blavet."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* **(31.** 43.)

The enclosure:—

G. Poulett, bailiff and lieutenant of Jersey, to his brother.

1595–6, March 18.—*I have received your letters written from London the 7th inst. and most heartily thank you for the news therein, but I perceive you had not then received from me any letters either by Dumaresque or Watson, but I trust by the next to have answer of them. Meantime I have despatched this bearer in all haste to give you advertisement that yesterday Solomon Blondel and Place came from St. Malo, and Solomon hath assured me there are within this sennight a ii galleys come to Blavet and some 2,500 Spaniards in them, or thereabouts. Solomon spake now at St. Malo with some that came from Spain very lately that confirm that they saw them and met them at sea coming for Britaine, and since that the news of their arrival is come from Blavet to St. Malo by land and held for very certain. This is as much as I have heard as yet, which I fear is too true. They report also that sithens their coming to Blavet they were going by land to St. Brien to spoil it, but that they have accorded with them and have given them 3,000 crowns or thereabouts and so have stayed them. I received also now a letter from Collins by Solomon wherein is some news, and therefore I send it you. He did not write unto me about these galleys, because Solomon telleth me his letters were sealed up before this news came to St. Malo. I find M. de la Conterie very well affected towards us here and very willing to do us all the service he may, and now he hath sent me word by Solomon that if I will he will send a spy to Blavet to learn out there their proceedings and purposes thoroughly, especially concerning these Islands, if I will defray the messenger's charges. Which considered how necessary it is to have certain intelligence of these things and how much it importeth us here, I have written to Conterie praying him to send away one out of hand and the party shall be well paid for his pains, so I doubt not but very shortly you shall receive from me more certain advice of all the Spaniard's doings. I would willingly send one also from hence to the same purpose if I knew of your liking and allowance of it. Money is well spent this way and I do not know but that the Queen will be very glad to bear the charges of such spies, as in times past she hath, to have good intelligence out of Britaine, seeing these Spanish forces may in likelihood as well annoy England as endanger us here. I pray you, considering the likelihood of our danger this spring, to provide for it out of hand and to procure us aid of men and munitions, and your presence withal if possible. Meanwhile assure yourself that what is to be provided or done here for our defence shall be put in readiness out of hand. I have a fortnight since made a progress about the Island and viewed all the coasts and taken order for*

such things as I found amiss, and I will not be idle to order other things also, both in the castles and in the country.—Jersey, 18 Mar., 1595.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**31.** 28.)

Enclosed:—

"The report of Mr. Place."—Spoke a fortnight agone with certain merchants of Granville that came from Rochelle with salt and had been taken by those of Blavet and carried thither, who reported for certain that they saw there 4 galleys well appointed and full of men. Since which time he spake also with the master of a boat of Rosco that came to St. Malo, with whom he had good acquaintance, who told him that the day before there came a ship of Rosco from St. Lucques, who coming homeward met 7 galleys 18 leagues from Belle Isle going to Blavet, and spake with them. Place hath not heard certainly what number of soldiers they have brought. Before the arrival of these galleys there were some 3,000 Spaniards in Britaine living upon the country, and of late, being at Pont Deni, have made St. Brien compound with them for 3,000 crowns, it is said. Duke Mercury is now coming to Dinam to make his Pasques there, and all things are already provided for him in the town. They of St. Malo are in great jealousy thereof, and marvel what business he hath in those quarters, suspecting the worst. One of the presidents of Rennes is lately gone to Duke Mercury to negotiate the prolonging of the "treves" until 1 August next, and it is thought generally he will yield unto it. If so, our danger, as you know, will be the greater, for the Spaniards will not be idle. This truce that is now endeth the latter end of April according to the French account, which is ten days before our month ends.

1½ *pp.* (**31.** 28.)

WILLIAM BOCHER to LORD BURGHLEY, LORD BUCKHURST, and SIR JOHN FORTESCUE.

1596, March 25.—Hears there are letters come this morning from Sir R. Sydney complaining much of their want of money, which may well be, for he has heard and partly knows that notwithstanding their lordship's letters came to Middleburgh before Mr. Kennell had received any great part of these monies which they writ to have stayed in the merchants' hands, yet Mr. Kennell, hearing how matters stood here with Sir Thomas Sherley, did presently give assignation to strangers of the whole money to his own use, and such bills of exchange as were not due he sold away immediately at extraordinary loss, and so hath drawn the whole into his own hands and keepeth it to his own use and Sir Thomas Sherley's, without disposing it to the companies as appertaineth. Thinks it his duty for her Majesty's service to let them know this.—This 25th March, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**39.** 57.)

JOHN [WHITGIFT], ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, March 25.—Upon Wednesday last it pleased her Majesty to signify unto me her resolution for the Bishopric of Worcester and for

the Deanery of Durham, which was that Dr. Bilson should have Worcester and Dr. James, Durham.

I heartily pray you that when you shall present to her Majesty the bill for Worcester you would likewise present unto her the other for Durham, lest Dr. James might be disappointed of them both, to his utter discredit, being a very worthy man, and to my grief, who in respect of his worthiness only have been a long and an earnest suitor for him for the better place.—From Lambeth the 25th of March, 1596.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**39.** 52.)

The Council at York.

1596, March 26.—"The weekly charge of the diet of the Archbishop and Counsell at York, from Jan. 1 to Mar. 26, 1596." (*Endorsement.*) "The weekly expenses at the Manor of St. Mary's for the Councell and the family, which late were the Right Hon. the Earle of Huntingdon, in the month of Jany., 1595." (*Heading*).

1 *p.* (**141.** 167.)

The Earl of Essex to the Deputy Lieutenants [of counties] where there is no Lieutenant.

[1596], March 26.—Although you shall receive directions from the Lords of the Council for the setting forth of certain men in that county for her Majesty's present service, committed to my Lord Admiral and me, yet I could not, in my care for the better performance thereof as for my particular interest, being deeply engaged therein, but intreat you that you will well consider the importance of it, and how necessary it is that these men be well furnished, whereof, as I doubt not, you will have good regard, so you shall therein give evident demonstration of your affection to advance the service, and also assure me of your love. For the levying of these men we have given commission under our hands and seals to Sir Ch. Blunt, and deputed certain captains to assist him; to whom I do very earnestly pray you to give your best furtherance, and to use all the expedition you can for the more speedy accomplishment of the same, which I will be ready to deserve by all the friendly offices I can.—London, 26 of M[arch].

Marginal note:—"Stafford, Warwick, deputy lieutenants."

Draft. ⅓ *p.* (**47.** 104.)

[The Earl of Essex] to Sir Thomas Throckmorton.

1596, March 26.—To the same effect as to Mr. Ed. Greville and Lord Chandos below.

Draft. ½ *p.* (**47.** 109 *dorse.*)

[The Earl of Essex] to the Lord Chandos.

1596, March 27.—Although the Lords of the Council have addressed their letters unto you for assistance to be given to Sir Christopher Blunt in the levying of a certain proportion of men in that county [Gloucester] to be employed in her Majesty's service under my Lord Admiral and me, Generals of the whole army, and I do nothing doubt of your honourable disposition to advance the same by your best endeavours; yet I cannot, in the great desire I have that all things may be

well accomplished, but commend the same to your lordship's good consideration by a few private lines,—the rather for that I am so far engaged in the action as I must needs use all my credit with my friends to advance the good proceeding thereof, which your lordship cannot better do than by procuring these men to be well furnished. Wherein it may please you to use the authority of your place and such other good means as you shall think convenient to induce the country to a due regard of the importance of the service.—From London, the 27 March, 1596.

Draft. ½ *p.* (**47.** 109.)

[The Earl of Essex] to Mr. Ed. Greville.

1596, March 27.—Notwithstanding the general letter for your assistance to Sir Christopher Blunt in the levying of men, I could not but add these few particular lines to let you know with what affection I commend the furtherance thereof unto you. I pray you therefore believe that you cannot do anything more acceptable unto me than by using your credit and best endeavours herein.—From London, the 27 of March, 1596.

Draft. ½ *p.* (**47.** 109.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596], March 27.—The bearer hereof, D. Niphus, hath of late often importuned me in favour of a cause he hath depending in law, being desirous to be relieved therein against some hard measure he pretendeth to be offered unto him by his adversaries, but the necessity of my attending the present service hath not hitherto permitted me to yield him the contentment he desireth. And therefore he is become an humble suitor for my recommendation of his cause unto you. Wherein being willing to satisfy him I am to pray you to have some friendly regard of him.—London, March 27.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**39.** 56.)

Thomas Phelippes to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, March 28.—By the encouragement of Sir Horatio Palavisino I did address myself unto your honour, knowing otherwise how small reason there is I should either press you with the matter or for myself any way. But since this occasion is offered I pray your favour for effecting his desire and mine, which is to be bound unto your honour if it so please the same; although the benefit be most his for that I must and will satisfy him the money, but I shall be rid of the Q. tempestuous displeasure, which is in no small favour to be obtained by this change of creditor. My honorable good Lord of Buckhurst will, I know, further the same by all means you shall think fit, and I hope the matter itself, delivered from so gracious a person as yourself, will make itself way, the Q. debt to him being as just as mine to her Highness and which the city of London do repine should hang over them so dangerously as it doth. It being therefore someway a matter of State I pray your honour to affect my good in this cause, whereby you shall win to yourself one who shall be able to do you some service.—28th March, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**39.** 57.)

Sir Ferdinando Gorges to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, March 28.—I did understand that it had been thoroughly resolved upon that the commodity of pilcherds (which doth amount, as is reported by those who hath the dealings in it, to not more than 200*l.* a year) should have come to the maintenance of me and my officers, but by what means this is forgotten or otherwise resolved on I do not know. For my own part, since I am so far entered in it, and that it was her Majesty's pleasure to call me unto it, by which means I have lost a place of greater commodity than for ought I can perceive this is like to be, at which time it also pleased her to command me to rely upon her gracious pleasure; wherefore, I do not now intend to set down any other note for myself than it shall please her out of her princely heart to think me worthy of, leaving myself upon your favour towards me in furthering and urging her gracious bounty that I may the better be able to discharge my duty in the place.

The number of soldiers can by no means be lessened and I have small hope to give myself any help by that. The officers that I intended to have maintained by the aforesaid means are these; a lieutenant, an ensign, a sergeant, one master gunner in the fort, another in the island, whose entertainments would have amounted to in all some 80*l.* a year. Her Majesty's intent to give it over for avoiding of change I cannot help, but how necessary it is it should be carefully looked into no man will deny. But if there be a further intent (than I will imagine) by the return of Sir Francis Drake, I must plainly protest unto your honour, whom I do so much love and honour, and unto whom I do acknowledge myself to be so many ways bound, there can fall nothing more heavy upon me than the burden of that disgrace. I cannot but have a more confident hope and assurance of the strength and love of so many of my friends; which if my expectation be deceived I will content myself with the meanest estate in the world.—From Plymouth, 28 March.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**39.** 58.)

Mons. de la Chaste, Governor of Dieppe, to the Earl of Essex.

1596, $\frac{\text{March 28.}}{\text{April 7.}}$—Has heard with grief the news brought by this gentleman, the bearer, "de Monsieur Aymeton [Unton] l'ambassadeur, l'ayant lessé a l'extremité." Loses in him a good friend, but one must conform to the will of God. "Il eyteyt bien nesesere qui luy eut pleu le conserver pour les grandes afferes qu'il avoyt negosier aupres de sa Mageste."—Dieppe, 7 April.

Endorsed:—"Governor of Dieppe, 7 April '96."

French. 1 *p.* (**39.** 99.)

Jehan van Oldenbarnevelt to the Earl of Essex.

1596, $\frac{\text{March 28.}}{\text{April 7.}}$—L'honneur que je recois de vostre Excellence m'oblige pour luy prier tres humblement de croire que pour rendre la negociation du Sr. De Bodley, Ambassadeur de sa Majeste, fructueuse et aggreable a icelle, jay emploie tous mes sens et credit, esperant que le rapport dudit Sr. Ambassadeur le tesmoingnera, et que vostre Excellence continuera ses bonnes affections et faveurs a cest estat.

Aussi tost, Monseigneur, que par la lettre de votre Excellence du 18 de fevrier et l'ouverture du Sr. Veer, j'ay entendu la magnanime et heroique resolution de sa Majeste contre l'ennemi commun, et que nostre Excellence

estoit designe cheff et General pour l'execution d'icelle, presageant une louable et heureuse issue, j'ay travaille par tous les moyens possibles pour impetrer une prompte et fructueuse resolution par de ca, tant au regard des navires de guerre, bien equipees et furnis de toutes choses necessaires, que pour les meilleurs gens de guerre de la nation Angloise, tellement qu'jespere que sa Majeste et vostre Excellence verront bein tost ledict Sr. Veer, avec les troupes Angloises, et Monsieur Jehan de Dunenvoorde, Sr. de Warmont et Woude, Admiral et Grand Venuer d'Hollande, avec lesdictes navires de guerre, lesquels je recommande a vostre Excellence.—La Haye, 7 Avril, 1596.

Signed.

2 *pp.* (**204.** 33.)

Henry Brooke to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, March 29.—Her Majesty hath commanded me to send unto you for a French letter she did give unto you from the French King unto la Fontaine for to-morrow after dinner, she have appointed him to be here. It is that letter which Her Majesty refused to answer till she had heard from her ambassador. If you have it, I pray you send me word for the satisfying of Her Majesty.—From the Court at Richmond, the 29th of March, 1596, your brother-in-law to command, Henry Brooke.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**39.** 61.)

Lord Charles Mountjoy to Lord Burghley, the Earl of Essex, and the Lord Admiral.

1596, March 29.—According to your directions of 19th March, 1594, I have employed Mr. Paul Ivye for such works as were held fit to be undertaken about Portsmouth; and beginning at the key bulwarks, I have, agreeably to Mr. Addams' "platts" to which your Lordships referred me, deepened and enlarged the ditches, and conveyed the earth arising from thence into the town and therewith reinforced the bulwarks, and advanced the rampart to the uttermost angle of the gate bulwark. Further, there is made in the counterscarp a covert way, and a wall of stone intended for the defence of the sea on the north-west side of the town is finished. The work already done is answerable to Mr. Addams' platts, but the charge doth much exceed his estimate. There remaineth in the same estate as before these last works it was from the gate bulwark unto the platform: which although it ever was the far better part of the town, yet is the ditch all the way passable, in many places dry and the rampart very low. The money which is left will do no more than finish the work purposed about the round tower. Of that which is disbursed I am ready to account at your appointment. My desire is (the place in these times being so much to be respected) that you will appoint some, upon whose judgement you may rely, to view what has been done, and to enquire with what diligence and integrity Her Majesty's money has been employed, and to consider what is fit further to be added to his faith and care that keeps it to make it tenable; since, if by men of judgement the present estate of the place be thoroughly considered, it may be justiy feared that till these works be perfected there is but so much begun for him that will attempt it. Neither is it to be esteemed altogether secure from an undertaking enemy, since if he continued his purpose (which the success hath already discovered) to possess himself of the westward harbours of France, his town will become a frontier to his war, and for many respects not unlikely to be his first step on this side into his great desire for England.

Thus much I think it my duty to let your Lordships understand, unto whom Her Majesty referred to consider hereof: desiring your Lordships for your better satisfaction to be informed by the views and report of some other, since herein I am but a party.—29 March, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**39.** 62.)

William Stallenge to Sir Robert Cecil.

1593, March 29.—This morning received his letter of the 17th, and will send the "helling stones" by the first convenient shipping. There are two sorts, the fairest blue, the other grey and not so fair, but said to be "of more continuance." Need not write the news from Sir Francis Vere, as Sir Farnando Gorge and the mayor's deputy here have written. The Spaniards are so busy between this and Ussant that no small shipping can "pass in or out this channel or without great danger to go from one port to another."—Plymouth, 29 March, 1596.

Holograph. Addressed:—At Court. *Seal broken.* 1 *p.* (**39.** 63.)

Thomas Ferrers to Lord Burghley.

1596, March 29.—His last was of the 23rd, enclosing one to the Queen from the Duke of Harbrowe, her pensioner. Showmaker, of Hamborch, means to go to England, but it is uncertain when he will be ready. "Robert Smyth hath days past written me that he will shortly be here, which I hardly believe. He coming I will observe your lordship's commission and so send him for England. This day Mr. Francis Tusser was with me and willed that I would advertise your honour that the King of Denmark will not suffer any shipping or provision to go for S. [Spain] or Portugal, but hath written to Lubicke and Hamborch, who are not now so forward, as at Christmas they intended to be ne that away."—Stod, 29 March, '96.

The Duke of Holst has written to the King of Denmark about a ship or two to depart with corn, but has no answer as yet, as Tusser says.

Signed:—"Thomas Ferrers her M^{ati} agent here."

Addressed:—At Court.

Endorsed:—"From Stoad." 1 *p.* (**39.** 64.)

The Earl of Essex to Viscount Bindon.

1596, March 29.—As I have solicited my good friends in that and other counties for their assistance to Sir Conyers Clifford in the levying of certain footmen in those parts for her Majesty's service, so I must entreat your honourable furtherance, both in regard to the great importance thereof to the whole state as for my own particular interest, being very deeply engaged therein and careful of the good accomplishment thereof, to her Majesty's honour and benefit of her realm.—London, the 29 of March, 1596.

Draft. ½ *p.* (**47.** 104.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, March 29.—Does not mean that he should present the petition to the Queen and be the mover of the matter, but only that he may know

what it is that M. Fillippes petitions for, and consult with lord Buckhurst as to the best manner of presenting the petition. Lord Buckhurst shall have the petition.—London, 29 March, 1596.

Italian. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**173.** 55.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Essex.

1596, March 30.—Has urged Mr. Penneall to content the mariners who are to transport the men. The sum is about 900*l.* which he (Penneall) has paid on his credit. Begs that the bills, which are addressed to Essex, may be paid. Hearing that Essex has stayed Captain Lambert, has charged Captain Meetkerken to bring over the 300 men. His sufficiency is such that Essex will be pleased. "I begin now to stirr and shall slack no time to perform that which your lordship hath enjoined."—Haghe, 30 March, 1595.

Holograph. Endorsed:—1596. 1 *p.* (**39.** 65.)

Dr. Ch. Parkins to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, March 30.—Is told that some "urge" the Queen that it is not honourable to admit him to her service because his education has been foreign. Answers the argument in the enclosed, sent also to Cecil's father. Has been employed to the Emperor and the Kings of Denmark and Poland and in other services. Begs favour.—30 March, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**39.** 69.)

ii. *On the back in Cecil's hand are the following names each with the letter* "D" (*i.e.*, Doctor) *prefixed:*—Cowell, Playford, Mownt, Barloe, Raynold, Mountacute, Blague, Duport, Watson (?), Harvy, Graunt, Wright, Raundl. (?), Taylour (?), Clerall (?), Craner (?), Tulkis (?), Holland (?), Hatcher. *Mostly very illegible.*

Enclosure:—

A paper headed, "If it be honourable I be preferred to place of service," giving definitions of the word "honourable" in its moral and its political sense. The writer has been recommended for a post of "Master of the Requests extraordinary" with a pension, but some object to his "strange education." Went out of England after he was 20 years of age, received no education abroad but what might stand with good English duty and at Rome they never boasted of him "as they did of many other in divers their catalogues"; and now in his last voyage to Poland the Pope, upon information of his doings against the Legate, offered near 2,000l. for his life. Denies that his education has been "strange," seeing that he has spent most of his time in England, first at Winchester and then at Oxford, and now, after his travel, these seven years in the Queen's service. Having learnt how to deal with strangers and written "some good part" of the Queen's Latin letters, he desires to be "a Master of the Requests ordinary, especially for foreign causes, and Latin Secretary," and concludes that such a promotion would be "honourable." Not signed.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**39.** 68.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, March 30.—"E. C." writes little by his last letters of the 19th from Brussels. The chief business is done so secretly that it cannot be

readily known. The Cardinal was hastening his preparations to go on campaign (*in campagna*)—a sign that not much victual had entered La Fere. By a courier of Prince Doria, from Venice, the Cardinal had letters from the Court of Spain. He writes the news, from Porto Rico, of Mr. Drake, which we already know, and nothing else of importance. —London, 30 March, 1596.

Italian. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**173.** 56.)

MATTHEW [HUTTON], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, March 30.—I have received your Lordship's letters of the 25th of this month with a letter enclosed from my Lo. Gr. of Canterbury, touching the furniture of the charge; and, albeit his Grace, writing in haste, hath not fully satisfied me, yet (God willing) I will proceed with all convenient expedition, and will not forget your general rule to lay the chief burden and charge upon plurality men and non-residents, according to their ability. Yet, indeed, there are few of them in this diocese, but great store of very poor vicars. Thus, hoping shortly to hear of some resolution concerning the burial of this noble man, I commit your good Lo. to the protection of the Almighty.—From Bishopthorp, the 30th of March, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**173.** 58.)

FRANCIS EDMUND (?) to MR. ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1596, March 31.—"My lord, my humlye dewytye be ramambryt. I prey your l. to thynk no ewail in me be ye long absence of my pns. (presence) ffor I am so crossyt y^t^ I can nocht impèrt be vry^t^. I have tane baldnes to present yis gentilman, my gude frend, and one in quhome zo^r^ l. mey trust y^t^ his rasolution is and vas to have plesuryt zo^r^ l., and he has steyit zo^r^ l. lusure sua he vald be akkawladgyt of his gude vil be zo^r^ l. gude favo^r^, rafferryng hym to zo^r^ l. awyne courtasey. It wil pleis zo^r^ l. to sand zo^r^ l. servand to the lord —— in my caust and caus, I hope, ye matar vald be effectuate be zo^r^ l. interssyon, declaryng y^t^ zo^r^ l. steyit be in ye gevyne in a pityon for my debt. Thus I am bauld at zo^r^ l. hands, commyttyng zo^r^ l. to ye Almy^t^tye, yis last of Merche, 1596.

Zo^r^ l. to his pouar FRANCIS EDMUND."

Holograph. Addressed, "Lord ambassador to his Majesty."

(1 *p.*) (**39.** 70.)

The COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, March 31.—Enclose declaration of the weekly charges "of the diet here" from 1 Jan. to 26 March, when the assizes here ended. Omit charges between "his lordships" [Lord Huntingdon's] death, and the first of January, because "his lordship" received allowance for that whole quarter. The country is in good quietness.—York, 31 March, 1596. *Signed.* Matth. Ebor.: Humphrey Purefry: E. Stanhope: Wm. Cardynall: Jo. Ferne.

Endorsed:—"With a book of their diets."

1 *p.* (**39.** 71.)

GEO. GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, March 31.—"The 27th I received yours of the 12th, and presently despatched the enclosed unto my lord of Rutland with the merchants'

ordinary post, so as I nothing doubt of the safe delivery. How well Sir Francis Vere hath sped in his business unto the States your lordship, I am sure, hath and shall by his letters be made acquainted with. And for other matters passed here, there is no great alteration, only that the sudden news of th' enemy's coming afore Calais troubleth these men much, knowing th' importance of that place, whereby (if the Spaniard should hold it) all the trade through the narrow seas would be letted. They send hence provision of ammunition and other like necessaries, but the contrary winds will hinder the speedy transport. His Excellency is looked for to be here ere this week end, and then shall the better further order be taken about the rescueing of the said town." Has known the bearer, lieutenant Aldrich, many years. He has been at all sieges and exploits and has gained the reputation of "a very tall and able soldier," and, considering his sufficiency to command, is worthy of a far better place.—The Hague, 31 March, 1596.

Addressed: Master of her Majesty's horse."

Signed. 1 *p.* (39. 73.)

C. Lord Howard to Sir Robert Cecil,

1596, March 31.—Asks him so favour the bearer his servant Butten, "in regard of his time and charges bestowed and imprisonment endured in her Majesty's service," in a suit he has to Cecil's father; and afterwards to prefer Butten's suit to the Queen.—Deptford, 31 March, 1596.

Endorsed:—Lord Admiral.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (39. 72.)

Thomas Pallyser to William Waad,

Jhesus.

[1596, March].—These are to certify you touching the speeches used by the Athalantado of Spain unto me at Farroll in Galicia, that whereas he perceived by Father Charles Tancredd my earnest desire to depart for my country, he was contented to further me therein [as] he might, willing me to advertise the Catholics of England of his sincere affection towards them, affirming that he intended nothing else (and that with an oath) but reformation of religion. And first, to the end they might believe him, his pretence was that if he had gone to Ireland at that time, which was (as I suppose) about the end of November, had been for no other cause but to have shewed by his courteous dealing and good using, as also payment of soldiers duly, his sincere affection, whereby the Catholicks of England might the sooner believe him; wishing me to tell them that his loss was not so great as, perhaps, was reported; that he knew how to repair the loss anew by gathering from divers places 18,000 old soldiers besides young soldiers; that he meant to be so strong of himself as he would not trust to any other's help whatsoever; and, if he met with her Majesty's Fleet, he would fight with it, because it was her chiefest strength, and land at the first place he should first come to, either Ireland or England, this next spring following. There were at Farroll about 6,000 soldiers (as I guess) appointed unto divers places in the country where they should remain. It was reported that there were at the Islands of Baona 4,000 old soldiers, which Peter de Sebiour brought out of Brittany. As touching the ships, there were in Farroll about five and fifty, at the Islands of Baona about forty, great and little, the most of them in both places being Flemish hulks.

I saw in Passage three new galleons with two new frigates, besides one or two old ships which were there. Further, it was said that at a place or port in Portugal, called Portugaleete, there were about eight galleons in making which would shortly be ready. As touching the names of the two pilots which were in *St. Paul the Admiral*, the one was an Englishman whose name I do not remember, and the other a Scotchman called Alexander. As touching my relation, unless it were the loss of ships, I neither made any to Mr. Vaughan or Mr. Webster or any other. The English pilot aforenamed made four small ships of war for the King at Lisbon after the English manner or fashion, which were in the fleet that came to Farroll. Touching any speeches either of F. Persons, or any other, touching her Majesty or the conquering of the realm, I never heard them use any, but that F. Persons used sometimes to jest in the time of recreation which he very seldom kept. Thus ceasing, I do request your worship to accept in good part this my rude certificate.

Endorsed:—"March, 1596. Pallyser, y^e^ priest, to Mr. Waade."

Holograph. Undated. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**39.** 30.)

[The Earl of Essex] to the Sheriffs.

[1596, March].—Begging them to give their assistance to the captain appointed by Sir Christopher Blunt to levy men in their shires.

Underwritten is another version of the latter portion of the above, noted, "This may serve for letters of request."

Draft. ¾ *p.* (**47.** 104.)

The Earl of Essex to his servants.

1596, March.—I have not time to write particular letters to all my friends and followers in that county, and therefore I have made choice of you to signify my desire to be made beholden unto them for their furtherance of her Majesty's service committed to my Lord Admiral and me, Generals; and if any of them shall come either themselves or send any of theirs unto me furnished, to let them know that they shall be very welcome in regard of the good testimony they shall thereby give of their love towards me. And as there are certain men to be levied there by virtue of our commission to Sir M[atthew] M[organ], I must pray you to take the best care you can that they may be well furnished for her Majesty's said service; whereunto although you are not straightly tied otherwise than you shall be well contented, yet I doubt not but you and they will for the credit of your country, advancement of the service, and in your love to me, stretch yourselves to do that that shall be meet, which I will take very thankfully, and so I pray you to assure them all in whom you find this good disposition.—London, the — of March, 1596.

Draft. ½ *p.* (**47.** 104 *dorse.*)

The Expedition to Cadiz.

[1596, March].—(i.) Commission of the Earl of Essex and Lord Howard, "Lieutenants Generals and Governors of her Highness's navy and army employed in this present intended service against the declared enemies of her Majesty, her realms and dominions," to Sir Robert Drury, to levy, muster, and arm 150 or 200 men in Suffolk, to conduct them

to Harwich and embark them there for the general rendezvous at Plymouth, to be there the 20th of April.

Draft. ½ *p.* (**47.** 105.)

(ii.). Commission from the same to the same to levy 100 men in Suffolk and conduct them to Harwich or other convenient port for transportation to Plymouth.—London.

Draft. ½ p. (**47.** 111.)

The Expedition to Cadiz.

[1596, March].—"The form of a letter of assistance for the levying of men in the county of Lancaster by Sir Thomas Gerrard and such captains as are sent with him, to be directed [from the Council] to the Sheriffs and justices of that county."

Requesting their assistance to Sir Tho. Gerrard in levying in that county part of the 5,000 men to be raised for the service. "And although neither we will impose any charge upon the country, nor their lordships urge you either for arming or conduct money further than of yourselves you are willing; yet what you shall therein do of your own accord, or others of ability by your good persuasions, will ease the charge of their lordships, who are already deeply engaged, further the service, and be very well taken at your hands. But you must know it is neither her Majesty's purpose nor ours to weaken or diminish the trained bands in that county, or to have any ordinary servant lawfully retained in any man's service to be taken from his master without the master's consent."

Draft. 1 *p.* (**47.** 106.)

The Expedition to Cadiz.

1596, March 31.—Commission of Sir Conyers Clifford to Captain Henry Fowkes to levy and arm —— men in the county of ———. March 31, 38 Eliz.

Signed, but the number of men and the county left blank.

½ *p.* (**47.** 107.)

The Expedition to Cadiz.

[1596, March.]—"The form of a letter from the two Generals [Earl of Essex and Lord Admiral Howard] to the Sheriff and justices of peace in the county of Lancaster."

By the Queen's commission, dated Westminster, 18 March, are empowered to levy 5,000 men for this present service. Have chosen Sir Tho. Gerrard, knight, [*underlined, and* "Sir Christopher Blunt" *written over and in the margin*] to levy and arm 1,000 soldiers in cos. Lancaster, Chester, Derby, and North Wales [*underlined, and in the margin*, "Gloucester, Worcester, Warwick, Salop, and Stafford"]. Require them to assist in levying such a proportion and number as may be well spared in that county and as there may be hope out of the counties mentioned to fill up the whole number. "And although we do not exact upon the counties or charge them to arm the whole numbers which we desire to levy, yet we doubt not but in this service, so great and so important, you will willingly set forth the most part of the men you send well armed and furnished; for whatsoever is lacking in your provisions must be supplied by us two, who are already at a greater

charge than any two subjects have been at in the like service this long time. And yet rather than the country should be overburthened or grieved we will undergo any charge whatever."

Draft, corrected by Essex. 1 *p.* (47. 108.)

THO. ARUNDELL to COUNT TILLY.

[1596], March.—"Illustrissimo et da me sommamente amato Signore Conte, non ho voluto mancare di mandare a sua Signoria Ill^ma^ queste poche righe accioche lei habbia certa informatione del mio arrivo, et del mio esser qua, et anchor a fin che io non paia del' tutto scordevole del' debito mio per li suoi grandi et da me nullamente meritati favori. Da Hamburgo io lei mandai una mia lettera, avisandola del' mio arrivo in quella citta et delle novelle che allora li si dicevano. Pochi giorni poi io me imbarcai per tornare alla dolce patria et alla mia piu che dolce regina. Et dopo esser guinto qua in Londra ho d'avisarla come li conti et baroni di questo regno (pigliando in mala parte che l'Imperatore mi havesse dato quel' titolo di conte) talmente si mostrarono offesi che la Reina, benche da se sia molto pietosa, anzi la pieta stessa, nondimeno (parte per sodisfar a cosi fatte querele di costoro, parte per farne essempio alli altri affin che mai nessuno da qui innanzi habbia ardire d'accettare honori da principi forestieri) si contento d'incarcerarmi per qualche poco tempo et anche di vietarmi di non me intitolar conte del' Imperio. Et per dire il vero io mi doglio estremamente d'haver dato cosi mala sodisfattione alla tranquilla mente di costei, le cui virtu piu che mortali l'hanno a tal grado di perfettione alzata che meritamente si puo chamare, *Deliciæ generis humani.* Et pero cognoscendo che la Maesta d'Inghilterra e tanto assoluta et ha cosi grand' autorita come qualsivoglia altro re del' mondo nelli suoi regni, et considerando la grande invidia che per questo conto mi sia qua sollevata contra, poi che et la reina et la nobilta qua vogliano che moia questo mio titolo, io pregho che lei voglia tanto effettuare che non sia altrimenti importunato, per non dare maggiore fastidio alla Reina, alla cui plenaria authorita non é ragione che io me ne opponghi. Non havendo io stesso parlato a sua sacra Maesta, per esser fin' hora imprigionato, non posso darla altro raggualio delle cose qua passate se non a pregarla di commandarmi dovunq' io saro buono per servirla.—Da Londra, questo —— (*blank*) di Marzo.

"Affettionatissimo di servire a sua Signoria Illustrissima THO. ARUNDELL."

P.S. "Quanto a questi negotii di che ne ho tanto parlato con sua Signoria Illustrissima, io ne ho dato informatione á un de ii piu fidati consiglieri della Reina, dalla cui risposta questo construtto si puo cavare che lei nonostante li grand' torti fattile dal' Re d'Hispania, nonostante la iniquissima prattica tenuta per avelenarla, si contentarebbe (salvo l'honor) di prestar l'orecchia,* per l'amor del ben publico á una ben bilanciata pace; ma che si veda che il Re d'Hispania non trami alcun' inganno, come fece l'anno 88° che stando li imbasciatori Inglesi nella Fiandra per trattar di pace lui in quel mentre mandó la sua armata per assalire il regno; per questo sua Maesta ha ragione di stare avisata in simil trattati et pero se lei ne trovera qualche intentione in quelle bande d'una buona pace non sarebbe sconvenevole che ne fusse dato a me

* In § 2. this originally stood "di accettare per l'amor," &c., but Cecil has written over it "to enter into treaty," and altered the Italian to "prestar l'orecchia."

qualche lume et se ne assicuri che da qua trovare un procedere molto scietto et reale."

Holograph.

Addressed: "il Signore di Siercla, Conte di Tilly, consigliere della Maesta Cesarea."

Endorsed: 1596; *and by Cecil:* "Mr. Tho. Arundell to a counsellor of the Emperor's."

(**47.** 70.)

2. Draft of the first portion of the preceding letter down to the words "generis humani," and of the postscript down to the words "ben bilanciata pace." It then continues:—"Se a me toccara d'esser impiegato in questi servitii, l'Imperator si potra ben assicurare della fidelta mia. Perche l'heroica dispositione della mia Reina non patira mai che un suo parente (*altered to* "of hers—alcun de gli suoi") faccia inganni ad un tal Imperatore al quale per li suoi grandissimi favori io ne resto tanto obligato. Innanzi d'haver io stesso parlato con la Reina non potro darla altro ragguaglio di questo; et non essendo anchora sciolto dalla prigion della propria casa non so che dire altro se non d'offerirmi pronto di servire a Sua Sig^ria^ Illustris^ma^ dovunque io saro buono. Da Londra questo —— (*blank*) di Marzo."

Italian. 2 pp., with corrections by Sir Robert Cecil. (**47.** 71.)

On the back Cecil has jotted down instances of persons who obtained titles from foreign princes, viz.:—"Edw. III. Coucy of Bedford, a Champaign. Ed. 2. Andro de Hercle, E. of Carlile, a Scot. Ed. 4. Grautheuze, a Low Country man, Erl of Wynchester. Hambleton d. of Chastelerot. Stuart duke of Aubygny."

Thomas Arundel.

[1596, March.]—Extract from the form of creation of Thomas Arundel and his descendants Counts and Countesses of the Holy Roman Empire, saving the rights of the Queen of England.

½ *p.* (**47.** 73.)

Thomas Arundel to his Cousin, [Sir R. Cecil.]

1596 [March].—I have here written that which I hope, and the more hope by your means, shall receive good acceptance. I have not sent my seal to the end that my letter may return unto me for this cause, that whereas in the superscription I have entitled the Count of Tilley *consigliere*, I may add *di guerra*. My intended voyage to sea is the only course left me whereby I may avoid further evil and hope for future good. If in this course you will lend two or three *mendacia officiosa*, viz.: that I have spirit enough to discharge any voyage whatsoever; that now being more stirred than ever to confirm in her Majesty and the world a good opinion of my well winning my late honour, there is no doubt but I will attempt some honourable action; that a good wit whetted on with so sharp a desire will no doubt bring forth effects answerable to her expectation, and good of my country; that yourself are so well in liking with the intention of the voyage, being not sprung from any young giddy brain, and with the actor (who being no bankrupt doth not undertake it out of despair, as many do) that you would rather venture in this than in any: this course, I say, may further my interest and so make me better able to deserve your favours past. My intention is to the East Indias where there are many

kings so great as that they can bring into the field a hundred thousand or two hundred thousand men apiece, viz. the king of Bengala, the king of Pegu, the king of Sumatra, the Emperor of China, the king of Giava, Presbiter Ihon, &c. If it please the Queen to let me have her letters to some of these, I will not doubt to conclude such an amity and intercourse of traffic as shall much weaken the Spanish strength in those parts, shall much enrich our merchants and by consequence the Queen, and greatly increase her Majesty's customs. And this I write to the end it may be known that I desire not to go with letters of mart, which is as much to say as leave to steal; but with the Queen's authority as employed by her to do her service and my country good. But if any Spanish carrick, any ships of Moors, Gentiles, or Jews, of which there are many and many infinitely rich, come in my way, I hope the world will think me worthy to have them if I can win them. If this were done then have you not only procured my liberty but made a perpetuity of it.

[P.S.] I desire this may be burnt.

Endorsed:—"Thos. Arundel, 1596."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**47.** 74.)

The Queen to the Emperor.

1596 [March].—We have received letters from your Majesty, dated the 30th of the month of December, in commendation of a subject of ours named Thomas Arundel, a gentleman whom we recommended to your Majesty certain years past at his desire to travel beyond seas; which letters of yours came not to our hands before the 6th of this month of March, by reason the said Thomas Arundel in his coming hither by sea suffered shipwreck and was forced to save his life by swimming. But hearing by report that he pretended to have a title to be an Earl of the Empire (a matter very strange unto us and not credited) whereto he alleged that he was by a grant under your Majesty's seal of the Empire preferred and created, although the same original grant was, as he said, lost in the seas with other his goods at the shipwreck, we entering into a further consideration of this his allegation, pretending that he should now come home as an Earl that when he went from hence was but a private gentleman without any title of honour, and but the son of an ancient gentleman that now liveth without other degree than to be *eques auratus*; adding thereto also of our certain knowledge, that there was never any example in this age nor of any former time that any natural born subject of this kingdom was ever preferred by any, either Emperor or other King in Christendom, to such high title of honour; neither yet do we think it convenient or agreeable to reason that any subject to a Prince Sovereign should receive any honour whereby to be bound to do service to a Prince to whom he is not a born subject, without some former allowance of his natural lord and prince, to whom he is wholly and solely bound by his natural birth, to serve with his life, blood, lands, goods, and all his earthly power without exception or reservation to any other prince: upon which considerations we thought him worthy of great reprehension either for seeking or accepting such a dignity without our knowledge. And hearing of this his report that he had brought such a grant from your Majesty (though the original with your seal was lost), we did commanded him to forbear to come to our presence, or to challenge to himself any such title of dignity as never any subject of our realm had accepted. And for further satisfaction of a number of our good

subjects of greater degree than he was that grudged against him for such an extraordinary title, we committed him for a shew of correction to custody, restraining him of his liberty, whereto he yielded obediently, confessing his error herein. But yet when we do perceive by the said grant, as also by his own relation, that your good will towards us (whom false reports had sought to render suspicious), together with his service done against the common enemy of Christ, hath been the cause that your Majesty hath so graciously entreated and accepted this gentleman upon our commendation, and hath with such an excess of honour rewarded his service, for which we shall better esteem him and all those that adventured in that action: we cannot but by these our letters give your Majesty our most hearty thanks, and do require you not to think but that we do greatly allow of your Majesty's noble nature in offering to a subject of ours both such a reward for his service, and do most kindly interpret it as an overt testimony of your love and kindness to ourself, whereof we shall ever be most desirous to make requital: Not doubting but your Majesty will in your wisdom allow of the reasons above expressed, the rather for that we are informed by some that have seen a clause in a copy of your Majesty's original grant in these words, *Serenissimæ tamen principis et dominæ Elizabethe, Reginæ Angliæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ, sororis et consanguinæ nostræ charissimæ, juribus et superioritatibus semper illæsis ac salvis.* By which special words we see plainly how your Majesty had due respect to us, as a Queen Sovereign, to have our royal superiority preserved in such manner as we will always observe to your Imperial Majesty, either in the like occasion or any other good office fit for us to perform.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. 2¼ *pp.* (**47.** 75, 76.)

M. de La Fontaine to the Earl of Essex.

[1596, ? March.]—Here is the Chevalier, Master of Requests of the King's household, sent by the Prince of Conti and Council at Paris and the lords who are in Picardy. He will show you Cambray indubitably lost without your assistance. I am here at Court for Sir Robert Cecil, and dare not see you unless you think it fitting.

French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 129.)

M. de La Fontaine to the Earl of Essex.

[1596, about March.]—Asks him to grant an audience to Mons. de la Hee, a Breton gentleman, who sends him the letters of Mons. de St. Luc, as he failed to find him at Court. "Upon the information you gave me some months ago you have herewith the mayor of Rochelle's answer."

French. Holograph. 1 *p. Seal.* (**172.** 127.)

M. de La Fontaine to the Earl of Essex.

[1596 ? March.]—The *premier lacquais* left immediately after receiving your packet. It is he whom I intend to send back for the information I told you of; however, if your letter is ready to-morrow morning I will depatch him at once. I would like to see you and will be at your lodging (*au logis*) until ten o'clock when I shall be with M. de Boues at Mr. Carron's.

French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 128.)

M. de La Fontaine to the Earl of Essex.

[1596, March.]—I thank you for your very new news and still more for your frank determination to provide for this affair. I am surprised at this enterprise of the enemy, who must know of your forces. God grant that there be fidelity within, as I hope there is on the Governor's part! But either there must be "intelligence," or the enemy would at one stroke deliver La Fere and disturb your design, or that the town is badly furnished, a thing you could remedy. At any rate, without good ground for it, it would be the enterprise of a fine Cardinal. But what if it be a feint for Boulogne? You too have eyes. If I hear anything I will write. But what bad news is this of Mons. de Unton? God keep us from such losses!

French. Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**172.** 130.)

Francois d'Orleans, Count of St. Pol, to the Earl of Essex.

[1596, about March].—"Monsieur, je vous ay escrit ce matin et fait entendre tout ce qui se passe depuis je prie Mr. Chevalier prendre la payne vous retourner trouver (?), affin que la reyne reconoissant lestat de ceste place usast de diligence pour le secours qui y est necessaire. Je viens presentement a avoir advis de leffort que les ennemis y ont fait aujourduy, qui cest passé fort heuresement pour nous, et espere, si vous nous fetes tant de grace que dasister la France en ceste occasion, que nous ruynerons nos communs ennemis. Je vous envoye ce porteur qui est amoy, lequel vous dira plus amplement toute nouvelles. Je s[uis] vostre affectionné a vous fere service."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 136.)

Claude de la Tremoille to the Earl of Essex.

[? 1596 about March or April].—"Monsieur, je desirerois pouvoir satisfaire, en vous rendent autant de servise que vostre vertu et lassurense qui vous plaist me donner de vostre bonne grasse me oblige, a lestime qui vous voules faire de moy, qui ne desire rien plus au monde que la conservasion des jen de bien qui servent a Dieu. Voila pour quoy jay resu un mervoeuilloeus contentement de la correspondense, que vous plaist trouver bon, que soit entre nous, que jestime dautant plus ferme que sest pour servir a lavansement de la gloire de Dieu, reconnoisant combien il est resiproquément utille que ses doeus reomes [*deux royaumes*] demoeurent unis ayeant les maimes interest et les maimes anemis prinsipallement mous [*qu.* nous] qui fesons profession de la Religion. Je croy qué la raine, en seste occasion si urgente, doit prendre se temps pour sasurer, avec un tracte ferme et solide, par le moyen duquel nostre condision demoeura plus assurée et selle de vostre estat plus unie avec la Franse. Soeus [*ceux*] qui ceront anvoyes de vostre part et de la nostre pouront produire les bons ou mauvais essais [*qu.* effects]. Jestime que vous deves y avoir soin. Montrant le poeu de confiense que vous prendres des nostres, qui vous connoises vous estre mal affectiones, je say que lon vous envoyra soeus que desireres, comme plus particulierement jenay discouru avec Mons. Boulins(?). Et de lassurense que je vous supplie bien umblement prendre de mon fidelle servise, ne voulant non plus menquer a se devoir qua vous estre eternellement, Monsieur, vostre bien umble et tres affectionné amy et servitoeur, Claude de la Tremoillé."

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**172.** 137.)

NEWCASTLE.

1596, April 1.—A "note of the particular charges laid forth about the furnishing of the bark *Rawe* to the seas in warlike sort, appointed for the town of Newcastle," according to the direction from the Council. —Newcastle, 1 April 1596.

A bill of 45 items beginning:—Beef, 837 stone at 14lb. to the stone; pork 130 stone at 14lb. to the stone; butter 58 stone of 8lb.; cheese 53 stone of 7lb. The items include 50 tuns of beer, 414 salt ling, 3 bushels of mustard seed, "pressmonie" 5*l.*, 1 hogshead of wine, four demi-culverins, four sakers, eight minions, 3½ cwt. of powder, 24 muskets, 32 pikes, long and short, 6 doz. "arrows for muskets," the surgeon's chest 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, cloth for hanging the captain's cabin, 6*l.*, salt hides, 3*l.*, wages for five months. Total 1,652*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

Endorsed:—July 1596.

1 *p.* (**39.** 82.)

MONSIEUR BUSANVAL to MONSIEUR VIDOSAN, Governor of Calais.

1596, April $\frac{1}{11}$.—Count Maurice has communicated to him the opinion of the Governor written to those of Zetland touching the siege of Calais, wherein they find so much foundation that the Count is minded (as Busanval has entreated him) to obtain full power to succour the place if the enemy attacks it.

It is fortunate that the Count is going to Zetland whence he will be within reach to succour them if need be, and nothing shall be spared that is in his power for that purpose. But the Governor must take care to keep the "porte de derriere" open. This being so, no town or place in France is more secure. Order is already given for powder to be sent thither from the ships of war at Dunckerque. At the Hague, Busanval will see that the greatest diligence is used in all that concerns Calais. Begs that he will send on the enclosures to his Majesty and to advise him that this is done. Has received the last letter sent by Vidosan.—The Hague, 11 April 1596.

French. Seal. 1 *p.* (**173.** 61.)

MONSIEUR BUSANVAL to MONSIEUR VILLEROY.

1596, April $\frac{1}{11}$.—There is great alarm here on account of the siege of Calais. If it continue, the plans of England may be diverted "a ce centre." Hopes that if the place can be succoured by sea, succour will come more promptly, surely and freely from the Hague than from any place. Matters here proceed on a sound footing: his Excellency does all that could be desired in one of his quality and ardent affection to the King's service; they have means to redress many things if only they will be well advised. Desires to see Villeroy for his own needs and also possibly for the King's service. As he is finishing this letter, Vallon has arrived with Villeroy's of the 30th ult. His Excellency is starting, and the writer cannot decipher the King's letters before his departure, which hampers this despatch. He has seen only what Villeroy has written to him, for which he renders a thousand thanks.—The Hague, 11 April 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**43.** 77.)

E., Lord "Sheffylde" to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 2.—Thanks for former courtesies. Begs his furtherance in a request he has made to the Council, and which he now again makes in writing, for he is unable for sickness to come to the Court.—Westminster, 2 April.

Endorsed:—"1596."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**39.** 84.)

Bishopric of Sarum.

1596, April 2.—Five reasons, grounded upon the Statutes, whereupon the bishop of Sarum prays the allowance of his ancient liberties to have the custody of the rolls and records of all courts holden in Sarum. These records have hitherto been kept in the "bishop's clerk's office," now held by Sir Robert Cecil; but of late suit has been made to have the lord of Pembroke appointed *custos rotulorum* for Sarum. The last reason is that the lord of the liberty is the meetest person to appoint the days of sessions, &c., when he has the correction of abuses, and "for that cause maintaineth a gaol, cage, pillory, &c., at his own proper costs & charges."

Endorsed:—2 April 1596.

1 *p.* (**39.** 85.)

Sir Henry Palmer to the Lord Admiral.

1596, April 3.—"May it please your good lordship, according to your directions, I came over with Mr. Wyndebanke to Callis road, and came to an anchor there about 12 of the clock the last night, where I found at an anchor 12 of the ships of war of the Low Countries. The governor of Calais sent out this enclosed letter by one Robert Flye, a Dutchman, one whom the said governor doth make great account of, who hath assured me that Rysbanke is possessed by the enemy, and that they have mounted 8 pieces of artillery there. Upon the east side of the town (near unto the fortification that the governor hath made without the town) they have planted 5 pieces of battery; and upon the west end of the town they have planted certain pieces of ordnance, but how many he knoweth not, neither hath the enemy (as yet) played with them, but in the other two places they lay it on for life. Their number of men are 15,000." They have more ordnance coming. Ships cannot enter the haven without great peril from the shot from Rysbanke; yet some have passed in and out, since the enemy took Rysbanke, by keeping to the eastward of the pier, which sheltered them. Last night, however, are come from Gravelines, 5 double shallops full of shot, each with a small piece in the prow, "who have prevented some shallops that offered to go in with soldiers this last night, with whom also Mr. Wyndebank was shipped to have gone in. They keep themselves safe within the bank to the eastward of the pier, where one quarter of the enemy lodgeth. Mr. Wyndybank doth make great haste and therefore I must leave the rest to his report. He can inform your lordship the cause of my stay here till the next full sea."—Calais Road, 3 April 1596.

Endorsed:—"Sir Ha. Palmer to the L. Admiral. Letter from the governor of Calais."

Signed. 1 *p.* (**39.** 87.)

The letter of the Governor, M. de Vidauzan, to the Lord Admiral enclosed.

The enemy is very near them. Asks for succour of men and powder.

Holograph. French. 1 *p.* (**39.** 86.)

RALPH GRAY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 3.—Sent his brother Arthur Gray to Cecil and his father, last term, to prosecute his suit for the office of treasurer of Berwick, which this bearer, his servant, is likewise to follow. Mr. Robert Bowes has written very effectually therein to the Lord Treasurer; and so has the writer himself, as Chr. Shippertsone, Bowes' servant, would show. Craves favour.—Chillingham, 3 April 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**39.** 88.)

EARL BOTHWELL to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596 ?] April 3.—"Having heard of the death of my lord ambassador here resident and being informed by this gentleman, bearer hereof, of the care it hath pleased him to take in remembering my 'adois,' I could do no less than by the said gentleman most humbly to intreat your Honour to prosecute what by the other was intended and already begun." Wrote before so particularly by Essex's servitor that it is unnecessary to add more.—Paris, 3 April.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**39.** 89.)

SIR EDWARD NORREYS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, April 3.—I have now set order for those that shall go out of this garrison, which I hope shall prove themselves such as your Lordship shall receive contentment and honour.

The siege of Calleys also will now make my leave more easy, for I hope Calleys is able to hold him so long work that Ostend shall not need to fear him this summer.

This, my longing to have leave to wait upon your Lordship makes me urge, for I have been greatly troubled with the stay of my man lest some difficulty were made, but I hope you will sway all those and that I shall very shortly understand that I may come.—Ostend, this 3rd April 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**173.** 60.)

RICHARD [FLETCHER, Bishop of] LONDON, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 4.—The time of the Maundy drawing near, begs his intercession with the Queen. Of late she named him to lord Cobham and others, but has since mentioned the bishop of Rochester. "I have by all means, as well of painfulness and charges sustaining my place, as of seeking and submission to her Majesty, endeavoured to find again the taste of that which of all her virtues hath ever been the most admirable, to wit, her clemency. These 14 months past have not passed without more contrition to me for her Highness' displeasure than twice so many years. I much hoped that my error, such as it was, had received

remission both *a pœna et a culpa*. The bill for money to be signed will come to your offering it. I heartily pray you (seeing bishops do displease, as I hear, and grieve at it, one hath lately done justly) that yourself instead of a ghostly mediator, especially against this time of general reconciliation and remitting of trespasses, would move her Majesty to receive my service."—Fulham, 4 April.

Endorsed:—"1596."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**39.** 90.)

LORD THOMAS HOWARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 4.—"Honourable Sir, I have got Plymouth where I find our generals not in such haste to go forth as I feared the speech of the Spanish ships at Conquet might have drawn them." Could not suffer this messenger to pass without commending himself to Cecil and his noble lady, but will not hinder his "greater occasions with frivolous protestations."

Endorsed:—"4 April 1596."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**39.** 91.)

RICHARD [FLETCHER, Bishop of] LONDON, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 5.—Thanks him for his mediation with the Queen, and begs him, when occasion serves, to see him "restored wholly, having obtained this principle."—Fulham, 5 April.

P.S.—"I do yet want the name of my lady Cecill your wife's woman."

Endorsed:—"1596."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**39.** 92.)

H. MAYNARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 6.—"Sir, my Lord [Burghley] hath willed me to return unto you this letter enclosed of my lord of Essex, which comforteth him to perceive the hope he hath to succour Calais." "Himself" is last night "freshly pinned" with the gout and cannot write.—6 April 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**39.** 93.)

ENOCH MACHYN.

1596, April 6.—Examination of Enoch Machyn, taken 1 April, 1596. Went out of England first five years since with Mr. Damport, a Cheshire man, who has a brother in Grays Inn. They went to the Low Countries where he served the enemy three quarters of a year under Damport. Came then to Sir Francis Vere who examined and dismissed him, and he served George Willmote, clerk to Sir Thomas Knowles, half a year and then went to the siege of Roane. After that served a French gentleman in Caen, Mons. Turville, a year, and then returned to his father who dwells at Ashby de la Zouche, and has kept that house 22 years for the earl of Huntingdon lately deceased.

Went over now last in December because Mr. Watker, the bishop of London's steward, dismissed him out of his service. Went to Flushing three weeks, and then to Hulst where he served Captain Colfe, and, there was apprehended by reason of a writing set down hereunder, "which he wrote (as he saith) only to pass the time." To avoid torture he, about twenty days after his committal to prison, devised

confessions which were untrue; among other things that one Dr. Johnson had "some practise" against the Queen, whereas he knew nothing of the man save that Mr. Watker, his master, was once at his house. Devised this because the magistrates were not satisfied with his true confession.

Signed by deponent and also by Secretary Waad and Ric. Skevyngton, as examiners.

ii. "Madame ma femme tresbel lequel je m'assure d'estre fort honest d'autant quil endure et a vous aussi mon maître Catolicque Apostolicque et Romaine et bon serviteur du roy d'Espaigne lequel jay ne seray an jamais."

Signed:—"per me Enockum Machyn."

2 *pp.* (**39.** 94.)

The Customers of Ipswich to Lord Burghley.

1596, April 6.—In 1592 divers merchants of Ipswich in the night carted to Orford, a limb of the port of Yarmouth, about 100 cloths, and there shipped them. Wrote to Burghley about it and were directed to go to Orford and detain the cloths until the Custom were paid at the port of Ipswich. This 4th of April divers merchants of Ipswich have in the night laden eight carts with cloths, 13 score at the least, intending to deceive the Queen of her custom. At last vintage to Bordeaux "one Lymmer, a merchant of our town, practising the like fraud, sent his cloths to Orford and there shipped them, which by foul weather were put into Harwich, out of which ship our searcher took divers cloths of the said Lymmer's, the custom of them being stolen at Orford, and her Majesty was benefited by the seizure of them." Pray him to write to the customer and controller of Alborowe and Orford to forbear to take entry of any cloths of any merchants of Ipswich, and that the custom of all cloths packed at Ipswich shall be paid there.—Ipswich, 6 April, 1596.

Signed by Edmunde Jenney, collector, Edmunde Goltye, pro-comptroller, A. Warlich, surveyor, Benjamin Clere, searcher.

Endorsed with a note, signed by Lord Burghley, referring the matter to the "surveyors of the Custom House;" also with a recommendation that the request contained in the letter should be acceded to, as there "can be no good meaning in the merchants of Ipswich who, to their great charge, leaving their own port, frequent such bye places as Orforde and the rest are," signed by Thomas Myddelton, Lisle Cave, William Blande, and J. Darell.

1 *p.* (**39.** 95.)

Francesco Rizzo to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596. April 6.—This morning is come Eliano Calvo from Brussels, by way of Zealand. He wishes to go to Badburham to speak with Sir Horatio Pallavicino, the writer's master; and perhaps Cecil would like to speak with him before he leaves.—London, 6 April, 1596.

Italian. Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**39.** 96.)

The Count de St. Pol to the Earl of Essex.

1596, April $\frac{6}{16}$.—On his arrival at Boulogne, found there the Sieur de Fouquerolles, sent from the King, who told him that the latter was sending Monsiur de Sancy to the Queen to ask her to succour him with

as many forces as possible on this occasion, and would himself repair thither in five or six days at the latest with six thousand footmen and two thousand horse; so that, if the succour from that side be as prompt, the enemy cannot fail to receive a great blow from the one or the other. It is the King's desire that the Queen's troops should disembark at Boulogne, and St. Pol begs that they may be there as soon as possible. —A Boulougne le xvj^e^. Avril 1596.

Signed :—Francois D'Orleans.

Endorsed :—Le Comte de St. Pol.

French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**173.** 62.)

Deputy Lieutenants of Dorsetshire to the Earl of Essex, the Lord Admiral and Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 7.—Are sorry that their late letter touching the 700*l.*, required of them in aid of the port towns, was not more pleasing, and that they are again required to set forward the said contribution. Have again consulted with the justices, and find that it would be impossible to collect the money without causing great discontent, and sending up multitudes of the Queen's subjects; also to complete the equipment of the horse and foot lately required of them will be an exceeding great charge. For these reasons, beg that the contribution may be remitted. Shaston, 7 April, 1596.

Signed :—Rychard Rogers: Georg Trenchard (?): Raufe Horsey.

Endorsed :—Deputy Lieutenants of Dorset.

1 *p.* (**39.** 98.)

Henry Lock to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 7.—Protests his duty and hearty devotion to him, his benefactor and protector. Having lost the expected employ to prove his poor ability before Michaelmas last, craves the next occasion that arises may be his faith's assay, or that he may be settled in some service or employ. Has entered by his furtherance into some suits, the charges of which are too heavy for him, having cost about 100 marks already, and for want of 20*l.* or 30*l.* to pay fines and fees in the Chequer, they are not only unprofitable to him, but he remains in shameful want. Hopes for no "apuie" or comfort except from his accustomed bounty.— 7 April, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**171.** 122.)

The Fellows of Eton College to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 8.—Upon his prohibition, in the Queen's name, of their proceeding to the election of a new provost until her Majesty's further pleasure known, have stayed the election now three months and are ready further to attend; but, considering the disadvantage to the affairs of the college, they, the fellows, and all the college beg him to find some way of despatch. Are the bolder to write "because heretofore it hath pleased your honour to deal with us by letters for stay in this course of election."—College of Eton, 8 April, 1596.

Signed :—Baldwin Collin: John Reve: John Chamber: Adam Robyns: William Harisson: Thomas Key.

1 *p.* (**39.** 100.)

LEVIES.

1596, April 8.—Privy signet directing Lord Burghley, as lieutenant of the county of Essex, to raise 1,000 men out of the trained bands of that county to be sent into Picardy in France to assist the French King. The men to be armed as the Council shall direct and sent with all speed to the port of Lee, or any other place of embarkment at the appointment of the Earl of Essex, "whom we do specially use in this service," or of the Council, who will also appoint captains, coats, and conduct money. —Greenwich, 8 April, 38 Eliz.

Endorsed:—"8 Ap. 1596. Her Majesty's letters for levy of 1000 soldiers in Essex for Callis."

Sign Manual. Seal. 1 *p.* (**39.** 101.)

SIR HENRY PALMER to the LORD ADMIRAL and the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, April 9.—Came yesterday to this road, where he hoped to have received their resolution touching the twelve Dutch ships stayed by him, of which Captain Turner informed them. Has the shippers aboard the *Advantage* but fears the ships may steal away without them, as two did last night. The wind hangs so far northerly that he cannot send them into the Thames, and this harbour is so full of shipping and the said ships of such burthen that they cannot well be put in here. Sent the pinnace *Advice* over to Calais road last night and she has returned with a letter (enclosed) from the Dutch admiral. "Here is a very great rumour of 140 sail of Spaniards that are coming for the narrow seas, and that they have been seen by divers as high as Scilly. The news came yesternight from the river of Somme, but I cannot learn any certainty thereof." Next flood, will stand over to Calais road with the *Aid* and *Advice* and leave the rest here to keep the corn laden flyboats together. —Aboard her Majesty's ship *the Aid*, Dover road, 9 April 1596.

Addressed:—at Court: *the address being also signed.*

Endorsed with the following postal notes:—Dover, 9th, at 12 o'clock. Canterbury 3 p.m. Sittingbourne 6 p.m. *Seal.*

Signed. 1 *p.* (**39.** 102.)

SIR THOMAS LEIGHTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 9.—"Upon intelligence brought unto me of the drawing down of the Spaniards near unto Pempoll in number 2000, I wrote presently to advertise my lord Treasurer thereof; but before that I could send away that letter I received other intelligence of their return towards Blavet, having failed of their enterprise which was to have surprised Morlas, where they had intelligence both within the town and castle. But the practise being discovered and the traitors executed the Spaniards departed, and Mons. de Monlue followeth them at the heels with 4000 soldiers. These things I had written unto my lord your father, meaning to have sent my letters with speed, but the wind hath been ever since contrary so as they will be of somewhat an old date. But in consideration that there is in them intelligence that concerns the King of Spain's determination to send 2000 Spaniards into Ireland the next month, I thought good to send these letter[s] unto your honour without altering of them."—Guernsey, 9 April, 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**39.** 103.)

SIR FRANCIS CAREW to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 9.—Promised at Nonsuch to deal with no one in his suit to the Queen without Cecil's privity. "Since which time I never heard from the bishop until Maundy Thursday, who sent his son in law Doctor Rydleye to offer me a thousand pound." Would think that reasonable if it came clear to his purse; but 100*l.* must go to his nephew Darcye and 300*l.* to Sachefelde, and he has spent at least 100*l.* in hope of it since the Queen was at Nonsuch, the Queen will think "that she hath bestowed a great suit upon me in passing the lease, and will therefore expect greater entertainment and gifts at my hands than by this means I shall be able to bestow." Begs therefore, since the bishop is "so strait laced herein," that Cecil will cease his suit for it. Would have waited upon him but has been shrewdly vexed with a cold.—Beddington, 9 April, 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**39.** 104.)

WALTER TOOKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 9.—Sending his son whom Cecil has promised to take into his service, "upon this last remove of the Court."—9 April, 1596.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Auditor Tucke."

Signed. 1 *p.* (**39.** 105.)

ANTHONY [RUDD], Bishop of St. Davids, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 9.—Begs him to speak a good word to the Queen this day for his enlargement. "Assuredly I confuted the fancy of the climacterickall year, both by the doctrine of the prophet Jeremy and also by the example of 88, in the which was a strange constellation, and yet all things fell out prosperously to her Highness. And that which I spake of old age in general is made personal. Somewhat also which in sense ought to receive a future construction, hath found a present understanding. Finally, divers things were mistaken." The enclosed writings contain the words concerning her Majesty.—From the place of my commitment, 9 April 1596.

Endorsed:—"The words he used in his sermon at Richmond."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**39.** 108.)

Two extracts as follows:—

I. "O Lord, I am now entered a good way into the clymacterycall year of mine age, which mine enemies wish and hope to be fatal unto me. But Thou, Lord, which by Thy prophet Jeremye commanded the House of Israel not to learn the way of the heathen, nor to be afraid of the signs of heaven, and who, by Thy almighty hand and outstretched arm, madest the year of the greatest expectation, even 88, marvellous by the overthrow of thine and mine enemies, now, for thy Gospel's sake, which hath long had a sanctuary in this island, make likewise 96 as prosperous unto me and my loyal subjects. That by the happy bringing about of this year, I may still set up the banner in Thy name, which art my strength, my rock, my fortress, my deliverer, the lifter up of mine head, my shield, the horn also of my salvation, and my refuge. Thou art mine hope, O Lord God, even my trust from my youth; upon thee have I been stayed upon the womb. Thou art He that took me out of my mother's bowels; cast me not off in the time of age, forsake me not when my strength faileth. O! forsake not me the work of Thine hands, until I have declared thine arm unto this generation, and Thy power unto all them that shall come."

II. "Lord, I have now put foot within the doors of that age in the which the almond tree flourisheth, wherein men begin to carry a calendar in their bones; the senses begin to fail, the strength to diminish, yea, all the powers of the body daily to decay. Now therefore grant grace that though mine outward man thus perish, yet my inner man may be renewed daily. So direct me with thy Holy Spirit, that I may daily wax elder in godliness, wisdom, being my grey hairs and an undefiled life mine old age; let thy statutes be my songs in the house of my pilgrimage, sweeter unto me than honey and the honey comb unto my mouth, and more desired by me than thousands of silver or the gold of Ophir, yea, than the pearl or precious stones, &c."

1 *p.* (**39.** 106.)

Petition of Anthony, Bishop of St. David's to the Council, that he may be set at large, and that they will mediate for the pacifying of her Majesty's wrath conceived against him for his late words; for his hope was "to encourage her in well doing, even by those speeches which proved so offensive."

1 *p.* (**39.** 107.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595 April 9.—Has written divers times that he hoped to sail by the 14th. "We are all amazed with this siege of Calais, those of the country for the harm they shall receive by the loss thereof, and the small hope they conceive of saving it, and those who are to attend your Honour this voyage with the doubt that the same shall not go forward. I have seen a plott of the place, which Suilly, the States' agent, brought thence, by which, as every other circumstance of his discourse, there appeared nothing but danger to the place. Now of late it is given out that certain small vessels from the ports adjoining are entered with some number of men, which hath given his Excellency encouragement, with such soldiers as he had gathered for the purpose, to give an attempt to enter the haven, which himself is gone to see effected. If the enemy have done their parts it will prove a very hard thing to succour the place that way. And to raise the siege with an army, unless the King be at hand with his forces, there is no likelihood; for it will be too much for her Majesty to levy on a sudden strength sufficient for so great an exploit. If the place fall into their hands, in leaving 3 or 4000 men in t they shall be able in few days both to make the Rysebanck defensible and to use to their best advantage the strong situation of the place, so that it will not be recovered but with a long and troublesome siege. This maketh directly against the use of your troops herein, unless it be meant your other design shall not be followed, which for many reasons should in this time be more royally set forward, as well in regard of upholding her Majesty's reputation with the world as for the main proceeding of this war, which cannot prosper with us if in time we bring it not nearer to them. Her Majesty with 4 or 5000 men may make the French King so strong that he shall be master of the field and able to undertake what shall be most requisite, either by force or length of time, for the saving or reducing of Calais."

"At the Downs I do make account to know your Lordship's determination; whither I will not fail to repair, and in case I find no countermand I pass forward to Plymouth, from which place I hope to follow your Honour to the execution of a project that shall make you famous for ever."—Middleburgh, 9 April, 1596.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**39.** 109.)

GEORGE GRAUNT to the BISHOP OF DURHAM.

1596, April 10.—As the Bishop's officer in Allertonshire, informs him that on Thursday last, 8th inst., the Queen's Commission sat at North allerton, for finding the value of the lands and goods of Chr. Conyers of Huton Bonvill, and Thomas Mennell of Kilvington, recusants. By virtue of a precept from Stephen Hill, under-sheriff, impanelled a sufficient jury of 24 persons and returned it, in the Commissioners' presence, to one Wytham, the sheriff's deputy there, and servant to Mr. Thackeston, "about Sir John Foskewe, chancellor of the Exchequer" and "a dealer for the said Thaxton in such causes for "recusants' ease and profit." When the Commissioners, Mr. William Mauleverer, Mr. Talbot Bowes and Mr. John Conyers of Dromonby, were set, the said Chr. Conyers brought to "the said Mr. John Constable, who married the sister of the said Chr. Conyers," a schedule of names for a jury, and the Commissioners forthwith called this jury. Amongst them were Lancelot uncle of Chr. Conyers, and George Holtby who married Mennell's sister and is a near kinsman of Holtby the seminary priest. Sir William Mallorie, uncle to the said Chr., is a commissioner but did not sit; and the jury thus packed was gathered from Richmondshire and distant places. They found that Conyers and Mennell had no goods, but had lands worth respectively 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and 5*l.* a year; whereas Hewton Bonvill and Kilvington are each worth 200 mks. a year. Thus the Queen is deceived. All who heard it "speak very broadly of the matter."—Allerton, 10 April 1596. *Signed.*

Note added by the Bishop of Durham.—"This Christopher Conyers married one of Cardinal Allen's sisters and hath issue by her, as I hear. T. DURESM."

Enclosed in the Bishop's letter of May 3rd. See p. 167. 2 *pp.* (**39.** 110.)

SIR THOMAS SHERLEY to [LORD BURGHLEY].

1596, April 10.—The bands and parcels of bands landing at St. Valery the 18th October, 1596 (*sic*), were by the commissary's certificate and the colonel-general's warrant paid one week's imprest as specified, beginning the same day, and their six months will end April 3, viz., band of Sir Thomas Baskervile, Sir Arthur Savage, Captains Arthur Chichester, H. Power, and John Barkelay. The rest of the bands landed at Dieppe 25th October and received their first imprests that day, and their six months will end April 10.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**40.** 1.)

LORD BURGHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 10.—"I am heartily sorry to perceive her Majesty's resolution to stay this voyage, being so far forward as it is; and surely I am of opinion that the citadel being relieved the town will be regained, and if for want of her Majesty's succours it shall be lost, by judgment of the world the blame will be imputed to her; and seeing Sancy is to be here so shortly, her Majesty might defer the matter until his message might be heard. Nevertheless, to obey her Majesty, I will make stay of the Essex men. How London, Middlesex and Surrey I know not, for my Lord of Essex determined that they should be embarked here this morning at the Tower Wharf."

"These so many changes breed hard opinions of counsell."

"your lov. father

W. BURGHLEY"

Holograph. Endorsed:—10 April 1596." (**39.** 111.)

M. Noel de Caron to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 10.—Sending letters of a very confidential nature which he desires may be returned to him when read. Feeling confident that Cecil will not betray his trust he would not keep anything hidden from him.—Stretham, *La veille de Pasques*, 1596.

French. ½ *p.* (**173.** 59.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 11.—Two doctors of physic, Dr. Johnson and Dr. Priest, were committed to two citizens' houses by her Majesty's commandment, upon advertisement from Mons. Caron and out of the Low Countries upon information that they were accused by one Machin, an Englishman apprehended at Hulst, of some matter concerning disloyalty to Her Majesty. Machin was sent over hither of late by order from the Estates, and doth confess that the accusation was merely forged, and that he knoweth not at all the parties; and yet the parties being committed by Her Majesty's commandment cannot be delivered without order from her Highness. In regard they have been close prisoners these seven weeks, I pray you acquaint her Majesty with the confession of Machin and move her for delivery of the poor men.—11 April, 1596.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**40.** 2.)

Robert Godfrey to "my loving brother Thomas Bel in Banff."

1596, April ⅔.—Hearing nothing from you since January [I] cannot esteem that all my letters be come to your hands. I wrote from here the last of the date March 30, wherein I preached with the friars, for myself as you might construe, albeit God is my witness, I had no meaning so servile or unhonest, as the end of my travels shall clear to you. It is true that with my own surfeit charges, my brother's (by his two months' imprisonment) and some private extraordinary, my means were retrenched so that I was not able without your helping hand to effectuate my honest purpose; whereby moved and by the assurance I had and have of your brotherly love in the furtherance of all my honest enterprises, did take that hardiment to shew you by my letter what of your present help might bring my matter to pass; which being done, you and your friend David [*Queen of England*] will find more fruit of my poor travels than particularly I will exprime, or that easily you will judge may be compassed by my little spirit. If it had been possible I might [have] repaired to the 6 [*Sir Ro. Cecil*] without prejudice of my better meaning, I would, and communicated the ground of my mind to the same in this errand; but I wish that you be satisfied that I be only secretary to myself in this to the time of the effects. So shall I have none to blame for hindering the same, and if you will furnish that seasonably which may take the proof of my labour and offers, let my ault in not performing the same, without any excuse, excepting death intervene, be capital; and let my poor yet honest name be blazoned as the name of a sold slave. Good brother, let not my often repetition and great assurance giving of that which you see not, give either you or any other matter to think this any false "fynnes," for my honest and passionate mind forces me rather to say more than less, in respect I see so open doors to a worthy room and hindered only by that which I crave to be with seasonable haste supplied by you. Briefly, the merchandise will be found of an easy price if the money come in need; a little less than 1000 crowns will do the turn to your content. I received

a letter from Orkney [*Brussels*] which I would not send to you lest the same should offend any other that happened to see it so penned, for it concerned David [*her Majesty*], albeit by parables, in saying that God liveth yet to send an he Judith to a she Holofernes.—At Coupar [*Middleburgh*] this 22 of April 1596, new style. [P.S.] There is one here presently come from Turkie [*Scotland*] to R. [*Huntley*], but he is but an ass, seeking his fortune without letter or credit. He hath a safe conduct from Thomas [*King of Scots*]. I have sent herewith this other letter which I have lately received from my friend. Let me hear with the first what your will is and if you have received the letters I have sent, with one letter which I received from P. [*Erroll*]: the letter which I will not send to you cometh from one of Samsone [*Mr. Jas. Gordon*] his sort. The Lord care for your friend David [*her Majesty*] and you, for I hear not a few news that are not good.

The words in italics are deciphered by Cecil's secretary.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**40.** 22.)

THOMAS FERRERS to the QUEEN.

1596, April 13.—I having had lately occasion to write unto Mr. Thomas Southwell, an English gentleman who is with the Duke of Brandenburg and in very great favour; upon my moving [he] hath imparted by his letter word for word, which next under I will set down, viz.—"Upon the view of your letters I addressed this express messenger to answer my duty to my most gracious Sovereign and your request. The administrator of Tresdone [*sic*: Saxony], called Duke Wymer, is become pensioner to the King of Spain; he, with divers others of his friends whose names I know not, have secretly gathered many soldiers for his aid. Many other soldiers set out by other princes to resist the Turk are also employed by you may guess whom to that other purpose. The King of Denmark hath agreed for double tolls to let the Spaniard pass the Sound. The King of Scots made a secret league. All these I assure you have been most certainly affirmed unto me by my lord." So much for Mr. Southwell's letter. The King of Spain hath written letters to the most princes and noblemen in Germany; and as to others so one to the Duke of Harburg, your Majesty's pensioner, which his Grace gave unto me, which I have translated out of Dutch into English and have sent it to my Lord Treasurer. The King having sent one to the Duke of Holst, his Grace's chancellor days past imparted the effect thereof unto me, which is as the other; and so I account the rest are.

The King of Spain is much indebted unto many of the princes and noblemen in Germany, and as the Duke of Holst his Grace's chancellor telleth me, the King doth owe unto his lord a great sum disbursed by his Grace's father; but neither the Duke nor any other can get payment, although by all good means sought.—Stode, this 13th April, '96.

Holograph. Four Seals. 1 *p.* (**40.** 4.)

THOMAS FERRERS to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, April 13.—To the same effect as the above; explains that where Mr. Southwell says "by you may guess whom to that other purpose," it is no doubt the Emperor. Where it is set down in the King of Spain's letter, "lords Otto and Henry, brethren," they are not brethren, but come all out of the house of Brunswick and Liningborch [Luneburg]. The King's secretary may have mistaken by setting down

one duke for another. In Mr. Southwell's letter is set down Tresdone for Saxon; Tresdone is the name of the house.—Stode, 13 April, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**40.** 3.)

ANNE, COUNTESS OF WARWICK to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 13.—Thanks him for writing to her with his own hand notwithstanding his so many businesses; had only desired to hear by his man such news as were fit for her to hear.—From Northaw, 13 April, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**40.** 5.)

LORD ADMIRAL HOWARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 13.—I am come to Dover, where I have received such a letter from you by her Majesty's commandment as I little looked for, and I did think I had deserved more than this disgrace, wherein I wish I had drowned by the way before I arrived at this place; and my humble suit to her Majesty is that I may by her be discharged of all, for I vow it by the Lord that made me I will never serve but as a private man whilst I live, and if her Majesty lay me in the Tower it shall be welcome unto me. I think he liveth not that in any age that ever any man was seen in this realm where any landing of men was but it did ever belong to the admiral of England, as in Scotland sundry times, in France, Treporte, Brest, St. Valerie, yea, and by admirals of my name. But this is my fortune and therefore I humbly beseech her Majesty that by her order some may take my place; for I hold myself accursed to be here, and it cannot but torment me to find her conceit of me. My commission in being joined with the Earl [of Essex] is an idle thing, for I am used but as the drudge. But since I see it is the account of me, I will take care of myself and estate in time. This is far from that which her Majesty made shew of to me at my departure; and for the voyage, since my disgrace which cannot now be salved, except by my importunate suit, which I will never do having this offered me, and therefore I pray you for the other journey let me not be pressed, for I vow it to God I will not stir in it. And therefore I mean to return with my two own ships, and would be glad that order were sent for some to take the charge I have. I mean to go presently aboard and not lie in Dover to my shame, and thus I leave for ever farther to deal in martial causes.—13 April.

Endorsed:—"13 Apr. 1596. Lord Admiral to my master. A passionate letter."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**40.** 6.)

WILLIAM, LORD COMPTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 15.—I must desire your favourable excuse unto her Majesty for my going, being a thing done with a desire to make myself more fit to do her Majesty service; imagining myself not worthy of her favour if I had been slack in venturing my life in an action so royal and defensive for my country.—Dover, 15 of April.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**40.** 7.)

GEORGE, EARL OF CUMBERLAND to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 15.—My purpose of going out of town by want of health was hindered, which now I am glad of since you desire to speak with me. Any commandment from her Majesty's mouth to myself shall be most welcome. It will give me mean to utter some of my heart's griefs, which done I much care not what becomes of me. At 8 o'clock I will wait upon you at your chamber.

Endorsed:—"15 April 1596."

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**40.** 8.)

THOMAS ARUNDEL to SIR ROBERT CECIL, his cousin.

1596, April 16.—I was yesterday with my Lord Treasurer, from whom I received my discharge and leave to go into the country or anywhere else, the Court excepted. He told me of the Queen's pleasure of forbidding my honour, and gave two reasens why I should satisfy myself that I had no wrong; the one, *nemo potest duobis dominis inservire* the other, that stranger Earls have by courtesy a place above the Earls of this land, which to be granted to me, being but a squire, were a great inconvenience. I that came not to dispute, replied to this with curtesies and silence; but when it shall please either my lord's reverent wisdom or your judicial wit to sit in judgement of a right tried by laws, examples, and reasons, I doubt not but under my hand to satisfy these and whatsoever other objections. In the meantime I remit all to her Majesty's prerogatives in her dominions; hoping, though "agayne the heare," that she will one day be at leisure to think how in other countries there be many who by marriage or former gift of princes do inherit not only honours but possessions and territories; as between the Low Countries and France. France and Germany, Germany and Poland, and in fine between all bordering countries. After this my lord did *quodam modo* pity my imprisonment, which was no more than reason bid me to expect from his justice loving mind. He spake of his true friendship to my father and of your honourable love and care of me, which, if my will be half so great as he did there in presence of Lord Cobham and others commend it to be, I will deserve and by desert hold. I am now going into the country, where the greatest thing I can speak of since my coming into England is the loving favour of yourself my high honoured kinsman.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**40.** 9.)

SIR GEORGE CAREW to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 16.—This bearer, Mr. Busshy, needed no letters to spur me on to be careful of him, for God is my witness, I am ready to entertain a dog of yours that you esteem of with all the care I may. I am sorry there is no cause left that he might make report of what he should have found. The particulars of the loss of Calais, the Duke Bouillon's coming to the Court, fills your ears at large, as also of this day's alarm of a Spanish fleet which proved nothing. Our generals make haste away, wherein they have reason, for they burn daylight in Dover Road. My Lord Thomas [Howard] and Sir Walter Ralegh are not yet come unto us with the remainder of the fleet; we hourly expect them, but yet no cause of our stay, for they may follow in safety to Plymouth. I think they will agree to be gone in the evening tide to-morrow if watering do not cause them stay, but Monday (if not otherwise commanded) will be our longest abode here. This evening tide Sir Francis Vere with his

forces came to an anchor before Boulogne, where he attends farther direction. I do assure you in my life I never saw more brave gentlemen assembled together for any action than is now in Dover; had not Calais been sooner lost than was feared or was thought feasible in so short a time, there is no doubt but we should have done our country honour. Our ships are well and strongly manned, full of munitions, and, as far as I can learn, plentilly victualled for the time limited. If God be not against us we need not care what man may do unto us; and that which gives me good hope of good success is the well according of our generals, who yet, and I hope will ever, run one course in their counsels.—Dover, this 16 of April about midnight, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**40.** 10.)

Dr. William Tooker to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 16.—Sir W. Ralegh hath emboldened me for favourable access to you in prosecution of my suit. Sith it hath pleased you to undertake the effectual motion of my suit, I mind to derive all the course of my thankfulness upon you, whether you accept of the farm of Piddle Trenthide, otherwise called Colyar's farm, which the Warden [of Winchester college] hath stayed for any farther estate to be renewed; or in case you shall not make acceptance of it, I will lay down other terms of gratitude quivalent or better than that, praying you to be my preferrer to her Majesty, whom I have served here in Court as a chaplain in ordinary and never received either benefice or preferment thereby these nine years.—Greenwich, 16 April.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**40.** 11.)

Lord Admiral Howard to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 16.—I pray you think not much that I did not write sooner unto you. I was aboard my ship in the road two miles off when we heard of the loss of Calais, and referred all to the Earl whom I knew would certify her Majesty; and this morning, being come ashore to visit the Duke [of Bouillon], we had an alarm that the Spanish fleet was in sight, which [sent] every man with all diligence aboard so fast as I have not seen the like and ships so soon under sail. But the fleet proved but ships that came from Bourdeaux and Rochelle, some English, some Scots, and French and Flemings. There will be nothing for me to do here and therefore as soon as I have watered, which shall be done within a day or two, I will to the west. I pray you hasten away Sir W. Raleigh. I hope my Lord Thomas Howard will be here this night, and my son Southwell; if they be not come away hasten them. Let my humblest duty be remembered unto her sacred Majesty, and say that for all it pleased her to write so sharp a postscript to me, I vow afore the Lord I do detest the Bishop's heresy that he preached, and it was no small grief to me to find that her Majesty should have that conceit of me. By her commandment I did master myself with patience and with duty obeyd, but shall ever think myself more else worth than I have done. God send me to do her Majesty that service which my unspotted heart hath ever desired, and after this service with her gracious favour to live quietly.—[P.S.] Let me be excused to my lord your father that I write not to him. I had so little to do in this action as there was nothing for me to write.

Endorsed:—16 April, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**40.** 12.)

ROBERT BOULLAM COUTERIE to SIR THOMAS LEIGHTON.

1596, April $\frac{17}{7}$.—Two days ago a ship came from St. Lucar and reports what he has already written concerning Sir Francis Drake's voyage. At Lisbon 20 ships are preparing, 12 at Biscay, which have their rendezvous at Lisbon. At St. Lucar are four great ships, the *St. Philip* being the least, three frigates, and two pinnaces, which are also going to Lisbon, so that the whole expedition will only consist of 40 ships. They will be at Lisbon by the 15th prox. Three days ago we had certain advice that the Spaniards in Brittany had taken an island called Primet at the mouth of the river of Morlaix, by the treason of three Irish soldiers who assisted them to escalade it, and it seems that in spite of the continuation of the truce for two months, May and June, they will keep the island, being a strong place by reason of its situation. To day we have advice that 12 ships have come to Blavet, bringing about 1,000 Spanish soldiers. The first intimation need not be believed, but if it continues I will write. For Calais, you will have heard enough of the taking of the town, and how the captain had retired into the citadel with a number of soldiers, in the hope that the King would be able to succour him by favour of the English army which was said to consist of 6,000 men, and also the succours from Flanders which consist of 3,000 men. The King has taken 2,000 cavalry and as many infantry.—St. Malo, Saturday, 27 April, 1596.

Holograph. French. 1 *p.* (**40.** 33.)

LOSS OF CALAIS.

1596, April 18.—As the enemy yesterday about 10 of the clock left of battering, and that since no shooting hath been heard, being very still weather, it is no otherwise to be thought but that the town of Calais and the castle is won: and so much the more it is to be doubted because great fire and triumphs was yesterday made at Gravelines. I have had here by me about 1,000 good soldiers, the which this day are departed for Holland. His Excellency Grave Maurice hath this day met with them about Gravelines, and is with them turned back again to Holland.—18th of April, 1596.

Copy of portion of a letter. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**40.** 13.)

EDMUND STANDEN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, April 18.—These are to render lowly thanks, not only for your honourable usage when I waited on you at your house, but also for the good letters unto Mr. Dr. Fletcher in my behalf, concerning a matter then generally called upon in London, that gentlemen inhabiting within the city, notwithstanding they stood charged in the country for service to be done to her Majesty (whereof my poor self was and is one), should be contributory unto the charge of setting forth ships. Dr. Fletcher used that matter very friendly and well, whereby I found myself no more to be called upon in it, for which I stand unto you greatly bounden, humbly desiring I may, without being condemned of presumption, trouble you once more by way of informing you in somewhat a like case of my own (because it concerneth doing of service). I am poorly housed in Hampshire and Berkshire both. Those that have more dwelling than one are usually called upon to serve in each or every of their inhabiting places, but neither can nor do serve but in one. My Lord Marquess and Lord Mountjoy as her Highness' lieutenants of

Hampshire with my Lord Sandys, through their honourable using of me, have my free consent to serve under them in Hampshire, and accordingly they have written into Berkshire that I stand charged to serve in Hampshire; at which those of Berkshire are much aggrieved and, as my wife hath lately written unto me out of the country, some threatenings have been used that they of Berkshire will complain unto the Privy Council for my not serving there, which if they should I may answer it very well, and yet have thought good to signify so much beforehand unto you.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (40. 14.)

HUMPHREY PURefey and JOHN FERNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, April 19.—We think it our duties to give advertisement of our whole proceedings in Northumberland to you more amply than by our former letters, being now returned from that service.

First, at the earnest entreaty of the Lord Warden of the Middle Marches, for that the prisoners charged with march treason—as they term it—were many, we assisted him in holding his warden court; wherein, as before at the gaol delivery, there would be no evidence given against twenty at the least. Only six were arraigned at the warden court; of those three condemned and two executed by beheading.

Also, according to her Majesty's letters we appointed commissioners for taking the musters of the horsemen and footmen in that March. That of the horsemen was taken on the 13th inst: and upon his lordship's motion we accompanied him ten miles further northward, where he and some of the said commissioners took a view of all the horses of that March. Of those in our opinion there were not eight horses fit for border service, nor fifty sufficient light horses, if the same should have been shewed elsewhere in England. The muster of the footmen is to be taken presently and the commissioners will make certificate of both together, and so soon as that shall come to our hands we shall transmit it to you.

By virtue of her Majesty's said letters and the last commission for inquisition of the decays of the Borders, grounded upon the statute, we charged a jury to inquire of the decay of that March, with addition of some articles not inquired of before. And in like sort in our return home by the Bishop of Durham we charged the like jury to inquire within that county, being parcel and appertaining to the Middle March, upon the same articles, and to return a certificate of the proceeding therein to this Council at York before May 13. And if we may, as we think it our duties, deliver our opinion of the Lord Warden his state and strength in those marches, we doubt that he is not dealt with by those of the better sort that should in all services assist him, by reason of their alliances with Scottish clans and some factions amongst themselves.

On the service of gaol delivery we find that the gentlemen, to the great overthrow of justice, do too much favour their blood. The jurors refuse to do their duties for fear of feede [feud]. The talesman (as they term him that should give in evidence) either will not be seen or else composition made, and so no proof is made, whereby the inquest taketh occasion to acquit very notorious offenders; which might be amended—as we think and did advise them—by the strict examination taken by the justices of peace at their first apprehension, while the party grieved earnestly seeketh for justice, and thereupon good bonds to be taken for present prosecution. And likewise we think that holding

their gaol delivery more often would much avail to the redress of those abuses, for time taketh up and compoundeth many murders and felonies.

We send you enclosed the articles the late Lord President did give in charge for the state of the Middle Marches to be inquired upon by the principal gentlemen of that country, at his being at Newcastle in November last, with the answer of those gentlemen to the same, subscribed with their own hands, which we now received from Lord Eure. Concerning the certificates of the musters and the inquisitions of the state of the March we cannot make return thereof within the time prefixed, namely, the beginning of the term, because the jurors of the inquisition of the Borders, demand a longer time, the 13th of May, to have the same exactly certified.—At York, 19 April, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**40.** 15.)

Henry, Lord Norreys to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 20.—Was this morning with the Lord Treasurer and shewed him Sir Thos. Parry's letter, which he left with Mr. Wade, for Sir Francis Knowles and Sir Humphry Forster. Asks that Mr. Neville be also inserted, praying that the other knights nominated may not be disgraced, for he has informed Sir Thos. Parry of the electing of the knights as deputy lieutenants since being with Cecil in the morning.—20 April 1596.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**40.** 16.)

Sir Thomas Gerrard to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596], April 20.—Moves him once more for his favour towards his brother Molyneux, who lieth so much covered with disgrace, having once received her Majesty's public promise, as he hath continued long since without comfort. He is one he esteems more dear than all the brothers he has, and a gentleman in whose fortunes he is as greatly interested as in his own.—20 April.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**40.** 17.)

Richard Shuttleworth to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 20.—I am requested by a dear friend of mine to yield my opinion to your Honour by letters whether Sir Robert Salusbury, knight, be a man fit to be of the Council in the Marches of Wales. Being moved hereunto can do no less but give him his due. He is well affected in religion, loyal and dutiful to her Majesty, wise, discreet and temperate in all his actions. I would wish (if so it seem good to your Honour) to admonish him to hold an even and indifferent course in the causes of his country and not to incline more to the one side nor to the other.—Chester, 20th of April, 1596.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Justice Shuttleworth to my Mr."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**173.** 63.)

Robert Godfrey to Thomas Bel, his Brother.

1596, before April 21.—Remembering your very courteous direction at my taking leave of you, to make you advertised of my needs and of what reasonable suit I had to make, [I] must desire you to consider that if my desires have not produced the fruit your favour looked for, there hath hitherto no fault thereof been in me, neither shall, if God give me

His grace: in which respect I am assured you will think me no less worthy than my charges reasonable, which if I be not thought worthy I shall continue to do my possible nevertheless, in the end hoping God will make me able to do somewhat wherein you shall esteem me both worthy of charges and guerdon. If that were furnished to me wherewith I were able reasonably to perform a little of my own conceit, presently I could bring that to pass which should give your friend David [*Queen of England*] as much content as one of greater power than a hundred such as I am. For proof hereof, if David [*the Queen*] will not credit me of money, let him send me a sufficient pass or licence for 300 piece of broadcloth from Banff, and if I do not that which shall bring one hundred for one of more profit before the last of May, let me, as such a promiser and no performer, be punished accordingly; for God is my witness if my moyen of purse had answered the other I have had and yet have to accomplish, what I speak of I could, and by God's grace should, do it. So hereof I crave an honest answer to an honest and affected mind.

Endorsed:—"1596. Ro. Godfrey, without date. Received at Greenwich the 21st of April."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**40.** 43.)

R. Douglas to his Uncle, Archibald Douglas.

1596, April 21.—Since the return of my good brother Mr. Samuel, I know you marvel you have not heard from me. The time of his coming to this town it was my chance to be with my lord of Mortoun in the new house, sent for for this matter touching the first of August, and after all other hope for agreeing with the Duke for the lands thereof upon sic composition as we can with him, which is like to be had no cheaper than twenty thousand pounds, a sum which without availing of some lands cannot be furnished; which notwithstanding we have all thought meeter to give him nor to have that house lying any longer forfeited under the dangers that may fall out. Wherefore we have sent all with one consent to my lord to desire him to condescend to this, or else we have refused to take any dealings for him or his turns. This stayed me some space immediately after my last letters unto you sent by Captain Selbie his moyen. Since my coming from thence and meeting with my good brother I have ever been evil at ease, not well as yet convalescent, so that with great difficulty can I write this letter. I have not seen the King since his coming, who is at Stirling, and is to be at Falkland at his pastime until the first of May that the convention assembles at Edinburgh, appointed for ambassadors to be sent in France for the causes I wrote unto you, and to Denmark to the King's coronation and marriage and other matters also touching ours and that state, as ye shall understand more particularly hereafter. For your matters I was put in assured hope to have them brought to the point I desired, yet have been crossed therein by principal courtiers, whose reconciliation and ours goes slowly forward, delayed upon a little disorder fallen out between the lord Hume and my elder brother, which friends are travailing to take away, and to pacify my lord, who storms highly without any just cause; always against the first of May I trust assuredly by the help of our assured friend my lord of Menmur, whose not as yet receiving in the office of secretary is no small delay to my turns, to be at a final point in all these matters, for I mind to await and follow my purpose to the end and receive no longer delays nor excuses, albeit I know his Majesty puts off until he see what good effect Mr. Foulles

his negotiation will produce, whereof, except his Highness, no man of judgment expects any good. I know you blame and condemn me in your own opinion as if my negligence or sloth delayed your expectation; but God knows it has been not my principal but only travail since my coming in this country to bring your matter to our wished end and shall not cease until it be "effectuatit," notwithstanding all oppositions and working in the contrary, which is not small but far greater than either you or I looked for. The news of our state here were not this long time past fewer, for all is quiet except some private grudge of some of the nobility against those eight who had the handling of the King's rents, and who quietly have invested themselves in all the principal offices, and be concerned in the handling of all the affairs, which except some sure order be taken in time, which they are also about to do by drawing a number of noblemen to their society, may burst out to an open commotion; but they are wise to prevent it in time. I wrote to you divers times of this matter betwixt Logie and Graham, and that I caused raise summons to summon young Logie for that obligation, at the least the backband according to his promise, and thereupon caused arrest that silver in Graham's hand. Whereupon Graham obtained suspension of Logie's decree until 15 May next to come. It was thought meetest that the summons should be raised in my name as assignee constituted by you to that backband; but I have heard nothing thereof from you nor what is your mind should be done therein. If fit be your pleasure I should insist, if ye send me an assignation I shall and do therein as you prescribe; if not I will meddle no farther. I sent to Captain Selbie to inquire if he was to send any to London with hawks and offered to send him some to be sent to you by that convoy; but he returned me his answer that he was to send none and that he had not a falconer, and in good faith for no search or inquiry can I find a man to whom I dare accredit your hawks, which I may have in readiness ever in eight days, for I have promises of half a dozen in friends' hands within 40 mile of Edinburgh. About this time of the year they be scant. If you will send me a man he shall not return empty, and in the meantime I have sent to the north to see if any can be had there; whom if I can have be sure they shall be sent unto you.—Whittingham, this 21 of April 1596.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**40.** 18.)

Examination of Thomas Arundel.

1596, April [21]. *Q.* What letters have you written to the Emperor since your coming into England?

A. He only hath written unto Mons. Tylliet by the knowledge of me, the secretary. Tylliet is a master of the camp to the Emperor.

Q. What Spanish prisoners have you had access unto since your coming over?

A. He had conference with one Lopez, a Sp., by the means of Sir Umfrey Drewell, to whom he read Spanish; and this Sir Umfrey is now with his wife at Bath, and when Sir Umfrey was in town he was with him continually at diet in his house.

Q. What discourse hath he had with him or any other about the condition of the Queen's Navy, comparing or shewing the advantages of one or th'other, and showing how convenient it were, if ever they should meet, to board the Queen's ships, and that it were the best way to come to London directly.

A. He denieth all constantly.

Headed:—"The examination of Tho. Arundell, Esq. before the Erle of Essex, the L. Ad. and me, the Secretary, taken the —— of Apr. 1596."
Endorsed:—"21 Apr. 1597."
In Cecil's handwriting. (**50.** 34.)

Sir Ferdinando Gorges to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 21.—Captain Clifford brought hither a certain fly boat of Stawvert of Friesland, in which is found many things belonging unto Portugal merchants, as their letters and bills of loading manifest. I have written of it unto your father, and thought it my duty to advertise you in that she and her loading are delivered into my hands by Captain Clifford; and in regard of my want of experience in such matters I have taken for my help Mr. Stalleng, and only attend your command. Concerning mine own occasions I do take myself partly to be disgraced in that I am here left neglected as either unworthy in myself or unfortunate in my friends; for my being here is to no purpose if I may neither have ample authority or sufficient means to discharge that for which I come. My last letters did sufficiently make manifest the necessity of things; only I do desire that those men that are appointed to come may be sent with speed, for it were better they come too soon than tarry too long.—Plymouth, 21 April 1596.
Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**40.** 19.)

Captain John Troughton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 22.—It was my desire to have been this messenger myself had I not in my encounter with the vice-admiral of the Spanish fleet received such a wound as at this day [I] am very evil able to take much pains. The manner of my service and deserving I leave to the report of my now greatest enemy Sir Thomas Baskervile, who the 14th of March I left, as well in regard of our miserableness in victualling, which he refused to relieve, as my own danger without comfort in such a case.—Aboard her Majesty's good ship the *Elizabeth Bonaventure*, this 22nd of April, 1596, in Milford Haven.
Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**40.** 20.)

Lord Dudley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 22.—Had I not been supported by your favours in most large measure I had surely felt the weight of mine adversaries insupportable to my weak ability. There came lately unto me one Augustine Stukeley who heretofore had been my page. He was taken by the Spaniard in the voyage with Sir Richard Greenfield and, as he saith, came forth of Spain within this month or five weeks. He telleth me he hath been before some of the Privy Council, as the Lord Chamberlain, before whom he was accused to be a friar, and before yourself also. He seeketh to be entertained of me again, but I know not whether I may safely take him without better certificate, and therefore have made stay of him until I shall be instructed from you whether to take him into my service again or send him up unto you for farther trial.—Dudley Castle, this 22 of April, 1596.
Signed. 1 *p.* (**40.** 21.)

Jo. Battista Giustiniano to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 22.—The petition which was to have been presented to the magistracy of this City before the holidays, as he wrote, was only presented this morning. The answer was that they would appoint some of their number to confer with the Council about the business. Signor Horatio wishes to know what is to be done with Calvo. He (Horatio) is again in bed with the gout, but will try and be here when the Commissioners arrive.—London, 22 April, 1596.

Italian. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**40.** 23.)

II.—On the back is a list of 22 Italian names, beginning Justiniano Baptista, Frederigo Genebelli, Philippo Corcini.

[John Coldwell,] Bishop of Salisbury, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 22.—Although the time serveth ill to trouble you or my Lord Keeper with any business concerning affairs in Sarum, yet in regard of the necessity of a new commission for the peace in Sarum and the fear that my Lord Keeper will renew it without my knowledge, putting in the Earl of Pembroke *custos rotulorum* before he understand my right thereunto, I am bold to write to him in that behalf, and to exhibit certain reasons to prove mine interest, which I beseech you to further what you may. I have also sent a copy of the same reasons unto you. Mr. Messenger, the Earl's solicitor, followeth the matter hardly, which causeth me so unseasonably to write. At your leisure I will be glad to hear of the Chancellorship of the Garter.—From my house in Sarum this 22 of April. [P.S.] I beseech you to acquaint Sir Walter Ralegh that his man Meers keepeth my farm and "arregasies" from me, so as I cannot pay the Queen my duties.

Holograph. Seal. ⅔ *p.* (**40.** 24.)

Lord Cobham.

1596, April 23.—Account of the blue cloth bought this year, and cut out for liveries for the Blackfriars and Cobham against St. George's day; and remaining.

1 *p.* (**145.** 220.)

Sir William Courtney, Sir Thomas Denys, and others, Deputy Lieutenants of Devon, to the Privy Council.

1596, April 23.—We have received your letters of the 12th inst. directed unto us the deputy lieutenants of this county of Devon, that forasmuch as the commandment of the Stannaries and Duchy tenants within Devon and Cornwall is by her Highness granted to Sir Walter Ralegh, you do require us not to intermeddle with the mustering and training of the Stannary men or Duchy tenants. We do assure you, howsoever your lordships are informed against us, that we never desired the mustering or training of the Stannary men, or to intermeddle with the jurisdiction of the Stannary. Only thus much hath been humbly required from your lordship by my Lord Lieutenant and ourselves, that the forces of the Stannary being first mustered and trained by Sir Walter Ralegh or his officers, that the Lord Lieutenant and ourselves might receive the muster rolls how they are compounded in weapons, and under what captains or leaders, whereby his lordship (if occasion of her Majesty's service so required) might dispose of them for the better defence of the country. And we have also wished, in regard of the

furtherance of her Highness's services, that some abuses therein might be reformed, which, under correction, we think might be easily done without infringing the jurisdiction of the Stannary, to the great advancement of her Majesty's service and nothing offensive to Sir Walter Ralegh. And, for example, when there is any service required of the foreigners, then they will be tinners, and when the like is expected from the tinners, they will be foreigners; so that by this means able persons both of bodies and purse do free themselves from all services of either part, which breedeth great discontentment to the rest of the inhabitants, for, for the value of sixpence, any man may be a foreigner or tinner at his pleasure, which we do see doth daily more and more breed great inconveniences in her Highness's services. We must also leave to your considerations who shall be properly accounted a tinner, and who not; for divers gentlemen and others of the wealthiest sort, though they may dispend three or four hundred marks by the year, yet if they have but ten shillings by the year in tinworks, or have tinworks and reap no yearly commodity by them, will be tinners or foreigners at their pleasures. The services of her Majesty, as your lordships well know, are great and very chargeable, and by reason of this division and severance doth grow very burthensome, not without the great murmuring of many, considering her Highness's service doth require a more daily charge in all expeditions on the foreigner than on the tinner; and therefore we pray you to take some good cause therein.—From Exeter, this 23 of April, 1596.

Signed. Seal broken. 1½ *pp.* (**40.** 25.)

[William Day,] Bishop of Winchester, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 24.—I purposed before my departure from the Court to have waited on you myself, and entreated your memory of me touching my bill for the payment of my fruits, but could not by reason that all that time wherein I hoped to have had good opportunity you were with her Majesty. Unless it be now effected with some expedition it will not be profitable unto me, for I shall very shortly be compelled to compound according to the statute, or run into those dangers by deferring it, which by no means I am able to bear.—24 April, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**40.** 26.)

J. Guicciardini to the Earl of Essex.

1596, $\frac{\text{April 24}}{\text{May 4}}$.—I received not till yesterday your letter dated the 7th of March, before which the last was of the 7th of November containing only Zimenes his matter. The other sent since Christmas, being not yet come to my hands, I fear is miscarried. Upon the receipt of this last I presently *went to* your lordship's *friend, with whom* I performed those *offices and compliments from* you as were convenient; and besides assuring myself I might *do it safely, I imparted unto him some other particulars of your letter, as done by* your *commandment*, which *he shewed to take exceeding gratefully* and to wish *happy success both to these* and all other your *honourable actions. We had upon* this subject *a long discourse together*, wherein *he delivered freely* and with some *vehemency his opinion*, which with great earnestness *he willed me to signify unto* your lordship; and to the end I should do it more effectually *caused a secretary to set it down in writing;* which I thought good to send you verbatim *in the same tongue, that* you may the better thereby perceive *his vassion and discover his intentions*, rather than for the

substance of the matter. I wrote unto you about a month ago, and sent you a little note containing somewhat to this purpose, which I did likewise by *his commission*; by all which and many other *his endeavours* not unknown to you it may clearly appear unto you whereto all *his counsels* and *actions do tend*.

Here arrived three days since, and departed yesterday, Cardinal Gaietan, with a train of above 200 horse, sent Legate into Poland, and about the midst of this month we expect the Cardinal Medici sent with the same authority into France. Other occurrents we have not any.—From Florence, 4 May, 1596.

[P.S.] If you do determine to *present the Duke with anything from thence, there will be nothing so acceptable unto him as some dogs of that country or Ireland* that were *fair* and *fierce for the wild boar*.

Holograph. The words in italics are in cipher, deciphered in the same hand in which the enclosures are written.

1½ *pp.* (**40.** 59.)

Enclosing probably the following:—

I.—[1596, May 4].—*It cannot be that the King of Spain intends an enterprise in England, for he has dismissed six of the twelve galleons which Piero de Veglia brought from Naples, and they have allowed the galleon of the marquis Spinola, Genoese, containing 60 pieces of bronze cannon, to leave Calais? The common opinion is that they intend to transport Spaniards to Ireland to aid that rebel earl. Also that if it were true that the Irish rebel only on account of religion, measures might be taken to get rid of this continual vexation, with good certainty that the Catholics should not conspire against the Queen on that plea. And, doubtless, the affairs of Rome are altered since the absolution of the King of France; the suggestions of the enemies of that king and the Queen being recognised to have been for matters of state and to ruin these kingdoms, and not for zeal for religion; let him promise that what our friends say ("assicuri che quel che dicono gli amici") is only for the preservation of the peace of the said kingdoms, and, if encouraged from that side, measures will be taken to get rid of the said conspiracies.*

Italian, 1 *p.* (**40.** 57.)

II.—*The King of Spain has neither vessels nor means nor preparations sufficient to make an enterprise against England, but alleges such an enterprise in order to keep the Queen in suspicion and prevent her sending forces against Havana and the Indies. Her Majesty and her wise Council know how, with little expense, to make England secure. The King cannot attempt that enterprise without great and manifest preparation; and in Ireland I should think that affairs might, with clemency, be arranged. Meanwhile her Majesty has only to turn her forces elsewhere; because to take Havana and stop the King's fleet of the Indies would, as the cutting of Sampson's hair left him helpless, leave that great monarch without means or credit wherewith to save himself, much less to harm others. It is therefore necessary not to be alarmed by Spanish demonstrations; and first of all to succour Cales, which will be very easy both to England and France, and it is well that the Cardinal Archduke has set himself to consume forces and money and time in that place which England and France can so conveniently succour. In Bluet too the Spaniards might be left, so as to keep them engaged in several places, for it*

does not appear that they can make any advance there. If Havana were England's everything would go to the Queen, who would not only be able to compete with Spain but to overthrow it; and princes even less than the Queen, if they had money from the Indies, would take confidence to give Spain trouble ("crederebbono di dar che fare a Spagna"). In making the enterprise of Havana it might be well to mingle French soldiers with the English, and such an enterprise must be made before the Spaniards fortify that "mantirello" and remedy the imperfections and dangers which they may have discovered by Drake's going thither.

Italian, in the same hand as the preceding.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Guicciardine, 4 May '96." 2 *pp.* (**40.** 58.)

1596, $\frac{\text{April 24}}{\text{May 4}}$.—Paper containing the deciphered portions of Guicciardini's letter above, and a copy of a part of enclosure II.

Partly Italian. 2 *pp.* (**48.** 13.)

Sir William Courtney to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 25.—Having received by Hoker a letter of yours directed unto me, I thereby perceive that some information hath been brought unto you against me. As I know you will do justice to all, so let me pray you not to conceive amiss of me till you hear my answer. I cannot let reports, neither can I hinder any, willing to withdraw your good liking from me, to possess you with what best likes them. But if in this (as by supposition) I have erred, I shall willingly obey what you command; assuring you that no spleen but a desire to do her Majesty service hath led me thereunto.—Exeter, 25 April, 1596.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**40.** 27.)

Thomas Arundel to Sir Robert Cecil his cousin.

1596, April 26.—Not doubting of your exceeding business in this troublesome time, I will only advertise how weary my little abode here hath made me, not finding a relief anyway answerable to my wants; and the reason is only that where nothing is nothing can be expected. Wherefore, though ever desirous to do my country service, yet now more desirous to be employed than ever, I recommend the care of me to the continuance of your love.—Wardour, this 26th of April.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**40.** 28.)

J. Drue to Archibald Douglas.

1596, April 26.—Thanks for his letter and acceptance of so simple a present in so good part. The bearer, Robert Wake, and he are grandmother's children; reposes great trust in him. Knows Douglas is acquainted with as great occurrents and intelligence as any under the degree of a councillor, and he a poor gentleman living in the country, very desirous to understand the state of the world, has entreated this gentleman, having occasion to be at London this term about law causes, to repair to him for intelligence, who will see his letters or speeches very safely delivered unto Drue.—Bromham, 26 April, 1596.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**40.** 29.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 26.—In favour of the bearer Edward Reynolds, his servant, who in the Earl's absence will attend to his business. His businesses are so many, is forced to use Reynolds' hand.—From the Court, 26 April, 1596.
Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**40.** 30.)

The Same to the Same.

1596, April 26.—Commends to his protection the Dean of Armagh, her Majesty's chaplain, out of the love and respect he has always borne him; Cecil will find the Dean ready by all dutiful offices to deserve his care.—At London, 26 April, 1596.
Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**40.** 31.)

Harbottle Castle.

1596, April 26.—Survey of Harbottle Castle and Hexham Gaol; what hath been repaired by Sir John Foster, late Warden of the Middle Marches, what of necessity is to be repaired, and the charges.
1 *p.* (**141.** 174.)

Sir John Gilbert to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 27.—I perceive by your last letters that you conceive that I should think some unkindness in you, and if you knew the cause you would satisfy me. I most humbly thank you for not only your kind offer in this but for all your favours; before the living Lord I protest it, I never had any thought that you used me unkindly. I have sent this bearer, my servant, of purpose unto you with the parakito, and have given him a great charge for the carrying of him. He will eat all kinds of meat and nothing will hurt him except it be very salt. If you put him on the table at meal time he will make choice of his meat. He must be kept very warm, and after he hath filled himself he will set in a gentlewoman's ruff all the day. In the afternoon he will eat bread or oatmeal groats, drink water or claret wine; every night he is put in the cage and covered warm. My servant more at large will tell you of all his conditions and qualities. Surely, if he be well taught he will speak anything.—Greenway, 27 April, 1596.
Signed. Seal. ⅔ *p.* (**40.** 32.)

John Spilman to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 27.—I understand by your letters you are offended with me; yet I doubt not when you see the work it will be to your liking. This is the day I promised you it, but I do protest, as I am a Christian, that my folks have worked night and day on it; and for that it is a piece of work which but three men can work on, when one hath gone to bed the other hath risen to work. I would desire you to rest contented until to-morrow towards evening, or at the furthest by the next morning very early you shall not miss of it. And further, if those be gone whom you meant should have it, I will myself at my own charge and with my own horses convey it to them.—27 April, 1596.
Signed. ½ *p.* (**40.** 34.)

Dr. Thomas Bilson to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 27.—With regard to a suit to Her Majesty, not indicated. "If Her Majesty will have my pains and service there this summer, my hope is it will please her to allow me whereon to stay myself and sustain the charge that of force must grow."—Winchester, 27th April, 1596.
Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**136.** 41.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 27.—Would not trouble him at this time but that Paolo Teobast writes that he has made relation of his journey to Cecil, and is grieved that Cecil did not show much satisfaction. Asks how to answer him, whether as a man who may be of service on similar occasions, or as one who will not be employed again. Continues to entertain Calvo, according to Cecil's orders.—Baburham, 27 April, 1596.
Italian. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**173.** 64.)

Fowlke Grevyle to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 27.—On behalf of the bearer, sometime servant to Mr. Thomas Benningfeeld in Norfolk, who bestowed on him the lease of a small living. In consequence of Benningfeeld's late death, much of his lands, including this living, has fallen into the Queen's hand. The bearer's suit is to enjoy the living at the former rent.—Beachampcourt, 27 April, 1596.
Signed. 1 *p.* (**204.** 34.)

Lord Morley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 28.—Your letter of the 23rd inst., with an unjust complaint against me by a stranger and recommended by Count Maurice unto her Majesty, I have received; wherein he demandeth of certain sums of money which he laid forth for my lady my mother in the time of her restraint amongst them. Whereas it is her Majesty's pleasure I should either pay the said sums or lay down some reasons why I ought not so to do, I did never procure the stranger to disburse any penny for relief of my mother, neither do I know it to be true that he affirmeth. But let it be so he did lend money to my mother; I am not to be charged with repayment thereof by law because I am neither her executor nor administrator. If it stand with your good liking my learned counsel shall attend you, and so satisfy you as you shall think I am greatly injured by the Dutchman.—London, 28 April, 1596.
Signed. ½ *p.* (**40.** 35.)

Anthony Ashley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 28.—I do not slack the important matter committed to my charge and shall find opportunity to satisfy her Majesty's expectation therein; and albeit I might have gotten above 1000*l.* clear by this booty unseen, yet are you witness that I preferred my duty to her Majesty before all private. I do find that some parties interested have been earnestly dealt with from the Earls of Derby and Southampton to buy the thing with warrant to save harmless from all danger. I beseech you earnestly to move her Majesty for the present despatch of my bill with you, that I may in part be able to defray the great charges I am at in my preparation to the intended expedition.—From my house in London, 28 April, 1596.
Signed. ½ *p.* (**40.** 36.)

[John Whitgift,] Archbishop of Canterbury, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 28.—Whereas I am let to understand that the Earl of Essex before his going from Court, minding the preferment of Mr. Dr. Tooker for the wardenship of Winchester College, did recommend his suit to your friendly procurement; these are very heartily to pray you, because Dr. Tooker is, in mine opinion, very fit and well qualified for that place, and one of that foundation, which I could wish to be observed, and hitherto hath enjoyed neither benefit nor preferment for 9 years' service in Court, that you would the rather further this suit and work the speediest despatch thereof.—From Lambeth, the 28th of April, 1596.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**40.** 37.)

John Michell to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 28.—Prays his consideration how lamentable a thing it is that, being a gentleman out of debt, having 120*l.* land and 700*l.* owing him, he should seven years endure imprisonment and grievous oppressions, as followeth. Was prosecuting suits in the Star-chamber against his adversaries, and perceiving he was very like to prevail, they devised to cause one William Long, Robert Webbe and others to offer him a purchase of certain lands, which seemed to him a gainful bargain, whereupon he entered into a statute of 2,000*l.* for payment of 975*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* to Webbe to the use of Long for the said purchase, and received a statute of 3,000*l.* from Long to make him a lawful assurance of the lands; Webbe promising to be bound for performance of covenants, and that if the lands were not assured he would redeliver him his statute to be void; upon which promise by defeasance he passed his statute, distrusting no guile by reason he had before assured Webbe without any consideration of 40*l.* per annum land which his uncle sold to Webbe in his infancy. Attending as aforesaid to give evidence on behalf of her Majesty, they in contempt of the Court arrested and imprisoned him in the Marshalsea, for such writings as Webbe had before forcibly taken from him, upon an action of 1,000 marks. Albeit the Court did by writ of privilege discharge him thence, they again arrested him in contempt with a counterfeit warrant or by forged process and kept him grievously loaden in irons half a year in the common gaol at the White Lion, took his lands from him and removed him to the Fleet, whereby he has been kept seven years in prison and damnified 3,000*l.*, notwithstanding they have confessed upon record that they could not assure him the land. Prays Cecil to grant his warrant for calling Webbe, Long and Cheltnam before him and to cause them to enlarge him presently, when he will endeavour to perform such worthy services to her Majesty as shall be 1,000*l.* benefit to Cecil and redound to the benefit of the whole state.

Endorsed:—28 April, 1596.

1 *p.* (**40.** 38.)

Hurst Castle.

1596, April 29.—The effect of the patent made to Thomas Carewe and Thomas Gorges, gentlemen, for "the keeping of Hurst Castle," 2 September, 12 Eliz.

The patent containeth grant of the office of keeper and captain of her Majesty's castle of Hurst to Thos. Carewe during his life with all

pre-eminences, profits, &c. belonging; which office the said Thomas enjoyeth by virtue of former letters patent dated 8 February, 2 Elizabeth, during pleasure.

Her Majesty grants him the fee of 20*d.* per diem for the exercise of the said office, and for his deputy or deputies 12*d.* per diem; also 8*d.* for a porter; eight soldiers, a soldier for the porter, the deputy's man, 11 gunners, each of them 6*d.* per diem, and one master gunner at 8*d.* per diem: these men to be placed by the captain, and displaced as he shall have cause of dislike. These allowances to be paid twice a year out of the Exchequer, or by the receiver of the county.

Her Majesty to find all timber for the needful reparation of the castle, and the captain to find the rest.

Her Majesty also farms to him the rectory of Milford with the tithe corn of the parish (reserving to her the advowson of the vicarage) for the rent of 15*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum. If the rent be unpaid 40 days the demise to be void.

The same grant *verbatim* is made to Mr. Gorges by the same patents to take place after the death, surrender, or forfeiture of Mr. Carewe.

Endorsed:—"29 April 1596. Th'effect of Sir Tho. Gorges' patent for the captainship of Hurst Castle."

1 *p.* (**40.** 39.)

Sir Thomas Leighton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 29.—Two days since here arrived in this isle a master of a bark of Ollone near unto Blavet; who declareth unto me for certain that 8 days since there arrived at Blavet 24 or 25 sail, great and small, and 4 galleys. These no doubt have brought some new forces from Spain, of the which I thought good to advertise you; and withal, forasmuch as these forces being there cannot but be to the great danger of these isles, my humble request is that you will be a mean unto her Majesty that some companies of soldiers may be sent hither for the better defence of these isles this summer time. But if this will not be granted, that at the least her Highness may give allowance of 50 soldiers to reinforce the garrison of this her castle during the dangerous time. I beseech you let Calais serve for a *caveat* that no place, be it never so strong, can be kept against so strong an enemy without men and munitions. If her Highness refuse to grant this, then in time of invasion must I be forced to take 100 of the choice men of the isle into the castle for the defence thereof, which cannot be done without the peril of loss and utter spoil of the island; for the 100 that I do take are worth 300 of the others, which will be occasion of great discouragement and murmuring to all the inhabitants. Wherefore I beseech you to deal effectually with her Highness herein.—At Guernsey, this 29th of April, 1596.

Holograph. ⅔ *p.* (**40.** 40.)

Sir Geo. Carey to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April 29.—Your first letter in signification of her Majesty's dislike and opinion to the contrary of a surmised determination conceived I should have had of going to the sea without her allowance, was a sufficient *supersedeas* for any if before determined purpose, to have made me cast anchor upon the highest hill of the Wight rather than to have proceeded, how honourable soever for her Majesty and beneficial

to the realm it had been intended. But whereas the meaning of my last letter to you was conceived to be obscure, I now beseech you in plain terms to believe that I will never shew myself so devoid of judgment to imbark into any sea voyage without her Majesty's allowance; whereof it may please you to satisfy her Majesty and their lordships, whose commandments I will obey and next week wait upon their farther good pleasures.—From the Castle of Carisbrook, 29 April, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**40.** 41.)

C. Lord Howard to the Earl of Essex.

[1596, April.]—"My ho. lord, I will send presently to get as many surgeons as I can out of the small ships, and I would be glad to know your lordship's pleasure when you will embark the army, that order may be taken for all boats to repair to carry them. We descry 2 or 3 ships coming this way. The one is thought to be a great ship. When your lordship hath read the letters I sent you, I pray you to return them to me."

Endorsed:—"Lord Admiral."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**39.** 80.)

Penelope, Lady Rich to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, April.—Thanks for his often kindnesses. Prays him to procure if possible that the bearer may be employed from the Queen to give a farewell to her brother and the Lord Admiral. She is so much beholden to him as she has committed some trust to him of late when she thought Lord Rich should have gone this voyage, and about that business would fain have him confer with her brother, but is loth to lay so ill a journey on him except he might do the Queen some service withal.

Endorsed:—"April, 1596."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**40.** 42.)

Sir Matthew Arundel to Sir Robert Cecil, his cousin.

1596, April.—Your letter here enclosed, directed to your brother, which I received on Sunday last, I sent to the Bath the same day, from whence he was before departed: and your letter with some other of the lords for the raising 700*l.* in our poor shire of Dorset towards the help of the haven towns I with my associates have lately received, wherein for sundry respects I have refused any further to meddle, being, as I understand, already suspected to be a very backward man in this service, —and something else hath been reported by some great one which is not fit to be written; Budden shall deliver it by mouth unto you at his coming up. You may very well remember this is not the first nor the least wrong I have endured and am, by the malice of my ancient enemies C. Rawly and his wife, every day subject unto, even the loss of my life by travelling in her Majesty's service. How lately I have been braved and put in exceeding fear by Harry Thyn, her son, and in what manner, my lord your father can easily tell you, unto whom only I appealed for redress. And truly, until he and you or the law shall take order for my safety, for which my lord Chief Justice (by his lordship's direction) hath begun a course, I hope you will pardon me in travelling a broad, and give me leave to regard mine own safety in matter of life; and yet in the meantime and ever after will be as forward to her Majesty's service

as any that shall inveigh or inform against me. And seeing the malice of cankered stomachs hath no end, but always hunting for new occasions, I do arm myself with patience to endure all, carrying with me a conscience free from all their lying accusations, and applying my actions answerable to the same, having two such judges as your father and yourself, the only pillars of my old age and poor estate, who will not give credit to the accuser without hearing the accused, and in whom only my refuge is. And although I know their best friends are such as you love well, and to whom I never gave cause of hatred, yet do I earnestly require you as a councillor and desire you as a kinsman, that every one of their friends or followers may not have countenance in wronging me, who offer none to the least of them; and that due regard be had of her Majesty's service in the place of a deputy lieutenant, howsoever otherwise they would esteem of Sir Matt. Arundell.

Signed. Seal. 1⅔ *pp.* (**40.** 44.)

[Expedition to Cadiz.]

[1596, April.]—Notes by the Earl of Essex:—

Ships of War.

Of her Majesty's, 12. — These are but part of her great fleet and so of the same charge that they should [be] if they tarried in the Narrow Seas.

Of the City, 12. — These may be set out with such money as is taken up upon privy seals, or else set forth by private men if they [are] well dealt withal.

Of the Low Countries, 20. — These cost her Majesty nor her subject nothing.

The land force 5,000 men. The charge of it consists in victual, shipping to transport them, and their wages at their return. — Of the 5[000] I think 2,000 might be victualled out of the Low Countries so as her Majesty allowed the States their wages for it; and the other 3,000 victual, after 9*d.* a day, comes to 22*s.* 6*d.* a month for every man, which is for 3,000 men for 4 months 13,600*l.* The Low Countries also, I think, may be drawn to transport 2,000, and the other 3,000 will be transported in 15 good big ships or fly boats which need not be appointed in any sort or manner as men of war, and therefore will be of less charge. Mr. Boroughs must set down the rate of the tonnage and of the charge of the mariners that sail them.

The wages will cost little or nothing; such as are cassed must have something to carry them into their countries, but those of the Low Countries, or such as her Majesty shall continue in pay, may be returned to their garrisons.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**47.** 97.)

Expedition to Cadiz.

1596, April.—Commission of [Lord Admiral Howard and the Earl of Essex], the Lords Generals, to Sir Anthony Sherley to levy, muster, and arm all volunteers for her Majesty's service to the number of 1,500, and also to be captain and commander of all ships set forth at the charge of himself and Sir Thomas Sherley, Treasurer at War, in this expedition. —April, 38 Eliz.

Draft. 1 *p.* (**47.** 103.)

[The Earl of Essex and Lord Admiral Howard] to [the Sheriffs of Denbigh and Merioneth.]

[1596, April].—By authority of the Queen's commission have appointed 200 footmen to be levied in the counties of Denbigh and Merioneth by Sir Thos. Gerrard. But understanding by Sir Robert Salisbury that the counties are not well able to set forth so great a number, they are well contented that there be taken only 60 out of Denbigh and 60 out of Merioneth; earnestly praying that, as for the ease of the country they remit part of the number they had set down, so they will have the better regard as well in the choice of the men as the well setting of them forth. Will take their careful endeavours therein in very thankful part and rest ready to deserve the same upon all good occasions.

Draft. ⅔ *p.* (**47.** 110.)

Sir Charles Danvers to the Earl of Essex.

[1596, April].—Amid this general misfortune, craves pardon if he intermingle his particular cause. The urgent necessity of his estate hath forced him to re-iterate this often, and he is now more earnestly and effectually moved thereto by the present opportunity of the Duke of Bugliion's carrying whatsoever the K. can say for him, to be joined with what he is sure that Essex will say. If this intercession be rejected or rest only paid with words, Danvers will hereafter never hope more but rest comforted in this that never any had more worthy mediators. This short memorial will be sufficient for Essex, and he will but ask his Lordship to thank the Duke for his favour which, he is well assured, hath been wholly for Essex's sake.

Signed:—Ch: Davers.

Endorsed:—"Sir Ch: Davers. Apr. 96."

Holograph. Undated. Seal. 1 *p.* (**173.** 65.)

Captain John Troughton to the Queen.

[1596, about April].—"Sir John Hawkins, upon his death bed, willed me to use the best means I could to acquaint your Highness with his loyal service and good meaning towards your Majesty even to his last breathing; and, forasmuch as, through the perverse and cross dealings of some in that journey, who, preferring their own fancy before his skill, would never yield but rather overrule him, whereby he was so discouraged, and as himself then said his heart even broken, that he saw no other but danger of ruin likely to ensue of the whole voyage, wherein in some sort he had been a persuader of your Majesty to hasard as well some of your good ships as also a good quantity of treasure, in regard of the good opinion he thought to be held of his sufficiency, judgement and experience in such actions, willing to make your Majesty the best amends his poor ability would then stretch unto, in a codicil as a piece of his last will and testament, did bequeath to your Highness two thousand pounds, if your Majesty will take it; for that, as he said, your Highness had in your possession a far greater sum of his, which he then did also release; which 2,000*l.*, if your Majesty should accept thereof, his will is shall be deducted out of his Lady's portion and out of all such legacies and bequests as he left to any his servants and friends or kinsfolk whosoever, as by the said codicil appeareth.

"And touching myself I understand, to my great grief, by Mr. Killigrewe, that your Majesty is highly offended with me for my going away from Sir Thomas Baskervile, whereof I doubt not but to clear myself very sufficiently, whensoever it shall please your Highness to cause it to be examined. Neither did I leave him till we were past all danger of the enemy (myself being then as likely to die as to live by reason of my grievous wounds), nor then without his leave, and that upon very just cause, for that I was in great danger to have famished all my company, and so your Majesty's good ship must have perished with us in the seas. And what I did in leaving him, the like was done by his brother Captain Baskervile in your Majesty's good ship the *Hope*, and by others, yet none therein so charged as myself. In the end I doubt not but my innocency shall appear and that the accusation hath proceeded rather of malice than of matter. Otherwise I desire not to live."

Addressed:—"To the Queen's most excellent Majesty."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**48.** 61.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, [early in May].—"Sir, if I write to you shortly or confusedly you must hold me excused for a few days, for I have not an hour's breathing time. At my first coming I was to draw out some ships into the Sound, which I found all puzzled together in Cattwater, that they could not stir one by another. I sent over the *Vanguard* and 2 other ships and a pinnace towards the coast of Brittany. I lodged th' army and provided means to victual and pay it; for, when I came, neither my money sent from London in my ship, nor from Wales by the ships of Bristowe, was come, so as I took up all the coin hereabouts, which now I have honestly repaid. And will maintain th' army here a good time, if need be. For to be able to go through with this great action, I have made all the money I could *omnibus viis et modis*. I am now, with th' advice of my lord Admiral and the council of war, setting down every man's place and degree for avoiding of quarrels, and setting down what doth belong to every man's place and office; also to make order for the well governing of th' army, and lists wherein we do give every captain his number of men and every regiment his number of companies, in disposing of which I do mingle the old soldiers and the new, that one may help to discipline the other." Asks to be excused to the Queen for not writing, and to be advertised "every day or two" how she doth.

P.S.—Pray command Mr. Willis to send the enclosed letters to Sir W. Rauleigh & Renoldes, my secretary.

Endorsed:—May, 1596.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**41.** 43.)

The Earl of Essex to Lord Burghley.

1596, May 1.—Four letters:—

(1.)—Since the Queen commands me to send back some of the captains of Flushing, I send the bearer, Captain Masterson. Would commend him highly, and ask your lordship to get him licence to come after me. He begged me, with tears in his eyes, to solicit it.—First of May, from Plymouth.

Holograph. Two seals. 1 *p.* (**41.** 38.)

(2.)—I have received commandment from her Majesty not to take any man with me that hath been in the Indian voyage, wherefore I do send up this bearer, Captain H. Poore, to receive his directions from

your Lordship. He was very desirous to have been employed in our action that is in hand, but I told him what strait charge I had received. I pray your Lordship favour him either to be sent after us or else that he may be employed in the first employment that shall happen, for I do assure your Lordship of my credit, he will approve himself very worthy of it.—Plymouth, this first of May.

Endorsed :—"1596.—E. of Essex to my Lo. By Captn. Poore."

Cecil's endorsement :—"readde."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**173.** 66.)

(3.) According to her Majesty's commandment, delivered me both from own mouth and by Sir Rob. Cecil's letter, I do send back Capt. Morgan to attend her Majesty's and your Lordship's commandment. I do assure you that, though for obedience I force him to go back, yet I am loth to part with him, if it were not to obey her whose will I will die rather than violate in these commandments. And so, commending this honest, brave captain to your good favour and yourself to God's best protection, I rest, &c.—Plymouth, this first of May.

Endorsed :—"1596."

Holograph. Two seals. ½ *p.* (**173.** 68.)

(4.)—I am sending this bearer, Capt. Bartley, as I have done three other captains this day, to receive her Majesty's and your Lordship's commandments. Must confess his worth is such as I am sorry to part with him, and this action such as he is as sorry to part from. But her Majesty's will must be obeyed. I pray your Lordship to further his employment elsewhere.—Plymouth, this first of May.

Endorsed :—"1596." E. of Essex to my L. By Captn. Bartlet."

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**173.** 67.)

John Daniel to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 2.—Details the circumstances of his giving two bonds for a debt of 12*l.* to one William Alcock, a cook in Westminster, for victuals. Not being able to pay, Alcock arrested and commenced suit against him in the King's Bench. And by course of the common law he will be condemned in the two bonds. Beseeches Cecil to address his letters to the Lord Chief Justice either to take order he may be driven to pay but his due debt, or to permit the Masters of Requests to proceed to the determination thereof.—2 May, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**40.** 48.)

Dr. Thomas Bilson to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 3.—Mr. Harmar, the schoolmaster of our house, advertiseth me that he is touched in credit before you for certain things done here in Winchester College when he was a scholar under me, being then his master. I must needs guess at their meaning that so traduce him, because myself was the man that desired the then Bishop of Winchester to enter into that action. The truth of the cause, I protest before God, I will not conceal. The then usher, being one that might command and correct him, had made him the child of his chamber, and sought by some means to abuse him; whereat the youth—I term him as he then was—repining, made means by one Mr. Shingleton yet living, then a fellow of our College, to give me to understand of his thraldom and misery. I forthwith acquainted Bishop Horne therewith, who taking present occasion to come hither, removed the usher and recommended the scholar, being very towardly, to the then Warden, Dr. Strempe, and to myself. And when some of the fellows not knowing the case, because it was kept

close to cover the usher's shame, envied the scholar as a false accuser of his master, and laboured to stop his going to Oxford, I did the second time report to Bishop Horne the malice of those men that sought with authority to abuse boys, or else to deprive them of all preferment. The honest inclination of the scholar, being otherwise very religious, I so well liked that I did not only hasten his advancement to Oxford, but afterward made choice of him to be schoolmaster since I was Warden; which no earthly means should have won me to do but that I liked from the beginning his disposition and hatred of that vice wherewith some now so perversely slander him, and truly, since his being schoolmaster, I have found him not only learned, sober, and religious, but pursuing all suspicions of any such offence with severe correction. This is the precise report of that which, being kept secret between Bishop Horne, Dr. Stempe, and myself, some others have without cause either of ignorance mistrusted or of malice objected to the disgrace of Mr. Harmar: where, in my simple judgment, he rather deserved praise and good liking.—Winton, the third of May, '96.

Signed. Seal broken. 1 *p.* (**40.** 49.)

Sir Walter Ralegh to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 3.—This bearer, my ancient servant, Charles Cartie, is a suitor for the renewing and confirming of a letter formerly written by you and the rest of the Council to the Lord Deputy and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, for the passing of certain concealed lands there granted by her Highness to Patrick Grante, for which Charles hath compounded, for that he and his father have been possessed of the lands a long time. Your letters have not been obeyed, therefore he desires other letters of like tenor to command performance thereof: he will show you a letter conceived in writing, which if you allow of as a reasonable request, he will ever remain most bound.—From Mile End, 3 of May, 1596.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**40.** 50.)

Sir Walter Ralegh to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 3.—I do still presume on your favour that you will be bound for me for the 500*l.* which I stand in danger to the widow Smith for; and because the conveyance of the statute is intricate, and that I hope this very term to compound for it and to discharge you, I beseech you to accept my counter bond for your re-insurance, in which I will not fail. I must hope that if other than safety accompany my fortune in this enterprise, you will be pleased to favour those of mine that remain, who must only depend on you as I have done, so as of all other I shall take good order to save you from any particular charge or inconvenience.

Endorsed:—3 May, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**40.** 51.)

Sir Walter Ralegh to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 3.—The Archbishop of Cashel, whom I think my Lord Treasurer hath little cause to favour, hath of late dealt very badly with me, contrary to all faith and promise, touching divers of my Irish leases and lands; whose discourtesies I would gladly meet withal, and do find no better means in relief of myself, furtherance of religion, and comfort of all mine English tenants and friends than in preferring some other of better sort to the bishopric of Lismore and Waterford, whereof the

Archbishop hath but a *commendam* and hath besides two or three other bishoprics. I desire you will be a mean to prefer unto the bishopric of Lismore and Waterford my very good friend Mr. Hugh Broughton, a man well known to his Grace of Canterbury, my Lord Treasurer, and all learned doctors and scholars of England, beseeching you to have conference with my cousin Goring about the same, wherein Mr. Broughton is able to do much good and be a great comfort to all our English nation thereabouts, and increase of religion.—3 May, 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**40.** 52.)

[Tobias Matthew,] Bishop of Durham, to Lord Burghley.

1596, May 3.—I have delayed to return answer to such letters as sithence the 19th of March last I received from your lordship, because I was loth to write of anything until I should see the event of those light horsemen which you thought fit for us of this county to send, according to her Majesty's gracious pleasure signified to the Council at York and by them to the justices here. Neither would they have been so well furnished, nor so soon delivered to my lord Eure as now at last they are, but that your lordship out of your most prudent foresight did so roundly write in the cause, requiring me also to shew the justices your answer to our common and my private letters.

May it please you to peruse this enclosed [*see p.* 141] sent me by a servant and officer of mine in Allertonshire, and therein as in a glass to behold how her Majesty is served in that county, as well as here and elsewhere, and to return me my man's letter again, lest coming to light it might work him displeasure of the gentlemen his neighbours, who have too many friends. I make no doubt, under your correction, but that Da. Ingl[eby] is in Yorkshire, for one hath been lately with me and affirmed upon his book-oath that he saw him upon the 4th of March last in Casgill within the forest of Knaresborough, upon the way that leadeth to Denton lordship, towards the house of Mrs. Drakes of Stubham, widow, a great recusant; whereabout and in Netherdale the said Da. Ingl[eby] doth usually haunt, and up and down about Ripley in that county. If you think him worthy the apprehending, I will at my charges send up the reporter to you or Sir Robert Cecil upon notice from you, the better to satisfy you and to receive your better direction and warrant than I have authority to give him.

This evening I received your letter concerning Matthew Goodman; so soon as I can meet by any device with Mr. Parkinson and Mr. Whithed I will follow your instructions. The while, sithence your lordship requireth mine opinion of the men, I think them as likely persons as any be in these parts to commit the fault wherewith they be charged. Henry Parkinson hath wasted a fair patrimony in all riotous and wanton manner; he hideth his head commonly for debt, and when he is sued and sometimes pursued leapeth into Scotland under pretext to hunt, where of the King he is too much made of, and also now and then rewarded. His frequent repair thither and the King's familiar usage of him, were the more suspicious if he were as deep as his companion William Whithed is not shallow. He is one of a very shrewd head and hath drunk of many waters; he hath consumed his substance, is an open contemner and resister of all processes and form of law. We will needs be a Protestant with the foremost, his wife being or lately having been a malicious recusant as any of her kind; and by reason of his debts keepeth himself at home in secret or, as he dare, stealeth out with Parkinson into Scotland, where about a month by past he had, I know,

divers long communications with the King, whereof one piece was (as himself to me reported) that when they were hunting upon Berwick bounds the King told him the governor needed not to make the town so sure against him with watch and ward, for he never meant to hazard the Tower of London for the town of Berwick, with more to that purpose. In few, as he was the Earl of Westmoreland's page and followed him in the rebellion, so, what of nature and what of necessity, I think him as dangerous a fellow as any we have hereabout, as methinks now of late he doth carry himself. Thus much until I may further examine them. I have presumed heretofore to move you to take good and speedy order for the renewing of the Commission Ecclesiastical within this province, for the reducing of recusants to some better conformity; or at least for the containing of such as are otherwise the likelier to fall away within some compass. If his Grace of York think it not so needful in his diocese as I find it in mine (albeit I fear it to be too necessary in both), in case you so direct me I shall adventure to put it in execution here, if her Majesty upon your motion will grant it for this diocese alone. It shall be to me but a trouble and a charge, *sed omnia sustineo propter Electos*, as the Apostle saith. The death of the late Lord Lieutenant and President, the expectation of the Spaniard for all our good hope to the contrary, with the loss of Calais, do marvellously embolden the hearts and sharpen the humours of the bad affected. I wrote to you of a commission for musters, as hath here been heretofore, whereof I pray God my Lord Warden stand never in need, as I doubt he will or at least may upon a sudden, notwithstanding the late courteous interview between his lordship and the opposite warden. But this, as all the rest, I betake to your wisdom. Might I entreat you for a warrant dormant for such impost as you usually allowed my predecessors, and myself last year? I should the seldomer trouble you and be the more beholden, not meaning thereby in any wise to lessen any officer's yearly fees accustomed. Wherein, if I might obtain your favour, I would appoint one to attend to know your pleasure at Mr. Maynard's hands or Mr. Hicks' sometime this term or the next.—At Bishops Auckland, this 3 of May, 1596.

[P.S.]—In the matter you committed unto my hearing between Moreton and Cowlt, two very poor men, I laboured three several times. But in mine opinion Moreton is so forward and unreasonable in pressing his weak title as he rather deserveth reproof than relief therein.

Holograph. Two seals. 2½ *pp.* (**40.** 53.)

Sir Walter Ralegh to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 3.—Vouchsafe to send for Mr. Burrough, the Controller of the Admiralty, and to give charge unto him to repair to Bralkewale [Blackwall ?] and to Ratcliff to command away those fly-boats and other ships that remain, who can best inform you of the possibility of these things. I am not able to live to row up and down every tide from Gravesend to London, and he that lies here at Ratcliff can easily judge when the rest and how the rest of the ships may fall down. I am come up again as far as Blackwall and would attend you if I knew how or where. The names of those men that refuse to serve her Majesty I have delivered to Pope, marshal of the Admiralty; the rest shall also be sent him. The names of the ships remaining I will send to Mr. Burrough, whom I pray you to speak withal; and so, being more

grieved than ever I was in anything of this world for this cross weather, I take my leave.—From Blackwall, ready to go down again this tide, the 3rd of May.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**40.** 55.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir Walter Ralegh.

[1596], May 3.—Your pains and travail in bringing all things to that forwardness they are in doth sufficiently assure me of your discontentment to be now stayed by the wind. Therefore I will not entreat you to make haste, though our stay here is very costly, for besides all other expense, every soldier in the army has his weekly lendings out of my purse. But I will wish and pray for a good wind for you. And when you are come, I will make you see I desire to do you as much honour, and give you as great contentment, as I can. For this is the action and the time in which you and I shall be both taught to know and love one another. When you come I will show you the fairest troops for their number that ever were looked upon.—Plymouth, 3rd of May.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**174.** 76.)

Robert Bridges to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 4.—I have, according to your commandment, set down a brief note of the dangers wherewith I was bold to acquaint you, which are likely to fall to this realm if speedy order be not taken by you and the rest of the Council for prevention thereof. My skill is very slender to draw them worthy of your sight, but as they be, accept them in good part.—This 4th of May, 1596.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**40.** 56.)

Sir Walter Ralegh to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 4.—The ships that remain above are six; the great fly-boat of Base . . nes is one, riding at Blackwall; another great fly-boat of London called the *George* another, the *Jacob* of Agarslote a third, the *Jusua* of Horne a fourth, and some 20 other. Pope, the marshal of the Admiralty, can inform Mr. Burroughs, for Pope prest all the ships. He can also inform you how little her Majesty's authority is respected, for as fast as we press men one day they run away another and say they will not serve. I beseech you to vouchsafe to send for Pope of St. Katherine's, who hath taken great pains already, and to tell him that I have recommended his service, and he will do more than any. Here are at Gravesend, and between this and Lee, some 22 sail; those above that are of great draught of water cannot tide it down, for they must take the high water and dare not move after an hour ebb until they be past Barking Shelf, and now the wind is so strong as it is impossible to turn down or to warp down or to tow down. I cannot write to our generals at this time, for the pursuivant found me in a country village a mile from Gravesend, hunting after runaway mariners and dragging in the mire from ale house to ale house; and could get no paper but that the pursuivant had this piece. Sir, by the living God there is no king nor queen nor general nor any else can take more care than I do to be gone, but I pray you but to speak with Mr. Burroughs and let him be sent for afterward before my Lord Chamberlain, that they may hear him speak where [whether] any man can get down with this wind or no: which will satisfy them of me. If this strong wind last I will steal to Blackwall to speak with you and to kiss your hands.—From Norfleet, this Tuesday.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**40.** 60.)

The Earl of Essex and Lord Admiral Howard to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 4.—We do send you in this packet our humble answer unto her Majesty's letter which this morning we received, and we pray you, together with our humble service, to present this our letter to her Majesty, and also to inform her Majesty that we have both sent two pinnaces to Brest and Conquet, one of which carries a letter from us to Mons. Sourdeac, governor of Brest, to know what Spanish shipping is all alongest that coast: and also we sent the *Rainbow*, with some other shipping, to lie in the channel and to ply off and on so as she may discover what passeth towards the Narrow Seas, and command all such as the enemy should send to discover or to catch any stragglers of our fleet; and likewise to speak with all Flemings or Easterlings that shall come from the southward whereby we may know the news of Spain. Of all these things her Majesty shall have daily a good account.—Plymouth, 4 May, 1596.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**40.** 61.)

Gio. Battista Giustiniano to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 5.—The very day I spoke to you the deputies of this Magistracy were in Court to speak to the lord Treasurer who sent them to Mr. Fortescue. Next day the Mayor told me to go to Mr. Fortescue who would reply to the petition by me presented. Yesterday I went and he told me he had not called me to give me any reply, as the Queen must first be spoken with, but to know who had given the petition (*havea data la supplica*); also that the Queen was informed that the principal debt was 33,000 and that already she had paid 38,000 (*sic*) which the States had had for a specific purpose (*per una parte allumi*), and the rest of the foresaid sum proceeded from old debts, and that the Queen gave her bond upon a resolution she made at that time to succour the Low Countries; that against this objection he knew that Sir Horatio had the signature of the Queen and many of her Council and he wished to show it to her Majesty. For his better information I gave him a copy of the writing you have seen; and, coming to-day to Court, I wished to inform you and to beg you, in Sir Horatio's name, to favour his affairs, especially as Mr. Fortescue has expressed his intention to procure that the money that is in the Tower may be given.—London, 5 May, 1596.

Italian. Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**40.** 62.)

Sir Walter Ralegh to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 6.—This gentleman my kinsman hath entreated me to be a suitor unto you in his behalf to move her Majesty after so many years' disgrace to comfort him with one gracious word. I do not know how he may be wronger unto her Majesty, but I find no man more ready of his quality to do her service neither to spend all he hath therein. I know his charge was great in the last discovery with me, and there is none now of his sort that doth so chargeably prepare himself.—From Queenborough, this 6 of May.

Holograph. ⅓ *p.* (**40.** 63.)

The Queen's Aid to the King of France.

1596, May 7.—Acquittance of Henry de la Tour, Duke of Bouillon, and Nicholas de Harlay, lord de Sancy, for 6,000*l.* or 20,000 crowns French money, received from the Queen for the French King's service specially for the defence of Boulogne; which they bind the said King and themselves to repay within twelve months.—7 May, 1596.

Latin. 1½ *pp.* (**40.** 45.)

(i.) Draft of the above, with corrections by Lord Burghley. 1¾ *pp.* (**40.** 47.)

(ii.) Holograph draft by Lord Burghley. 1 *p.* (**40.** 46.)

Ralph, Lord Eure to Lord Burghley.

1596, May 7.—Sir John Forster is very desirous to repair home to his own house, and beseecheth you to be a mediator to her Majesty in his behalf to obtain her favour and pardon for the neglect of his service heretofore committed in the government of this country, for which he cannot in this his old age make any satisfaction. I am the more bold to entreat you to further his desire and respect his old years, that, his importunate suit obtained by your help, he may return home with joy, to the lengthening of the short time he hath to live.—Hexham, this 7 of May, 1596.

[P.S.] Give me leave to crave your remembrance to assign me allowance for the repair of Harbottle Castle and Hexham gaol, both which standeth in great need, as Mr. Surveyor for her Majesty can inform you.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**40.** 64.)

Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Keeper, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 7.—Returns enclosed the bill for the parsonage of Droxford, and will foresee that nothing be done to the trouble or hindrance of it.—At the Rolls, 7 May, 1596.

Holograph. ⅛ *p.* (**40.** 65.)

The Earl of Essex to the Queen.

[1596], May 7.—Of such things as do belong unto our charge my Lord Admiral and I have jointly written to my Lord Treasurer. This is only to protest unto your Majesty that the point of your unkind dealing (if I may presume to use that phrase) the very day of my departure doth stick very deeply in my very heart and soul. And yet neither it, nor the desperate estate I am in if by this journey I do not recover myself, can make me so thrown down but that I go to this service with comfort and confidence. Perhaps it had been too much for me to go with this force, by which I know we can do your Majesty exceeding great service, and to have parted with words of encouragement from your Majesty. But howsoever it pleaseth you to punish me at my going out, I know your just and royal heart will right me at my return, and then I will bury my sorrows in the joy I shall receive. More my confused and troubled thoughts cannot say; but that as I would strive to be as much as any man to serve and please your Majesty, so I know I wish more high contentment and perfect joys than all the hearts or imaginations in the world can comprehend.—Plymouth, this 7 of May.

Endorsed by Essex:—"Copy of my letter to her Majesty; to be delivered to Sir Robt. Cecil."

Copy unsigned. 1 *p.* (40. 66.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 7.—In this packet you shall receive a letter unto her Majesty, which I pray you present from her humble servant; another from my Lord Admiral and me to your father, to which, for such little news as we have, I must refer you; and in this to yourself have patience if I deal somewhat freely. I have undertaken and hitherto proceeded with a greater work than ever any gentleman of my degree and means did undergo. I have asked her Majesty no money to levy, no authority to press, nor no allowance to carry the troops from the places of their levies to this general rendezvous; but here I have our full numbers and here I keep them without spending our sea victuals or asking allowance or means from her Majesty. I am myself, I protest, engaged more than my state is worth; my friends, servants, and followers have also set up their restes; my care to bring a chaos into order and to govern every man's particular unquiet humours possesseth my time, both of recreation and of rest sometimes. And yet am I so far from receiving thanks as her Majesty keepeth the same form with me as she would do with him that through his fault or misfortune had lost her troops. I receive no one word of comfort or favour by letter, message, or any means whatsoever. When I look out of myself upon all the world I see no man thus dealt withal; and when I look into myself and examine what that capital fault should be that I had committed, I find nothing, except it be a fault to strive to do her Majesty more service than she cares for. Well, I will neither amise her nor justify myself; but to you that are my fellows I will say that as I leave and cast off all care of myself to care for her Majesty's state and public service, so you do wrong me and betray her service, if you do not put her Majesty in mind how much she is bound in honour and justice to be protectress of me against all the world but mine own actions; in which, whatsoever come, I will never ask pardon for want of faith, nor, if I be not entangled by new directions, or scanted of the means allotted to us, plead excuse for want of fortune. But if they come to us that are behind, and every man join to do his best, I will answer the success with my life; for I know our cause is good, our means sufficient, and our way certain. [P.S.] I am not stirred with bruits and rumours, though I hear many strange news; but the multitude is *magister erroris* and they that are far off may mistake the object they see.—Plymouth, this 7th of May.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (40. 67.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 8.—I send this bearer to you to know how her Majesty doth. I pray you if it be possible set him in the Conduit Court so as he may but see her look out of a window. He carries a letter to her Majesty which I will pray you to deliver. [P.S.]—I write thus shortly because I think I tired you with my discontentments in the last, and in another style I cannot write.—Plymouth, this 8th of May.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (40. 68.)

Sir Thomas Baskerville to Lord Burghley.

1596, May 8.—This day I arrived upon this coast with three of her Majesty's ships and one merchant; the rest, some by contrariety of

winds and other quitting of me, I hope are already returned, of which number Captain Winter, with her Majesty's ship the *Foresight* was the first, for I had no sooner left the harbour of Port Bella but he ran from the fleet, and since, what is become of him, I know not. If he did not "disimboge" before me he hath run great hazard with the ship. The success of this action hath contraried all expectation, for in it we have lost both the generals, Sir Nicholas Clifford, my brother, and many other worthy gentlemen, and gotten no great matter. Some pearl and silver there is which I fear will hardly bear the charge of this voyage, for we found the Indies so advertised that their tenable places were strengthened with all things necessary, and the other not to be held all things retired out of them to places of more surety, as you may better see by the discourse I send you enclosed. Touching her Majesty's ships, I resolve if it be possible to carry them about, for saving her Majesty a further charge; but our necessities are so great that I fear me we shall be forced to thrust into some harbour to supply our wants, for we have neither bread nor drink nor any other thing but oatmeal and maize. Which being done and God favouring us with a favourable wind, I will not fail to use all endeavour.—A seaboard the Scillies some 10 leagues, this 8 of May.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (40. 70.)

Sir Thos. Baskerville to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 8.—This day I arrived upon this coast with only three of her Majesty's ships and one pinnace, which I have sent apurpose to Plymouth the sooner to advertise you of the safe return of the said ships; contrariety of winds having severed the most part of the rest from us, which I hope are already arrived. Touching the success of our voyage I refer you to the discourse I send my lord your father, and at my coming to Court, if it will please you to give the looking on of some plats and papers I have gotten of the description of the Indies, ports, havens, and fortresses, with the ways from the north to the south sea, and riches and commodities of many of those countries, they and myself are always at your commandment.—From a seaboard the Scillies some 10 leagues, this 8 of May.

P.S.—Some pearl and silver is gotten which is in my possession, the keys of which are in the custody of the men of war and deputies of the adventurers.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (40. 69.)

Richard Shipham and Richard Was.

1596, May 9.—Receipt by Anthony Ashley for three books containing accounts between Richard Shipham and Richard Was, merchants, received of Mr. Willis, Sir Robert Cecil's secretary, to whom he had previously delivered them.—9 May, 38 Eliz., 1596.

Signed. ¼ *p.* (40. 71.)

Dr. Tho. Bilson, Warden of Winchester College, to Sir Ro. Cecil.

1596, May 10.—I may, as unacquainted, omit some things which some of better experience would more readily observe; but otherwise I never had nor have any purpose by delaying or doing anything to offend her Majesty or slack her service. I wrote to you, as I hope you will witness, to know her Majesty's pleasure how soon it would like her to

require my attendance. Your letters are the first inkling that ever I had that her Highness expected my present going through with that which her gracious clemency hath bestowed on me. I will, therefore, with all possible speed hasten my journey to London, and provide to be in Worcester as soon as her Majesty shall think meet. My horses and men came out of the College circuit for the collecting of their rents but upon Saturday last, and myself have been fastened to my bed by some lingering of an ague the most part of the last week, and am not yet free, as the messenger himself saw. Yet I so much prefer her Majesty's pleasure and service before mine own health that, neglecting the one, I will, by God's grace, with all speed attend the other. As for making the profits of my living here, I protest I do refuse infinite suits of tenants that would gladly renew their leases, in respect I would not any whit alter my course heretofore observed, and not hinder him whom her Majesty should send hither. What things were granted at our audit at Michaelmas last, and the fines then rated by the whole fellowship, have been since performed, being very few in respect of the number that I leave unsealed; wherewith I will acquaint you at my coming up, that if need be, the truth thereof may be reported to her Majesty. The woods, the leases, the stock of the College, if it be no worse kept than I leave it (considering what tedious suits and dear times I have lighted on), I dare undertake they shall do well, though not so well as when the prices of things were half under that they now are. I beseech you to make my just excuse unto her Majesty for my absence, as also to promise for me that nothing shall be done in the place where I am offensive to her pleasure till my health suffer me to take the air without hazarding life and all.—Winton, 10th of May, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (40. 72.)

Richard Carmarden to Lord Burghley.

1596, May 11.—According to your letter I have advised with the rest of the officers of the Custom house, touching the enclosed petition, and forasmuch as her Majesty hath an intention hereafter to make an alteration of some rates in respect they are too low, wherein also some are too high, which are likewise intended to be brought lower, of which alum is one of the chiefest, we all think it would be very prejudicial before the said time to make any alteration in rating; but rather, if the merchant be not disposed to bring in the same, to suffer him to go whither he will therewith, so that he break no bulk within her Majesty's dominion; and also that rather for that of late there was brought into this port both by an Englishman and a stranger a ship of alum, who without any difficulty answered her Majesty's custom after the high rate; so that if others should be permitted to bring in the same commodity at a lower rate it would much prejudice them in their sale.—From the Custom house, this 11 May, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (40. 73.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 12.—If I seem unpatient, think how many things concur to move my patience. Sir Walter Ralegh, with the rest of our fleet, is not come, and yet he hath had (if the winds be the same there that they are here) all the wished winds he could desire, both to bring him out of the river and after he was in the Channel along to this place. Mr. Ashly is not come with our instructions and yet I hear he was despatched long since. Mr. Dorrell is not [at] hand, who would help in

bestowing the proportions of victual in every ship, and yet he promised to be here a week ago. I have not touched one penny of her Majesty's money, and have spent infinite sums of mine own, and neither here see any short end of my charge, nor find that above there is any feeling had of it. I pray you, therefore, in friendship resolve me whether it be decreed by her Majesty that I only shall be undone and the service fall to the ground to the end that I with it might be ruined; for except her Majesty had given out some words to shew her mislike or neglect of our going on, this slackness of all hands could not be used. I pay lendings to above 5,000 soldiers, I maintain all the poor captains and their officers, I have a little world eating upon me in my house, am fain to relieve most of the captains and gentlemen and many of the soldiers that came from the Indies; and yet I complain not of charge, but of want of direction and certainty in your resolutions above. Therefore, I do conjure you to deal freely with me in answering this letter, and to let me have answer quickly.—12 of May.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**40.** 75.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 12.—This French gentleman came over with Captain Moyle in the *Moon*, and is sent from the governor of Brest to her Majesty. I am solicited by him and by M. Sourdeac's letter to give some address whereby he may come to her Majesty's speech, which I could do to none so fitly as yourself. I refer to his own report his errand; but I do wish that her Majesty did at this time spare her purse, yet that M. Sourdeac were held in hope of favour if he be assailed, and that in the meantime this gentleman, who is one of his principal followers, might be used with courtesy.—Plymouth, this 12 of May.

Holograph. ⅔ *p.* (**40.** 76.)

Sir W. Ralegh to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596, May 13.]—Since I sent my letter to your Honour from Dover, before I departed the Rode, there came up unto view some seven or eight sail of the Fleet, who being all like to perish on Wednesday, after midnight they were driven to let slip all their cables and anchors. I humbly beseech your Honour to cause a letter to be written to the mayor of Dover to send a boat of the town's to save the said cables and anchors, having all buoys upon them. They were let on the North East part of Goodden Sands in five or six fathoms. Thus I humbly take my leave from Dover an hour after my former letter, yours ever to do you service, W. Ralegh.

Endorsed:—"13 Maij 1596."

Holograph. Undated. (**173.** 73.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 13.—Sends his Edward whom Cecil promised to take into his service, and who hopes to be of use not only with his body, but with his pen wherever Cecil pleases to employ him. Has given him a little pension for his support, and will be the first to condemn him if he fails in his duty.—Baburham, 13 May, 1596.

Italian. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**173.** 75.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 14.—I pray you believe this gentleman and further his despatch. I have no words to discourse nor will to entertain you with

an unpleasing style. We are, as you know, over head and ears, and must make this our master's prize. You are to help us now or to forsake us for ever, for it is the last time that I will have need of friends.—Plymouth, this Friday night.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**40.** 78.)

[Tobias Matthew], Bishop of Durham, to Lord Burghley.

1596, May 14.—In hope to have found Mr. Parkinson and Mr. Whithed both together, and so to have prevented all conference between them touching Matthew Goodman, I did somewhat the longer forbear to send for them. But perceiving I could not in any good time meet with them both at once, I was fain to take them single, as by the several dates of their examinations may appear, which I send you here included; being all I can get of them, saving that by Mr. Parkinson I find (which he earnestly besought me not to set down in his examination) that Goodman bestowed a fair leather jerkin, thick stript down with gold lace, a rich girdle and very gallant rapier and dagger upon a certain gent at Berwick, and a good sum of money upon his wife, to procure his enlargement thence; which upon demand Parkinson thinketh he will confess. By this other enclosed you may understand that Northumberland wanteth no bad guests; yet having not sufficient authority to make search of any man's house, especially by night, ne yet to command any sufficient number to give their assistance in that kind of service, for want either of the general Commission Ecclesiastical or some particular warrant under the hands of three of the Privy Council, we dare not attempt the apprehension of any of that sort, as otherwise myself and some few other could be contented to adventure to do.—At Durham, this 14 of May, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**40.** 79.)

Enclosing:—

(1.) *The Examination of William Whithead.*

Saith that in some time of February last, but what day he cannot say, he, travelling towards the house of William Rokeby of Skiers, co. York, Esquire, about a marriage between his daughter and the eldest son of William Rokeby, met by chance in an inn at Catherick, co. York, with one Mr. Goodman and another called Robert attending upon him as his servant, whom yet he said was his kinsman—a goodly, tall man and well apparelled, and, namely, his girkin of buff thick laid with gold lace.

Item. This examinant and Goodman falling upon occasion into communication of ordinary matters and none other, Goodman said he had some 4,000*l. which he would be contented to bestow in land in the north parts if he could come to a good bargain. Whereupon this examinant made offer unto him of his house and land of Munckweremouth, which Goodman said he would see in his journey northwards, being (as he said) bound towards Barwick: but for what cause he was bound thitherward he said nothing to this examinant. And so this examinant departed to Mr. Rokeby's and gave Goodman direction to go to his house at Weremouth; but Goodman went not then thither but directly to Barwick (as he thinketh), for that in the beginning of March he found him at Barwick, in the house of Wydow Anderson, Innholder there, where he, this examinant, and Henry Perkinson of Beamondhill, co. Durham, Esquire, dined altogether, from whence*

this examinant, Henry, and their attendants, having gotten a passport from Mr. John Carey, deputy governor there, travelled that night to the house [of] the Lord Hume called Douglass in Scotland, leaving Goodman in Barwick as aforesaid.

Item. At their being then together, Goodman told him that the L. North had written letters to Mr. John Carey against him, and that thereupon he was there stayed and called in question; but for what cause neither did this examinant require nor Goodman discover, but as he thought it was to get some money from him whereof he made no sparing.

Examined as to the cause of his and Henry Perkinson's then going to London, he said he went partly with Perkinson whom the King had sent for to bring hounds and hunt with him at Ayton and thereabouts some three or four miles from Barwick; but chiefly to end a cause then in controversy touching the manor of Gryndon in the Bishoprick between Mr. Robert Bowes, her Majesty's Ambassador, then in Scotland, and Perkinson.

Further, he saith that the day after he came to Douglas he went to the King of Scots at Edinburgh and did signify to the King that night that Mr. Perkinson was come with his hounds to give his attendance, where also he did deal in the said controversy with the Ambassador, and from him besought his letter of answer to Mr. Perkinson then at Douglass.

Item. Mr. Perkinson and he tarried in Scotland about three weeks, and returning thence to Barwick, there found Goodman at the same house but under the charge of the Mayor of that town, expecting (as he said) some favourable answer of his deliverance from the Lords of the Privy Council: which obtained, he promised to come to Weremouth to proceed in the bargain and purchase, if they could agree, the price being 1,800*l. And so Whithead and Perkinson returned home to Weremouth, and about a week after Goodman repairing to Sunderland, a little port town nigh Weremouth, and sending for this examinant to one Nich. Jefferson's house there, he went and requested him to Weremouth: whither the next day he with the said Robert came accordingly. He abode there three or four days, but did not use any speech concerning the bargain for the land, but rather sought that this examinant would procure him credit with the Bishop of Duresme to exercise the office of a schoolmaster, which he had given himself unto before upon some unkindness that had passed between him and some of his friends for lands in Lancashire and Kent and elsewhere.*

Item. The fourth day of his abode at Weremouth one naming himself Francklyn came thither, and asking for Goodman they conferred together and came into the house, where Francklyn shewed this examinant a warrant from the Lords of the Privy Council for the apprehension of Goodman, whereupon he discharged his house of Goodman and brought him and Francklyn to the water side, and saw them set over the water to Sunderland, where the said Goodman and Francklyn lodged that night, and in the morning took journey towards London (as he thinketh). The said Robert, Goodman's servant, remaining at Weremouth two days after, this examinant lent him a horse to ride after his master to London, which horse he appointed his brother, George Whithead, being now in London, to receive of Robert.

Utterly denies that he or Mr. Perkinson, or any other to his knowledge, did offer any money to stay the execution of the war-

rant, or to seek any means to withhold Goodman from the apprehension of Francklyn, or that he had any practice or privity with Goodman, or doth know any other matter touching him than as aforesaid, only he saith that Goodman is a lame man of one of his legs, and a very wasteful spendur and careless player away of his money, chiefly at dice.

Signed:—Wyll. Whyttheyde; Tobie Duresme.

Headed:—"At Bishop Auckland, viijo. die Maii, 1596. *The examination of William Whithead of Munckeweremouth in the county of Duresme, gent., taken before me, the Bishop of Durham, the day and year above said."*

3 *pp.* **(173.** 69.)

(2.) *The Examination of Henry Parkinson of Beaumont Hill.*

He saith the first time that ever he saw Matthew Goodeman was at Barwick in the house of widow Anderson, where this examinant was with William Whitehead of Monckwermouth, and the said Goodeman with divers others did dine; but denieth that he had any private conference with Goodeman at any time, or was privy to any purchase that he would have made of Mr. Whitehead's land.

Examined of Goodeman's conversation, he saith that he saw nothing in him but that he was a frank spender of his money and a bold but not a cunning player of dice.

Upon a letter from Lord Hume in the King of Scots' name requiring him to come and bring his hounds to hunt with the King about Douglasse and Aiton in Scotland, this examinant, with the said William Whitehead, about Midlent last, by licence of Mr. John Carye, did pass from Barwick thither and hunted with the King about three weeks.

Mr. Whitehead in the mean season went to Edenbrough to confer on this examinant's behalf with Mr. Robert Bowes, her Majesty's ambassador in Scotland, about a lordship of his in the bishopric of Durham, called Grindon, and brought this examinant a letter of answer from Mr. Bowes.

At the time of Francklin's coming to Munckweremouth to apprehend Goodman, he saw Whitehead deliver him to Francklyn, and did neither himself make offer nor know nor hear that Whitehead did offer any sum of money for staying of any warrant to be executed on Goodman.

Saith that Goodman is lame, about fifty years of age, as he supposes, of whom he knoweth nothing otherwise than is aforesaid, saving that he heard a boy that waited upon Francklyn report that the said Goodman was a most bad fellow, a conjuror, a cosener, and that he had five wives alive, and that one of those wives was to complain of him at London; and also, that one of her Majesty's Privy Council had one of his conjuring books.

Finally, he saw the said Francklin, Goodman and the boy take boat and pass over the water to Sunderland, where they lodged that night and thence departed, as he thinketh, the next morning towards London.

Signed:—Henry Perkynson; Tobie Duresme.

Headed:—"At Bishop Auckland 13 *die Maii* 1596. *Reg. Regine* 38.

1 *p.* **(173.** 76.)

(3.) [*Probably*] *Francis Bunny to the Bishop of Durham.*

I talked with Nicholas Ruderforth (for his name is not Gawin howsoever I mistook it) according to my promise, upon Tuesday the 11 *of this instant, but could give him no direction what your Lordship would do because, as I told him, I had not heard from you. He seemeth still rather more desirous than before to have something done. He brought me a note how to find the secret places in Dissington, the Grange and Rochester.* [*Note in margin: Dissington is Clement Ogle's house: The Grange, Widow Lawson's: Rochester, one Rotherforde's—all in Northumberland. T. Duresme.*]

Since I wrote to you, Metcalfe was at Dissington. Patteson alias Nicholas is in the bishopric, either at Nich. Hedlye's or at Johnston's of Twysel, who, he saith, is a most perilous man. He thinketh that they will steal abroad about Whitsuntide, if they be not taken before, as he thinketh it were easy to do. If you have not before sent an answer, if it may please you to send a letter to Durham to Mrs. Barnes to be sent to me, I shall cause my neighbours, if any come to Durham, to call for it on Saturday, I would think it were well if so good opportunity were followed; but this I commend to your vigilant care.

For my own matters, I am sorry to see such profanation as I daily do, and it so little reformed or regarded as it is of many. I will open my grief. Upon Sunday we had a hopping. For the Sunday after St. Elen's day is our day of disorder: it is a day of feasting and dancing. I not knowing how to mend the matter, and to hinder the disorder as much as in me lay, sent for Rich. Colson, a constable, for the other constables were not in the town. [*Note in margin: Let a warrant go for him presently.*] *I told him that whereas many pipers and minstrels would be in the town, and they all are by our Statute Laws rogues, if they have not licences, he should either cause them to void the town, or else, if they would needs play here, he should as rogues carry them to some justice of peace to be committed or used as he thought good. The constable seemed not to mislike this, but when the time came he suffered them not only to play but even in service time and so until night; for at evening prayer most of the youths were dancing after their pipes when they should have been at the church, and yet not one of these have their licences. I speak as much as I can against such things, especially in these days rather of mourning than of mirth, but my people are as in a dead sleep or a trance, past sense or feeling. I would I could obtain that the constable for neglect of his duty were well fined; it would be a good example hereafter, which if your Lordship will do then the sooner the better, for now, in some place or other, every Sunday is thus consecrated to Bacchus.—Ryton, this xijth of May* 1596.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Francis Bunnye's letter for the apprehension of two seminary priests."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* **(173.** 72.)

Dr. Bilson to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 14.—I was prepared to come towards London this Friday and to have showed myself at Court the Sunday following, but that yesterday night, at nine of the o'clock, I received letters from Her Majesty in the behalf of Mr. Henry Cotton, requring him to be chosen fellow of

this house, if any place were void or could be made void by way of resignation. This matter hath bred here much difficulty, by reason that every fellow of our house standeth expressly sworn not voluntarily to forsake the house without giving four months' warning at the least; so that no resignation can presently be given without evident and apparent perjury. A poor old man was induced to offer a resignation in case Mr. Cotton might be chosen in his place; but after it was offered and the danger of the statute perceived, he did not only revoke it, but with great terror of conscience refuseth to persist in his purpose of resigning. The danger of this statute hath stayed the rest of the fellows as yet from making any election, by reason if they choose Mr. Cotton upon this resignation, the party that offered to resign his place is inevitably perjured. To save him from manifest perjury, they think they have no way left but to refuse to elect upon this conditional surrender of his place. This case hath much troubled me in labouring them to give their voices, whiles they decline by their act to hem one of their company within the peril of manifest perjury. Myself hath this whole Friday treated with them to do somewhat in satisfaction of Her Majesty's letters; but the case is so weighty that I am forced to defer the despatch thereof till Saturday. There shall truly want in me no readiness nor pains to obey Her Majesty's pleasure; but no election can be good without the consent of the rest, whose resolutions I cannot yet receive. This duty being performed with as much speed as possible, I will not fail forthwith to present myself to you and to make what haste her Majesty shall appoint me for my repair to Worcester. The fellows themselves will, according to their "devoyres," wait on you to show the reasons of their doings; myself am not nor mean not to be any partaker with them if they do otherwise than her Majesty hath required them, but rather an earnest exhorter of them to remember their duties and perform her Majesty's pleasure, beseeching you to inform her Majesty of the necessary impediments of my coming to London by her express commandment, lest happily her Highness might be otherwise offended with my absence.—Winton, this Friday night, being 14th of May '96.

Signed. Seal. 1¼ *pp.* (**40.** 84.)

Gio. Battista Giustiniano to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 14.—Calvo is returned and, by order, as he says, of Signor Palavicino, has come to me this morning expecting to learn your pleasure what to do. I told him I had as yet no orders. Asks for directions. Would come myself, but business of Signor Palavicino's prevents it.—London, 14 May, 1596.

Italian. Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**40.** 77.)

Treaty with France.

[1596, May 14].—Portion of draft in Lord Burghley's hand of treaty with France against Spain.

Imperfect. Latin. 4 *pp.* (**167.** 120.)

Anthony Ashley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 15.—Give me leave to marvel as much as yourself at the matter and manner of your last letter, having given no just cause of least offence, especially to yourself, whom above all others of your sort I have loved. What offence can be conceived by you against me in making suit to your father for his letter commendatory to the Generals, upon those grounds contained in my letter, viz., that I knew not certainly what to

do in discharge of my duty by any letter or other direction in writing from her Majesty or their lordships, as I had in the Portugal expedition; alleging that if by writing I were warranted to obey the Generals in all things it should fully satisfy me, for then should I know certainly the limits of my duty and charge, whereas now dangerously depended betwixt both, as I know (in the sincerity of your own judgment) you do easily conceive. For I assure you the matters delivered me in charge by her Majesty are both in number and quality so much different from that which is set down in the instructions as my mean capacity could not conceive them (as I thought) any ways so well as by writing; howbeit I desired no such thing, but only my lord's favourable letter, which I assure myself would have wrought very good effect.

If you will give me leave to speak plain, without offence, you shall not find that any of my fellows was ever employed under the Earl of Leicester in the Low Countries, or under others elsewhere, without instructions either under her Majesty's signature or her Privy Council's, whereby they had the more credit and respect given them, and were the better warranted to the furtherance of their services; whereof at this day I can show you very many. Think not this to grow out of a proud or malapert humour, but only out of the honest zeal I have to be blameless and heedful in the due execution of her Majesty's commandment, neither was it safe for me to affect peremptory instructions, but barely such as might contain the tenor of my employment, had they been only to have signified that her Majesty was pleased to employ me under the Generals in that service, with such a title and to such end. I cannot deny but you read me the instructions, and part of them (as was fit) you concealed; but therewithal I hope you remember that you charged me I should not be known thereof to any for the causes then delivered and therefore I might in this sense also to good purpose say unto my Lord that I knew not what I was appointed to do. Likewise some difference there is in reading a thing advisedly and otherwise, neither do I desire to be trusted with what mine inferiors know, much less with what my betters are; yet shall you never find me false what trust soever you repose in me, not only by reason of my oath as her Majesty's sworn servant, but as your true follower. It is some touch to have stayed thus long purposely for the instructions and now to depart empty handed, the Generals being so formerly advertised of the cause of my stay; and my stay in town all night grew, as you know, upon the matter of the diamond and not of of mine own desire, and if you had given me the carriage of them according to her Majesty's express pleasure given me by herself, and advertised the Generals so much by your private letter, you might have done me a special favour. For had not this been, I might have departed a fortnight since. I do no less marvel you should term my letter a complaint; I pray you rest satisfied herewith, not taking my letters in ill sense, for you shall not be slily nor Spaniardlike handled by me, but honestly as becometh me, and if I could have drawn a letter from your father, I see not which ways it could have much offended you. For the diamond, so heavily laid on me since my coming home, I have sent to the party, but cannot yet get him by reason of his absence at Lambeth, and will not fail to get it ere I go, or in case I fail and her Majesty do not recover it, I will lose her favour, her service, and that poor livelihood I have, and happily may bring to pass somewhat else as acceptable if all be not marred with over haste.—From my house this 15th of May, 1596.

[P.S.] I pray conceal this matter of my suit from the Generals lest they conceive it to my prejudice otherwise than I meant.

Signed. Seal. 2 pp. **(40.** 80.)

Anthony Ashley to [Sir Robert Cecil].

[1596, May 15.]—One Tirry, a goldsmith dwelling at the Black Lion in Cheap, is the party that first contracted with Mr. Francis Langley and myself for the diamond, and took assurance by obligation for 2,600*l.* in the name of one James Woolveridge, a Fleming, of purpose to conceal the true owner, who (as I am informed) is one How, a goldsmith that dwelleth in Tirry's house.

Myself with Francis Langley and Hannibal Gammon, a goldsmith, were jointly bound to Woolveridge for this money. The stone is at this present in cutting at the said Gammon's house at The Horseshoe in Cheap, in a study in the second storey of his house, by a Dutch cutter, and will be best recovered by his means. This cutter may be apprehended in the morning as he cometh from his house to work, and so may be accompanied by some fit person to the place where it remaineth, being charged to be in hand with cutting a ruby or carbuncle of great price. I do not find that it will be ready for the mill as soon as it was thought. But if her Majesty will be pleased for a time to forbear, I will undertake to deliver it her with mine own hand upon any penalty or displeasure, whereas by other means there may be some danger, but will write you somewhat more hereof in the morning before my departure, if I [can] prevail.

Endorsed by Cecil:—"Mr. Ashley."

Unsigned. ⅔ *p.* (**40.** 88.)

Thomas Fane to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 15.—Having received your letter of the 14th instant concerning cables and anchors lost near unto the Gooden [Goodwin] Sands, I have taken order for recovery of the same by all means possible. I know no means to send them unto Plymouth except by a boat expressly appointed for that purpose.—Dover Castle, this 15th of May, 1596.

Holograph. ⅓ *p.* (**40.** 81.)

Dr. Julius Cæsar to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 15.—Mr. Wynne hath been with me and requested me to send back the reversion which you sent unto me, for that he thinketh I shall not have audience before Whitsuntide. At my last audience I offered it to her Majesty's signature, but she put it off amongst other things till some other time. The book you shall receive by this bearer. —From the Doctors Commons, this 15th of May, 1596.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**40.** 82.)

Edward Hayes to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 15.—For the action preferred herewith unto you, the time serveth well, now that all men will affect any course, especially this so just, and needful besides, whereby her Majesty may be thoroughly enabled for the common defence. Hereby her Majesty may not only cure many inconveniences in the commonweal, but gather besides a present mass of treasure, whereof it is commonly thought her Highness shall have need. The necessity therefore of the cause every way must render it plausible enough. For your private, it shall deserve much grace at her Highness's hands, and moreover fill your coffer with treasure. The difficulties that may happen in the execution have been premeditated, with salves for every sore. Vouchsafe therefore to peruse

this brief extracted from a larger discourse, wherein I have with my father long travailed, hitherto without fruit, it may be through imperfections in my former labours, now in my last reformed. The cause and ground I take it for very just, which if it may not so be thought, I shall think my travail well employed if I may but obtain your patronage in other employment, being now an old professed seaman and zealous towards the voyage of Guiana, wherein (if my service shall not be used about this money suit) I am very willing to follow Sir Walter Ralegh with the best means I can procure.—From my house, Hamsett Park in Sussex, 15 May, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (40. 83.)

THOMAS ARUNDEL to his cousin, SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 16.—Being returned out of the country full of fresh air and dutiful allegiance to his sovereign, thinks no time too soon to desire to kiss those sceptre bearing hands, which he hopes will be as gracious in raising the humble as hitherto fortunate in oppressing the proud. Has been taught there is no fault but in the will, and the articles he undertook to effect, with the whole course of his endeavours in her Majesty's service, will witness whether he were willing to deserve his best. Yet to fill up those duties by ignorance or want of force hitherto left unfinished, offers himself daily and hourly ready to be disposed by direction of his most admired prince, wheresoever her never erring judgment thinks him fit to be employed.

Holograph. Seal. ⅔ *p.* (40. 85.)

DR. BILSON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 16.—I have these two days treated and laboured with the fellows, first with entreaty and then with more vehemence, to proceed to the election of Mr. Cotton. I have added as much force of statute as by any means I might, and forewarned them of the danger that may ensue if they proceed not to the election of a new fellow upon the avoidance of a fellowship by the resignation of one Mr. Thomas Jeffreys. The sum of their answer and action is this, that if Mr. Jeffreys will finally depart by resignation according to the statute they will presently proceed to the election of another, but upon the conditional resignation which he offered they take themselves bound by duty to God and their founder not to proceed. For their proceeding to a new election would draw Mr. Jeffreys to the manifest breach of a statute and to the guilt of most apparent perjury. And since they stand sworn, not only to observe the statutes themselves, but as much as in them lieth to make all others observe the same, they think they are bound by their oath to keep Mr. Jeffreys from violating the statute, except he will wilfully infringe the same. But since he hath referred the condition of his resignation to their choice (for if they will not proceed to election his place is not void, as they think, and himself saved from perjury) they dare not, as they say, by their action draw him to a plain breach of the statute and danger of so great sin before God. This is the effect of their answer shortly reported unto you, as by their acts more at large may appear, which I have sent herewith that you may see the course of our proceedings therein. Truly this much I must say, which will appear to be an evident truth, that every fellow of this house is strictly sworn not to depart but after four months' warning first given. In the rest, whether they have done well or ill, I leave to wisdoms that can better judge of it than myself. They require to have their whole

course certified under the literal seal of this College to such persons as they think meet for discharge of themselves to make suit unto, which will stay me here all this day. To-morrow, God willing, I mean to set forward and thought it my duty in the meantime, with more haste than I can make in person, to advertise you of our whole proceedings.—Winton, the 16th of May, '96.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**40.** 86.)

Dr. Bilson, Warden, and the Fellows of St. Mary's College, Winchester to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 16.—On the subject mentioned in the preceding letter.—The College near Winton, 16 May, 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**40.** 87.)

Enclosed were :—

1. Resignation of Thomas Jeffryes.

Latin. 1½ *pp.* (**136.** 54.)

2. Certified copies of the acts of the Fellows on 14 May in relation thereto.

8 *pp.* (**136.** 55.)

[*See* Calendar of S. P. Dom. Eliz. *under date* 7 June, 1596, Lord Buckhurst to Cecil, *where similar documents are fully calendared.*]

Anthony Ashley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 16.—The sudden alteration of your conceit of me hath not a little distempered me and could wish it had not happened, not being one whit satisfied till I may understand that you are. This night, I protest to God, I neither slept nor came in bed, partly through the conceit of your letters, and partly for the care I had to accomplish your expectation concerning the diamond, wherein I have not slacked any moment of time, and at last have spoken this morning by three o'clock with Langley, shewed him my Lord Cobham's letter, whereat he was so far gone out of himself that for a time I knew not what to make of him, fish or flesh, wise or foolish; protesting solemnly he would rather choose to rot in prison than bewray or deliver the thing, and esteemed himself happy in that the day precedent, upon some vain chimera or fantistic conceit of his own, he had removed it from the usual place. Nevertheless, at the last the passion assuaged, and so by little and little became foolish kind, and somewhat timorous, and in the end faithfully promised that he would not fail forthwith to repair unto you (as so advised by me) and offer the thing unto you to be disposed of, either privately to gain or otherwise for good opinion, as should be thought most in your wisdom for his good, which I assured him shoulld be honourably and safely performed towards him and myself, if once you were but let to know that I was deeply engaged therein. But in any case that he should not repair to Lord Cobham by reason I utterly misliked the phrase of the letter, doubting thereby some danger intended to us both. Much ado there was before this was, and I long to understand whether he hath been with you or not. He would not be satisfied till I delivered him Lord Cobham's letter, mistrusting that it is not his. As you need not be doubtful of assured good event in this, so have you just cause more than to doubt of the like in the other of as great, if not greater, value; and but that the burnt child dreadeth fire, there is offered excellent opportunity of a profitable cheat of nature not much different. But time must work it. You will not easily imagine how beneficial the acquaintance of these coistrels sometimes proveth if

they be at fit times somewhat kindly and gloriously cokest [indulged]. I departed this morning after I had despatched these businesses about four o'clock, doubting to stay longer for fear of her Majesty's displeasure, and some arrest to be made on me by my creditors, and thought it more fit to write unto you from hence than to be thought backward in this expedition upon conceit of any discontented humour that might have grown upon former cause. You see that yourself might by mine industry have made your choice in share with me of the gain of 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.*, and yet of late, such was my hard fortune that I was refused in a matter of one hundred after two years' prosecution of my poor suit.—From Harford Bridge near Hartley Rew, the 16th of May, 1596.

[P.S.] Sir, I hope you will not forget immediately upon the receipt of the diamond to cause my 315*l.* to be repaid to this my servant, otherwise I shall make but a shrewd match of it.

Signed. 1⅓ *pp.* (**40.** 89.)

Sir William Russell, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the Queen.

1596, May 16.—Since the receipt of the late letters from your Majesty and instructions for the repair to the borders of Sir John Norris and Sir Geoffrey Fenton, to make known to Tyrone and O'Donnell your pleasure touching them, their adherents, kinsfolk, and followers of Ulster, they have made a journey to Dundalk and from thence again returned, being grown to a kind of conclusion with them; which, they say, themselves did by their letters advertise to your Privy Council before they did acquaint me or the Council here therewithal, so as by that means we could neither join with them therein nor deliver our opinions thereof, and therefore most humbly desire to be held excused. The pledges they have taken of Tyrone are two sons of his brother Cormock's and Turlogh Mac Henry's, to be put in upon the delivery of Tyrone's pardon, which is ready to be sent him by Sir Robert Dillon. But those pledges being thought here very weak to restrain and tie a man of so great means from doing mischief when either any new humour of disloyalty or dregs of the old shall incite him, I crave leave in discharge of my duty, both to make known unto your Majesty that the same were taken without consent of myself or the rest of the Council here, who expected that Tyrone's own son should have been one pledge upon him, especially when we heard that neither he nor O'Donnell had any speech with the commissioners but were dealt with altogether by the mediation of Warham St. Leger and William Warren, captains serving your Majesty in this your realm; and further, with your Majesty's favour, to deliver mine opinion as followeth, which in all humility I submit unto that perfection of wisdom which the world admireth in your most excellent Majesty. That both Tyrone and O'Donnell were busily practising with Spain did appear unto your Majesty by the letters intercepted in September last at Drogheda, as they were from thence to have been conveyed by a priest. That the same was true and unfeigned themselves have both since acknowledged, and therefore no further doubt to be made thereof. That Spain hath given them hearing in their motion hath by sundry advertisements been confirmed, which from time to time I transcribed to the Lord Treasurer to be imparted unto your Majesty; and now of late it is most manifest that according to the time prefixed in the said letters, there hath been true touch kept with them by the sending both of treasure and munition, if not of men likewise, which yet some think are coming after and will be with them shortly. All these have induced me to think that these rebels should most hardly now neglect what themselves have

sought by all means to procure. But be it that Spain hath no such purpose to send men, in regard he hath presently many other employments; or that Tyrone hath refused indeed to deal with them, as by his letter to Sir John Norris he maketh shew, may it in reason be thought that the Spaniard, having once begun with them, as knowing how apt and fit they are to give your Majesty incumbrance, will cease upon every opportunity to incense them to new rebellions; and then will this kingdom lie open to these very great inconveniences. First, both Ulster and the whole province of Connaught by this peace, in the judgment of all men, will be very much freed and exempted from the ordinary course of your Majesty's laws, and fail to practise their old Irish customs of Tanistry, to your Highness's great prejudice and loss in wardships and otherwise, and to the overthrow of the composition in Connaught. By that means the English will forbear to plant and settle amongst them, which before were good stays to the several parts where they remained, but now utterly rooted out by this rebellion; a matter from the very beginning thereof specially intended and practised. The Irish then possessing the whole country, all linked to Tyrone and O'Donnell and sworn followers and defenders upon their fortune, whether war or peace; the sea open to them throughout one half of the realm at the least, and liberty to practise at pleasure without restraint or note; weary of the English government, bewitched with popery and superstition, doating in the love of Spain and proud of their strength and friendship: I cannot but thereupon conclude, yet under correction as aforesaid, that I see no safety in this peace unless your Majesty continue good forces here to avoid some of these inconveniences, lest they all concurring carry with them the loss of this your Majesty's kingdom; which how dear it is to me in respect of my duty and the trust your Majesty hath reposed in me, these lines will manifest to your Highness. —Kilmainham, this 16th of May, 1596.

Signed. Seal over silk, and portion of seal. 2½ *pp.* (**40.** 91.)

Sir Thomas Knollys to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 17.—Understanding that certain forces are to be sent into France and that her Majesty hath taken into her hands two towns, Boulogne and Monstreil, wherein standing garrisons are to be kept, my suit is, if governors be not yet set down, that I may be by you nominated to one of these places. I would ere this have waited on you but that I have been visited with an ague and am not yet clear of it.

Endorsed:—"17 May, 1596."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**40.** 92.)

Michael Stanhope to John Stanhope, his brother.

1596, May 17.—Is daily solicited by some friends of Williamson, who is in the Tower, to entreat that he might have some liberty within the Tower for the recovery of his health, which is said to be in peril, his body being extreme weak for want of air. Prays his furtherance thereunto, for the poor man hath lain long in great misery.—This 17th May.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**40.** 93.)

William, Earl of Derby to his uncle, Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 17.—I have received your letter concerning 100*l.* due to you. No sooner shall my money be received but you shall be satisfied,

which I expect with all expedition, for both Doughty and Ireland are in town and mean to take the speediest course herein.—Russell House, May 17th.

Signed. ½ *p.* (40. 94.)

RICHARD STAPER and THOMAS CORDELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 17.—We have received your letter concerning a cause between Thomas Adderley and William Halleday, merchants, which we found to be thus: Adderley had ventured under Halleday's licence certain cloths and other goods to the value of 500*l.* to be sold in the island of Tarserus or Luishborne, whereof a part was sold in the said islands and returned in wood, and the rest of the commodities carried forth returned back in the same ship it went; and all that Adderley demanded, before us, of Halleday was for not discharging his goods wholly at the said islands or at Luishborne, according to a contract made between them upon the penalty of 500*l.* But for that we did not find Halleday merely indebted to Adderley, but rather Adderley indebted to Halleday for his licence, some small matter, for so much goods as was sold and returned from the islands, we wished them to make between them some friendly agreement therein, and so we left it.—17 May, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (40. 95.)

WILLIAM HOLLIDAY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 17.—Whilst my servant was with Mr. Stapers and Mr. Cordall with your letter to certify you how they found the matter between Mr. Aderley and me, this Aderley, knowing he hath no just cause of action against me, hath now procured a very friend of his, who was with him at court yesterday to see how the matter would be taken, for arresting me in contempt of your protection. His friend, Thomas Bothby, of London, yesternight laid an execution upon me for 150*l.*, his debt being 86*l.*; so now Aderley hath his will, God comfort him better than he comforts me and mine. So now I have no remedy in the world, but worse and worse, for now they put on me irons because I paid not 3*d.* in the £ fine for my irons. There can be no more done to me of the th[ie]ves; this is the extremity poor men are put unto. You have done so much for me I dare not presume to crave your letter to the commissioners to call this Bothby and all the rest before them, and to take such order with me for my debts as my ability will yield.

Endorsed:—"17 May 1596, Wm. Hollyday from Newgate to my master."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (40. 96.)

STEPHEN SLANY, Lord Mayor of London, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 17.—Upon receipt of your letters touching a matter betwixt Nicholas Kippling, hosier, and one Adam Mytton, a bankrupt, I have examined the matter and done therein for the poor man what I could. I find the state of the cause to be this: [enters into the details.] —17 of May, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (40. 99.)

THE WARDEN and FELLOWS OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 17.—They are preferred for the lease of Freelands, in the parish of Pidletrenthide in Dorsetshire, 400*l.*, which, because they fear in the change of Wardens like to ensue, may be carried from the good of the whole College to some other that will haply make suit for it, they have presumed to pray his aid that they be not disappointed of so great a sum of money, and to vouchsafe his favour so far that the College be not encumbered of so great a fine as this farm is like to yield them.—Wynchester College. 17 May, 1596. *Signed:*—Tho. Bilson, Geo. Ryves, Robert Watton, Anthony Bodley, Thomas Jefferey, John Boles, John Gilbert (?), William Matkyn, Robert Smyth, Guido Dolins, George Blount.

Armorial Seal. 1 *p.* (**136.** 42.)

LORD COBHAM.

1596, May 17.—Provision remaining at the Blackfriars (Lord Cobham's).

1 *p.* (**145.** 217.)

HERBERT CROFT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 17.—In favour of this young gentleman, the bearer. His name is Winston, and is a kinsman of his Honour as being the daughter's son of Mr. Cecill of Alterenes, and being a Winston, should be also kinsman that way.

Begs Cecil to procure him place as a clerk (whereunto his bringing up hath enabled him) either with Mr. Fanshaw, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Milles of the Star Chamber, or such other as he shall think fit: wherein Croft would be glad that Winston's friends might see that he had prevailed so as to be a mean for his good.—"From my poor lodging in London this 17th of May 1596."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**173.** 77.)

LORD THOS. HOWARD, SIR GEORGE CAREW and others to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 18.—It pleased the Lords Generals to acquaint us with a letter from her Majesty unto them touching their revocation in sort as is there expressed; wherein, because we are particularly interested by her Majesty's instructions, we have presumed to certify you of our opinions.

First, if her Majesty do recal the Lords Generals the reputation of the voyage (the advancement whereof is a special means to effect great designs) will be much blemished, for the opinion that is evermore held of the forces that are to serve under great commanders do terrify and discourage an enemy. Also, this army, being compounded of troops for sea and land service that have put themselves into this action, for the most part did enter into it out of particular love unto the Lords Generals, under whom they will be willing to serve and from others will withdraw themselves, not being possible for any other men to hold them together. This is not intended of the gentlemen voluntaries only, but of the whole troops, who, when they shall lose these great personages, will run away,

whereby of necessity it follows that the army will be greatly diminished. And farther, we doubt that the revocation of the lords will be a cause of the diminution of the fleet, which if it follow, the like service cannot be effected which now we have hope of. And notwithstanding it is likely that divers of good quality in the army (voluntaries) will continue the action, yet nevertheless, considering that such gentlemen be of great spirits, it is to be feared they will not be so well reduced to obey with willingness under commanders of less quality than the Lords Generals themselves; and what peril may grow in an army by mutinous spirits, the world hath too much experience. Another doubt, and that not the least, of great importance, is to be made of the Netherland fleet, who being drawn more willingly into this action than otherwise they would have been by the reputation of the commanders, may be discouraged, to the great hindrance of the action. Moreover, the rumour which hath possessed the wor[l]d of these lords going in person with a mighty army, we may suppose hath so quickened the King of Spain's spirit as it is to be thought that he hath made all possible means of resistance throughout all the parts of his kingdom where it is likely that this fleet may or will approach, and strengthened the same to the uttermost. Which if he hath done, how perilous it will be to perform that which will be looked for, when the strength by land and sea shall be diminished, we leave to your wisdom.

The good hope and almost without fear of ill-success (if God be not displeased with us) is likely to fall out if the Lords Generals be continued, we may easily judge, besides the particular knowledge we have of their worthiness, by the good agreement that is and doth remain betwixt them. Lastly, whereas it appears unto us that her Majesty's purpose is to deject the carriage of her forces upon some persons that are now in the army, we do persuade ourselves that there is not any man willingly will undertake that charge, for the reasons before alleged.—Plymouth, this 18 of May, 1596.

Endorsed by Cecil:—"Sir G. Caru to me, a generall letter."

Holograph by Sir Geo. Carew. Signed. 2 *pp.* (**40.** 100.)

Sir Francis Vere to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 18.—Though I have jointly with others put my hand to a letter concerning the inconveniences likely to arise in the withdrawing of the Generals from this action, I cannot leave in particular to make known unto you my sense of the same, as one that have cause to feel the grievousness of this change. I am nominated to the command of the land forces, and can aim what will be looked for, which maketh me very backward in the conceiving any great hope of the success. For though I would be so partial to myself as not to distrust the effecting of any exploit fit to be undertaken with the forces committed unto me, and to govern the same according to the commission should be given me, and to believe my own attempts not to be without some kind of extraordinary hope, and that I can no more be enemy to my own advancement than he that hath ever endeavoured to make himself capable of good place, yet, for the reasons maintained in the letter, and for many which depends on them and concern in general the service of her Majesty, as for that in particular I see not how to wade through so great a matter to her Majesty's satisfaction, I am enforced most heartily to wish the continuance of them. That it shall be more for her Majesty's honour I do not doubt, and without comparison of greater profit; for besides that it cannot be doubted that their authority and presence will

be a chief means to achieve that which her Majesty requireth, and the burning either of the Spanish fleet or taking of some principal place would answer in the expectation of the world the charge and greatness of the Generals, it shall bring both to her Majesty's subjects and her confederates a confirmation of that belief they were in that her Majesty would royally and mightily prosecute the King of Spain, which is a matter of no small moment in this time, would draw them to a willingness to second the work begun, and cut off all those doubts and apprehensions of this sudden change which cannot but work exceedingly to the enemy's advantage. I must humbly beseech you to impute this presumptuous manner of writing to the zeal I have to her Majesty's service, wherein I had rather err than in any point of my duty and allegiance.—Plymouth, this 18 May, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**40.** 101.)]

SIR FERD. GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 18.—I received your letter the 18th at seven of the clock in the morning, about the which time I also delivered them unto their lordships [Essex and the Lord Admiral], desiring them to make certificate accordingly, and withal to take notice of the necessities of this place according to the effect of your last letter; for it is most like presently, after the departure of the fleet from hence, that the enemy will attempt something upon these parts, and so much the more like for that it is reported they have certain ships to the number of some 40 sails all ready upon the coast of Brittany, the which (if their lordships do fail to meet withal) will assay what guard we keep here.—Plymouth, the 18th of May, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**40.** 102.)

The EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 18.—To the Queen's letter and the public affairs I have written jointly with my Lord Admiral. Of my particular I have sent by Captain Conway. I will send nothing now, but pray you to rid me of this hellish torment I am in while we dwell in this uncertainty, and make me free from this army if I must not go with it. For the recompense of my noble companion you must all in honour solicit; for me take no care, for my recompense shall be without her Majesty's charge or trouble. Only, I desire to cast out with Jonas into the sea that the storm may cease.

Endorsed by Cecil:—"1596, 18th of May, E. of Essex."

Holograph. Portion of seal. ½ *p.* (**40.** 103.)

The SAME to the SAME.

1596, May 19.—"This is (*sic*) dispatch is only to tell you how unpacient we are that we are either commanded unpossible things or held in irresolution. For your friends' sakes and for the State's sake bring us to an end, for else we shall grow as unfortunate (I fear) as we shall be ridiculous. I pray you let the 2 letters in this packet be delivered according to the directions and hold me ever for your very assured and affectionate friend.

"I had yesterday a letter from Sir Walter Rauleigh from Portland. He is plying up hitherwardes."—Plymouth, 19 May.

Endorsed:—29 May (*sic*). *Holograph.* 1 *p.* (**41.** 23.)

Dr. Bilson to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 19.—As I never had any meaning to delay the time longer than you should think meet and the seals might be despatched, so did I hasten to London after the receipt of your letters with as much speed as was possible for a man in my case, and had been here this week past had not Her Majesty's letter stayed me. The examining, rectifying and settling all things in that college, as again [against] my departure I was sworn to do, was a matter of more respite than four or five days could well finish, and yet with intolerable pains, after sight of your letters I slacked not time, but day and night intended to the ordering of their affairs as health would permit me. Being come to London, I bear the same mind I did before, to intreat your direction for my going forward, which shall be hasted to your liking. In the rest I repose on your goodness, knowing princes must rather been entreated with humility than conditioned with for their bounty.—London, 19 May, 1596.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**40.** 104.)

Henry Maynard to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 20.—These letters enclosed being on the 'forrell' directed to my lord [Burghley], as you will perceives he opened the one directed as he thought to himself, but by the contents thereof he rather thinketh the same was meant to you, and so hath commanded me to send them all to you, to be used as you shall see cause.

The other enclosed came from the Earl of Bath to my lords of the Council, shewing his liking of Mr. Champernoun to be one of his deputy lieutenants in the place of Sir Francis Drake, whom my lord prayeth you to further thereto, being a man very meet and worthy for that place. —From the Court, this 20th of May, 1596.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**40.** 105.)

French Bonds.

1596, May 20.—"A note of all such French bonds and contracts, &c. as remain with my lord [Burghley] in several boxes."

8 Sept., 1589.—The assurance of Mr. Beauvoir la Nocle, de Buhy, and Buzenval for procuring further assurance for repayment of 20,000*l.* and satisfaction for 20 lasts of powder and 3,000 bullets. No ratification found.

30 Oct., 1589.—A bond of Mons. Beauvoir and de Fresnes for payment of 15,750*l.* the 30 April 1590. There is the King's bond for this, 7 July 1591.

24 May, 1590.—Mons. Beauvoir and Saleaigne's bond for payment of 2,100*l.* the 24 Nov. 1590, to the Lord Mayor of London. For this there is the King's bond.

25 Sept., 1590.—Mons. Beauvoir's bond for repayment of 10,000*l.* at 9 months end. No ratification yet found.

29 Nov., 1590.—The French King's ratification of the bond of M. Beauvoir and Saleaigne for 2,000*l.* (*sic.*) to the Mayor of London.

4 March, 1591.—The French King's Commission to M. Beauvoir to contract for such forces as her Majesty should send to his aid.

2 April, 1591.—M. Beauvoir's contract, by virtue of the said commission, for 3,000 soldiers, &c. in Brittany, whereof 600 went to Dieppe, for which other 600 were afterwards sent into Brittany. This is emologued.

29 June, 1591.—A contract for the custom of Rouen for payment of Her Majesty's forces in Normandy with the Earl of Essex, being 3,400 with a bond of the ambassadors for their payment.

7 July, 1591.—The bond for the loan of 15,750*l.* lent in Oct. 1589. Emologued by the French king.

14 Aug., 1591.—The contract in June, 1591. Emologued by the French king, of this there are two of one tenor for the forces sent into Normandy.

19 June, 1592.—The French King's Commission to M. Beauvoir Lancy to contract with Her Majesty for new forces to be sent into Brittany. The contract passed thereupon for 4,000.

4 Sept., 1592.—The French King's ratification of the said two ambassadors contract, made ult° Junii 1591.

10 Aug. 1594.—M. Beauvoir's bond, by force of his authority, for payment of the 4,000 in Bretaigne, with 100 horse, 50 miners, and certain munition contained in a schedule thereto.

27 Nov., 1594.—The French King's ratification of the same contract annexed for Bretaigne.

7 May, 1596.—The D. of Bouillon and M. Sancy's bond for repayment of 6,000*l.* at one year's end, lent the King for the relief of Boulogne.

In Maynard's hand. 1¼ *pp.* (**40.** 107.)

Charles, Lord Mountjoy to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 21.—Upon my last coming down to Portsmouth some three weeks past and more, the mayor received a letter from my lords of the Council, wherein it was ordered that if any of the fleet of Sir Francis Drake should put in there, they should be advertised to make their course for Queenborough. Since that, the 19th of this month, there is one ship of the said fleet come into Portsmouth, as the mayor thereof giveth me to understand; the men thereon are weak and distressed and pretend by a second order of the Council to be directed to Portsmouth. I pray you let me know what course I shall take herein.—21 May, 1596. [P.S.] I pray pardon me that I come not to you myself, for I am very much troubled with sore eyes.

Signed. Seal. ⅔ *p.* (**40.** 106.)

Count Hohenloe to the Earl of Essex.

1596, May 31.—Received to-day by bearer the dogs which Essex has sent him. Profuse thanks. Wishes him all success in his voyage on the main, but fears he will have sailed before this reaches England.—St. Martensdyck (?), 31 May 1596.

Signed:—Philips graff von Hohenloe.

Endorsed:—"Count Hohenlo. Aug. '96." *French.* 1 *p.* (**44.** 39.)

Sir Edward Wotton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 22.—"Sir, the enclosed is from the D. of Bullion, who yet remaineth here through the tempestuousness of the weather, and I with him, with an ague on my back, which I got by standing long on the pier to see the going out of a ship bound for Plymmouth, with George Gyfford's arms and other necessaries, that made as narrow a scape as ever I saw. The French King is thought to be at Abbeville, and the Constable at his house called Chantylly, to refresh himself awhile after the long siege. The Spanish army is said to be dispersed between Calais, St. Omer and Ardres. The nearness of the two armies may peradventure hinder each of them from attempting any great matter this summer."—Dover, 22 May 1596.

Endorsed with entries of the hours at which the various postal stages were passed, as follows:—"Delivered at Dover the 22nd, at 9 a.m. Canterbury, 12 noon. Sittingbourn, past 3. Rochester, past 5 p.m. Darford, half an hour past 8 at night."

Sealed. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 1.)

THOMAS EDMONDES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 22.—The chastisement he lately received from Cecil has so disquieted him that he is fain to beg for compassion. Has ever borne as reverent a mind towards him as any man can do, and although in seeking to avoid that charge which he knew to be too much for him, he incurred Cecil's displeasure, yet he has never carried himself undutifully or lewdly nor has "participated in others' factions." To show why he desired "to be excused from returning into France;—has long served her Majesty there, and the "misery of the time" compelled him to spend there all he could derive of his friends or that he himself possessed. This Her Majesty has recompensed by bestowing on him the place he has. Cecil offered to procure him a further benevolence. The buying of a new equipage of horses and provisions for following the army will cost 200*l.* Explains this; must have a horse for himself, another for a servant that writes under him, another for one who goes before with the harbinger to procure lodging and provision and dress his "poor diet", another to carry a couple of trunks containing his clothes and bed, another to carry provisions for the kitchen and servants' necessaries and, often, oats. For these horses he requires two grooms. Has ever sought to get such as would go afoot, but often cannot avoid mounting one of them, and that requires another horse, making six in all. Besides these he requires a lacquey to attend on himself and another to run with his servant to assist in taking lodging. There is "not the meanest secretary belonging to any man that hath not all "these provisions in as large and larger manner, without the which it "is impossible to follow the King." Living in an army, where the country is so wasted, is very expensive as regards provisions; and shoeing and miscarrying of horses and clothing and sickness of servants eat up much money. Knows this by long practise and is not asking for a greater allowance than he deserves. If he wished only to serve his own interest, would make it appear that he "could live at as hard a rate "as any man, as I think also to have done." Could have desired to be relieved from this service but submits to her Majesty's pleasure, and begs for Cecil's favour.—London, 22 May, 1596.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**41.** 2.)

LEVIES for BOULOGNE.

1596, May 23.—Privy seal addressed to Lord Burghley as lieutenant of Essex and Hertfordshire, commanding him to prepare 180 footmen in Essex and 135 in Herts, two-thirds of them armed with pikes and the rest with shot, to be put under captains to be appointed by the Council, and shipped to Boulogne; the late surprise of Calais by the common enemy giving present occasion "to have regard to the port towns over against us in Picardy."—Greenwich, 23 May, 38 Eliz.

Sign manual. Seal. 1 *p.* (**41.** 4.)

LORD H. HOWARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 23.—"Sir, I am very sorry that so slight an accident should move so kind and honourable thoughts as you carry. A man

whose head is occupied with matters of less weight than yours might mistake more than a letter." Would be proud to serve him. "The letter containeth only my farewell, with as many faithful wishes of his prosperous and safe return, as I can afford out of my kind affection. I fear nothing more than that he will be gone before it light into his hands; which falling out, I humbly crave for satisfaction to my own desire, and to avoid suspicion of slight account in his opinion, that it may go with the first that you send after him." Will wait on Cecil to-morrow at the Court.

Endorsed:—"23 May, 1596."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 5.)

ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 24.—Perceives, by Cecil's letters of the 16th inst., that his letters from Hartford Bridge had not then arrived, but doubtless ere this her Majesty is "satisfied touching the diamond (having received it)." Hopes for early repayment of his 315*l.* disbursed for what is now fully effected; and seems to complain of Cecil's "over haste."

Since coming hither has observed what has passed concerning the intended expedition. The mutual love of "these two honourable generals" has won all hearts, and all are animated with a desire to serve their country and Queen. Describes a review, on the second day after his arrival, of eight regiments, which were sub-divided into companies, of hundreds mostly, but Lord General Essex's company contained 200 and those of the colonels 150 each. There were, "by pole," 3,200 men, and they were taught to march, advance, retire, file, and unfile with such dexterity, that, the raw ploughman vieing with the old soldier, all showed themselves "very sufficient and able men," to the contentment of the gentlemen and country people who came to see them. The rest of the regiments, being quartered further away, were ordered to muster at some more convenient place. On receipt of the Queen's letters for the "dismission of the journey without further stay," all haste was made to embark, and they expect to avail themselves of this wind, the generals being coming aboard. The day before their embarking a council assembled, to which the admirals of the Dutch squadron were summoned, and the Generals announced their purpose and delivered them copies, translated into Dutch, of the orders for the carriage of the whole fleet, being of four squadrons besides the Dutch. Orders were also set down by Lord General Essex in his own hand, copies of which were delivered to all captains and commanders, containing in brief the duty of every officer. Enlarges on the benefit of this and the zeal of the two Generals. Asks him to thank them for their kindness to the writer shown for the sake of Cecil's father and himself.

Hopes shortly to hear of the receipt of the diamond.—From aboard the *Due Repulse*, Monday, 24 May, 1596.

Hopes he will show as much of this to the Queen as he thinks fit and write how she accepts the jewel.

Signed:—A. Ashley.

Seal. 3 *pp.* (**41.** 6.)

THOMAS, LORD BUCKHURST to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 24.—"I have, by the space of this month and more, forborne to take physic, by reason of Her Majesty's business; and now, having this only week left for physic, I am resolved to prevent sickness,

feeling myself altogether distempered and filled with humours. So as, if her Highness should miss me, I beg you in respect hereof to excuse me." When last with her Highness, moved for the signing of the bill for the deanery of Christchurch to Dr. Ravesse. If her majesty refuse this his suit, which is for the good of the University, whereof he is chancellor, he would give up the place. Christchurch being the greatest college in the University, it is proper that the Chancellor should nominate to it. Where others prevailed against him in the preferment of Dr. James, if they also otherthrow the nomination of Dr. Ravesse, the University will think he can do nothing with her Majesty. "If ever a worthy man were recommended to her Highness, this is he; for whom an archbishop, 3 bishops, 6 deans, 22 doctors, and 3 other grave and learned men have testified that, of their own knowledge, he is a right honest man, very well learned, discreet, sober and wise, employed often in good places and generally reputed to be of great integrity and good resolution fit for government. These be the very words of their letter in his behalf." Annexed their names to the bill and showed them to Her Majesty "this other day," and told her I would leave the bill with you to procure the signing thereof.—24 May, 1596.

P.S.—In this college are about 200 persons and it is inconvenient that they should long lack a head.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 8.)

EDWARD, LORD ZOUCHE, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 24.—Laments his unfitness to serve the Queen. "For my estate I need not now complain. It is sufficiently known. If my God did not provide better for me, it were sufficient to make an end of me. But though it may justly redound to mine own shame, I must truly confess that I have no manner of language wherein to treat of any matter, nor have had any use to bring any suits good unto me, by reason I had passed my youth in little searching for knowledge, and in that time spent my patrimony, the want whereof distracted my mind and kept me from many means to better my too late repentance." Hopes her Majesty will choose one fitter than "so unworthy a creature" to serve her. Writes this because he would not lose time; but intends to wait upon him to-morrow.—My poor cottage in Hackney, 24 May.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 9.)

SIR EDWARD STANLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 24.—I thank you "for your plain speeches to me the other day, whereof I gather it is in vain for me to look for any preferment in the wars." I am grieved at this; for I have always desired to serve my prince and country, and have done so at the hazard of my life as often as any man in England of my place. For the best part of these twenty years I have carried charge as captain, lieutenant colonel, and colonel, and can show my patents under the hands of the generals, and my men under me have never found themselves aggrieved.—*Signed*, Ed. Stanley.

Endorsed:—24 May 1596. 1 *p.* (**41.** 10.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 24.—"Sir, If her Majesty do find fault with the cutting out a piece of the sheet wherein our joint letter is written, her unruly admiral must be punished for it, who cut out my name because he would have none so high as himself. We are now aboard and do see all men

bestir themselves to leave the shore. Here is such joy in all the fleet, both of soldiers and mariners, English and Dutch, as it would please her Majesty well to see th'effects of her own work. By my cousin Grevill I will send a larger dispatch. He stays but to see us under sail, which will be ere this can come to you. Till then I pray you excuse me first to yourself and then to all other my friends. And so I rest

Your most affectionate and assured friend,

Essex.

"I pray you let my lady Cecill receive my humble thanks for her commendations, and assure her I would be proud of any occasion to do her service.

"Sir, I pray you favour Sir Tho. Baskervile. You shall find him give a better account of his actions than Traughton did for him. He is a very worthy gentleman and as honest as any man that lives."—From aboard, 24 May.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**41.** 11.)

GUERNSEY.

1596, May 25.—Draft in Sir Robert Cecil's hand of the answers made (as appears by the endorsement) to demands of Sir Thos. Leighton, article by article, viz. :—

(1) Her Majesty has sent a fleet to sea to prevent invasion of these parts by armies. "If sudden invasions cannot be prevented from galleys out of Brittany the island is ill looked unto." (2) The increase of 50 soldiers is superfluous; men for an emergency may be drawn out of the island. (3) The proportion stated, some imprest may be given, with bonds for repayment. (4) "Licence shall be given where it shall be demanded." (5) The governor may use whom he will, and draw the islanders to some contribution, as in the shires of England. (6) "For the commission. The matter would be stayed and the party would be bound to appear here and answer the contempt before the Q. should be put to charges to send down such persons as ye would have to have it."

Endorsed by Cecil :—"Sir Tho. Leighton," *and by his clerk :* "25 May 1596. Copy of the answers made to his demands."

1 *p.* (**41.** 12.)

SIR RICHARD BARKELEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 26.—Lest the cause of his absence from Court, these 10 or 12 days, should be mistaken, is bold to send word that last Sunday he had "an extreme fit of an ague" which lasted 24 hours. Has had no more fits and hopes the ague has left him. Imputes it to the closeness of the house and air where he lies, he having been "used to a more large house and open and sweet air." Trusts to be at Court again in a few days and begs Cecil, if the Queen ask for him, to explain his absence. —My lodging, 26 May.

Signed :—Rd. Barkeley.

Endorsed :—Sir Rich. Barkley. 1 *p.* (**41.** 13.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 26.—Has written to Dr. Caesar in behalf of Mr. Wm. Hilliard, M.A., to move her Majesty for letters to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter to admit him to the next place of a prebend and canon there that shall be void. Begs him to forward this suit.—Plymouth, 26 May, 1596.

Signed:—W. Ralegh.

P.S., in his own hand.—"Sir, I beseech you for my sake, because it standeth much on my credit, to favour the suit and I shall evermore acknowledge it in the highest degree.

"W. R."

Endorsed (*by Lord Buckhurst?*):—"Needeless."

1 *p.* (**41.** 14.)

THOMAS, LORD BUCKHURST to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 26.—I have no thanks that this short letter can express, but reserve them to our meeting. I pray you keep the enclosed safe for me. D. Raves is bound to you, "or else he were unworthy of his deanery."—25 May 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 15.)

ANTHONY FELTON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, May 26.—Has, according to his letters, with the aid of a skilful workman, surveyed the decays of Hexham gaol and Harbottle castle. Encloses a paper of particulars with the estimated cost and "of such money as Sir John Foster, late Warden of the Middle Marches against Scotland, hath been allowed, and of the employment thereof."——— day of ——, 1596.

Endorsed:—"26 May 1596, Anthony Felton, surveyor of Northumberland."

Signed. 1 *p.* (**41.** 16.)

THOMAS, LORD BUCKHURST to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 27.—Hears this morning that Dr. Eades gives out that his one hope is that Mr. Grevell promised to bring a message from my lord of Essex urging her Majesty to give him the deanery of Christchurch. "Now therefore, doubting what effect this may produce, I do desire you, even *per virtutem amicitiæ nostræ*, to hasten D. Raves' bill, by motion to her Majesty before his return. And if you, in your judgment, shall think it fit to tell her Majesty that I pray you to inform her of this hope given forth by D. Eades, I think it a moot point whether it may do good or hurt, but I leave it to you who can better determine of her Majesty's motive by the same than myself; but I assure you, if her Majesty do yield unto him herein, I am utterly disgraced in the University of Oxford, and, by God's grace, I will yield up the place. For I, whose office it is to recommend the worthy heads and governors of that place, having first named D. James to Worcester and her Majesty assenting thereunto, and after my lord of Essex naming D. Bilson, he prevailed; then, I naming D. Lilly and he D. Eades, if not only D. Lilly shall be refused but also Eades accepted, and especially her Majesty having promised me that whomsoever I would name being of the house should be preferred, and now having named D. Raves, and he by so great a testimony recommended most fit, if now he also should be refused and Eades advanced, I must think my credit of no value and his to possess all; which, peradventure, will not be found best for her Majesty to let the balance weigh all on the one side. I commit all to your love and wisdom. 27 May 1596.—Your very loving and assured friend T. BUCKEHURST. Burn this I pray you."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 17.)

THOMAS WYLSFORD to LORD COBHAM, lord lieutenant of Kent.

1596, May 27.—Thanks him for his letters of the 26th. Wrote to the Lord Treasurer expressing his desire to serve the Queen if it pleased her "to give me means to pay for my meat and drink, and would not demand a penny wages, or that by her Highness's means the same might be defrayed. I desire not to make an art of gain by the war, but to live by it, and not to undo myself. And seeing I cannot, in dutiful sort, I crave leave, with her Majesty's favour, to leave it to them that will." Mr. Lieutenant and I have taken order for the present levy of 90 men, according to Cobham's letters, the arms are already delivered, and they will write to the captains, by whom they must learn what is wanting and what behind unpaid.—May 27, at night.

Endorsed by Sir Robert Cecil's clerk:—27 May 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 18.)

SIR WILLIAM COURTENEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 27.—My lady, your mother, a little before her death, unknown to your father, bequeathed to me the 100 mks. a year "which you most honourably granted unto her during the lease of young Mr. Jarningam's lands; with which her meaning my uncle Roger Manners was well acquainted and can inform your honour at full. May it therefore please your honour to continue that goodness to me."—Cambridge, 27 May.

Endorsed:—"1596."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 19.)

ROBERT LEGH to the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

1596, May 27.—Certifying the arrest of one Browne, a starch maker, according to letters from his Grace and five other of the Queen's Council, directed to the justices of the peace nearest to Laighton, Essex, dated 9 May. Found his wife "newly delivered, the child yet unbaptised, and six small children hanging about the father's feet, deploring and lamenting his departure from them." Sends him up. His suit is "that he may not be thrown into prison before his cause be heard." Any mercy your Grace may show him will redound to the relief of many.—Chingford St. Pauli, 27 May 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 20.)

DR. CH. PARKINS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May 28.—When the cause of "the Venetian prisoner" was first committed to me, Eliano Calvo dealt with me in his behalf, and I thought I had convinced the prisoner that he "might easily satisfy Signor Bassadona his demands with some good effect for himself, and yet, for some old grudge he seemed backward." I then sought for Calvo to persuade him, but heard he was gone to Flanders. Shortly after I met him landing at Iron Gate on Tower Wharf and dealt with him. After that, hearing he was ill, I visited him yesterday. "I could have nothing but tears from him, with protestations of his devotion to her Majesty and her estate, and that by my meeting him at Iron Gate he was called unworthily into suspicion: and at the length he declared that upon your honour's displeasure he was commanded to keep his house." If his doings are suspicious I leave it to superiors, but if his displeasure be for some slight omission I beg favour for him, as "an old

diseased man, full of other afflictions, well esteemed of by some of your great allies." Begs that he may be suffered to resort to the Venetian prisoner; and reminds him of letters of yesterday.—28 May 1596.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 21.)

On the back is a list of names headed "Doctors of Divinity," viz.:—Parkyns, Cowell, Raynold, Dougles, Saralia, Lewes, Langton, Mountenye, Whittaker, Richardys, Duport, Lyllye, Thompson, Mownt, Goad, Gostbye, Sharpe, Chippingda[le], Webster, Moultbie, Ridley, Nevell, Abbot, Vaughan, Bridson, Carey, Tucke, Marberby, Neale, Swane.

Lord Lumley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 28.—Mr. Watson, out of Sussex, makes suit that you will deliver the "congz de lier" [*congé d'élire*] to Mr. Alcocke and his servant, this bearer John Ripen, who shall hasten with it to Chichester. "Himself (by God's grace) shall return the answer from the Dean and Chapter, and perform all duties that shall become him." His delay in coming up he esteems needful.—28 May 1596.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 22.)

Lord Cobham.

1596, May 28.—List of linen left at the Blackfriars (Lord Cobham's).
1 *p.* (**145.** 218.)

The Archbishop and Council at York to Lord Burghley.

1596, May 28.—The Lord Scroope hath sent unto us, the 25 of this month, the bodies of Walter Grame, Esquire, William Grame, John Grame *alias* Wills Cocke, Richard Grame, William Grame of the Rose-trees, and Hutchin Grame *alias* Richies Hutchin, gent., being the chief of the Grames of Eske and Levin, to be sent to the Lords of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council: and hath by his letters desired that they might be conveyed from sheriff to sheriff. Now forasmuch as many delays may be used in such manner of convoy, as they must pass through many counties and the sheriffs of each county dwell far from the ordinary way, and all without the limits of this Commission, and the Grames were all unfurnished of horses and money for discharge of their own expenses in the journey; we, having no knowledge by his Lordship's letter of any especial cause or prescript course from their Lordships of their manner of convoy, have therefore kept them here two days till they could provide themselves of horses and money fit for that journey, and have sent them up by her Majesty's pursevant here attendant upon this Council at her least charge, and have given warrant to all her subjects and officers to assist him in the way with a sufficient number.—At York, this 28th of May, 1596.
Signed:—Matth. Ebor, Humfrey Purefey, Jo. Ferne.
½ *p.* (**173.** 78.)

Sir George Carew to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 29.—Did not think to write to him before the fleet were ready to sail for he has been very unfortunate in losing letters sent to him and by him, "whereat I do not much marvel the time and occasion being now as it is. Our long abode in this town hath so consumed our hearts and purses that we are grown extreme dull, and occurrents here

is none. Our generals do yet hold their good corresponditie, and I do not find any doubt of the continuance of it. All the fleet is almost ready to weigh anchor, many of the land soldiers shipped, insomuch I think assuredly we shall be gone, if the wind serve, within four days. Your honour's letter by my lt Admiral's man I have received and will before I go observe that which you wish me to do. In my absence I beseech you to protect me in such causes as may concern me. If I die in this service then is my debt payed unto you, for I depart England loaden with gratitude, which is all you have required." With "duties" to him and to my lady.—Plymouth, 29 May, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 24.)

Sir Walter Ralegh to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 29.—In favour of Mr. John Randoll, deputy vice-admiral of Dorsetshire, considering "the good opinion that is hereabouts generally conceived of him," in any suits he may have.—Plymouth, 29 May, 1596.

Signed:—W. Ralegh.

Seal injured. 1 *p.* (**41.** 25.)

Harry Wotton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 29.—Understands by his brother, Sir Edward Wotton, that Cecil promises to procure the Queen's letters to New College in his behalf, "upon the satisfying of Heiton." Has written to his brother to satisfy him and to acquaint Cecil with "a point or two" which he begs may be put in the Queen's letters. In "this busy time of embarking" is constrained to be short.—Plymouth, 29 May, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 26.)

Henry Cuffe to William Downehall, gentleman of the horse to the Earl of Essex.

[1596,] May 29.—Expresses thanks for his letters and courtesies. You have no friends who ever since our first acquaintance more esteemed either your devoted and affectionate mind towards him whom we all honour, or your kindness towards those whom you know heartily addicted to his service. Commend me to Mr. Pitcheforde. As for my fellow Ed. Reynoldes, I have been so impudent for him as I durst not be for myself, for whereas I have delivered commissions without one farthing profit, yet for him I have gotten something.—From the *Due Repulse*, 29 May.

[P.S.]—Sends dutiful commendations to Lord Mountjoy and Mr. Ateye.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**174.** 73.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 30.—"Sir, you may imagine how this gentleman is affected, being both given to action and having followed my fortune, to be turned back and see us parting with this glorious fleet and army. It is her Majesty's will that it should be so, and he and I must obey it, but I hope her Majesty will both enable him to live, and grace him in his attendance, since she takes him from all other hopes or fortunes, which I pray you very earnestly to further, and besides that, you shall find

him very honestly thankful, you shall do me a very acceptable office. And so, wishing you all happiness, I rest your most assured friend."

Endorsed :—" 30 May 1596, by Mr. Carewe."

Holograph. (**41.** 27.)

Robert Crosse to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 30.—Sends the numbers of ships and men " now arrived " for the intended service," as follows,—soldiers, from Wales and elsewhere, besides those of the Low Countries, 6,200, and out of the Fleet, 1,200 English and 90 Dutch mariners; the Queen's ships, 15 of London and the coast towns 77, and from the Low Countries, 28.—From aboard her Majesty's ship, 30 May. *Signed.*

Endorsed :—" 1596. Captain Crosse to my master, from Plymouth."

Seal. 1 *p.* (**41.** 29.)

Anthony Ashley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 31.—Wrote in his first letters of the good effect to both soldiers and mariners derived from directions purposely drawn up by the lords Generals. Now at a council this day assembled aboard the *Arke* in this road, the lords Generals delivered their said directions to the writer that he might forward copies to Cecil by bearer, Mr. Grevill. " The devout prayer so divinely conceived by Her Majesty, and sent hither by your last, is so thankfully and cheerfully accepted that there is no less hope of good effect thereby than was wished at what time it was conceived in the depth of her sacred heart, and is to be usually recited in the army at fit times (by order from the Generals) as a prayer and invocation unto the Lord purposely indicted by His spirit in His anointed Queen, His instrument in this action." Set sail this afternoon and expect a more favourable wind when they get to sea. Begs him to save his (the writer's) credit " with the parties that are touched in the diamond."—From aboard the *Repulse*, 31 May, 1596.

Signed :—A. Ashley.

1 *p.* (**41.** 31.)

Thomas Webbes to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 31.—Has viewed the Queen's ships which are at Chatham, except the *Garland* and the *Adventure* which are yet in the Downs coming about, and has seen how " her Majesty may save in the payment a round sum with small discontent." The number will be under 600 men and their last pay was about 8 July. " If their pay begin now from the first of August, they will be reasonably contented considering the hardness of the journey, by which will be saved near 300*l.*, besides they, for the most part, have received apparel, hose, shirts, shoes, which are to be defaulted in their pay, being given unto them unto the adventure. The parcels are ready to be at your honour's commandment. It will rise to a good sum, so as I think if 3,300*l.* be sent, it will discharge the whole ships of Her Majesty returned in this Indian journey. The other ships to be paid at your honour's discretion. The captain of the *Defiance* craveth your honour's discharge, now that the ships be come in harbour, except your honour will command him any service for the preserving of the powder and other the ship's store, which he hardly can do, and stayeth only for that purpose, which in the whole will be more

worth than 2,000*l.* to the journey, besides the saving of the powder to her Majesty's better use, with near 1,000 muskets, which, without speedy order to some particular person, will be embezzled."—31 May, 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**41.** 30.)

Sir George Carew to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 31.—Cannot too often thank him. "I do not know that man that I am so much bound unto as unto your honour, and therefore I were a damned villain if I did not love you most," whereof I hope to give testimony. "As you willed me I have written to my L. all truths and nothing more; and that course I mean to hold for so much as I mean to write. To yourself I have a desire to write as was purposed, but not yet. I know not how time may alter in foreign parts the disposition of great commanders; hitherto I do find myself exceedingly well dealt withal and nothing in their governments but that which deserves all praise and honour, and no otherwise do I doubt of that which is to come. Letters now written would be forgotten; hereafter the memory will be more fresh and do as much good." The troops are all shipped. According to man's reason, can only prophecy good, for at sea they are "strong enough to abide the proudest fleet that ever swam, and by land our army, both in numbers and gallant men, is of strength sufficient to march and retreat in safety from a more puissant enemy than we are like to find; for in his own country, by the wisest, he is held to be weakest." The only fear is want of victual. The Queen's ships are in good case; would that the transports were no worse. Expects to write his next letters from the coast of Spain.—Plymouth Sound, aboard the *Mary Rose*, 31 May, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**41.** 32.)

Sir Edward Hobby to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May 31.—Apologises at great length for not taking leave of him and for not writing. Except to my lord, his (Cecil's) father, bade farewell to none (his mother would not vouchsafe it), not even to his wife until she "overdearly" sought him out; for fear her Majesty might stay his going. Although the eldest knight in this army he takes an inferior place to show what is in him. Is most grieved that he did not take leave of Cecil's lady, to whom, of all the Court, he is most bound. For him to write "of the folatries of this army had been too ridiculous; besides, having served a prince (worthy of all memory) in his White Cornet 18 years ago, and in some royal armies since, I know it might have bred more jealousy than cause, very well acquainted with dispositions of generals in the like."—From aboard the *Arke Raleigh* "in the Sound of Plenemouth, from whence, I think, it is too truly derived", [last] of May, 1596.

If I perish in this action, I beg you to sue that George Carew may have the keeping of Q. Castle. "Though it be nought worth, yet as it delighted me, so do I think for my remembrance it would be agreeable to him. But what! I mean to come home again and play the wag once again. But no more writing of books."

Endorsed:—"Ultimo Maii, 1596."

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**41.** 33.)

MATTHEW [HUTTON,] ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, May 31.—I have received of late two letters from your Lordship, the one of the 15th, and the other of the 20th, of this month. In the first were three little books containing the causes that moved her Majesty to send forth her navy royal, which your advice was I should cause to be published, which I did presently, and, I think, effectually: for on the morning after I and the Council here sent for the Lo. Mayor and aldermen of this city to the Common Hall, where we were sitting to hear causes, and after some speeches uttered by me touching that matter, I caused one of the books to be openly read; which was received with great applause. I did also forthwith give direction in my diocese that at the times of service and sermons prayers should be made for the good success of her Majesty's forces both at home and abroad; and did write my letters to the same effect, with copies of the said declaration, to the three Bishops of this Province, Durham, Carlisle and Chester, whereof I make no doubt but they will have dutiful consideration.

In the other letter, you willed me to send for some of the town of Hull to know the present state of the blockhouses and furniture there. Mr. Cole and Mr. Chapman, two of the aldermen (wise and discreet men) came to me and told me divers things, but I willed them to commit to writing what was the truth of their certain knowledge that I might send it to you. They went back to confer with the mayor and his brethren; and, after conference, they sent me this certificate enclosed, whereby I hope your Lo. will perceive that things there are in better case than perhaps hath been reported.—From York, the last of May, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**173.** 80.)

Enclosure:—

State of the Town of Hull.

Whereas it hath pleased your Grace to send for us, requiring us to deliver in what state and force our fortresses and town at this present stand and be, may it please your gracious Lordship to be advertised upon our own knowledge that, for the forts or blockhouses, they be in very good and sufficient repair as ever heretofore, with yearly and almost daily costs bestowed upon them, well looked unto, with sufficient watch and ward as occasion requires, in good sort furnished with muskets, calivers, great iron pieces, bows, bills, and things thereto appertaining, with powder sufficient, though much of the aforesaid furniture be decayed by rust and time, not being sufficiently serviceable (especially the great pieces); by reason whereof and a late exchange where it pleased her Majesty to take some brass ordnance from hence, in lieu whereof we had iron, we are not so well furnished in that behalf as our desire is, requesting your gracious favour herein to be a means, as occasion may require, that there may be a supply of brass pieces again as before, with some moe, as the times are now more dangerous.

And as for the state of the town. There is a continual watch nightly, and hath been all this last winter, of forty or fifty men, night by night, every householder himself in person and the alderman of the ward setting the same and continuing with them: likewise every householder having in readiness all such furniture for

war as by law they stand chargeable, as from time to time they are warned and divers times viewed.

And for some further fortification to our town and pieces there lying: the town is now at no small charges (above 100l.) in making of platform at the openest and weakest place of the South part of the town, with many other daily charges (as lately of the setting forth of the ship), some men of the best sort being already assessed thereto 70l. and above, with proportional charge to the meanest inhabitant, and yet a great part of that charge towards the said ship rests to be newly assessed and taxed, far above the present ability and poor estate of the inhabitants: wherein we are likewise, in our whole town's behalf, humbly to crave your Grace's furtherance (when cause shall be) in the relief and easement of the same, by contribution or otherwise as shall be thought meetest.

Thus briefly we have set down the present state of our town of Hull and the forts there as commanded.—The 29th day of Maie 1596.

Signed:—Anthony Cole, alderman.
Jno. Chapman, alderman.
1 *p.* (**173.** 79.)

The Archbishop and Council at York to Lord Burghley.

1596, May 31.—The sitting here ended the 26th of this month, and the next sitting is appointed to begin the 5th of July. The 27th and 28th days we delivered the gaol, saving some few that the justices of assizes at their being here in Lent gave direction to be reserved to their own hearing. The country (God be thanked!) is in reasonable good quietness; the Lord long continue it!—From York, the last of May, 1596.

Signed:—Matth. Ebor., Jo. Gibson, Humfrey Purefey, Jo. Ferne.
Seal. 1 *p.* (**173.** 81.)

Sir Thomas Knollys to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, May.—Recounting at great length his services, complaining that they are not rewarded, and asking that in these dangerous times he may be preferred to some employment in field or garrison. Has served continually 15 years, most of them under Sir John Norreys, who best knows his deserts. Has been a captain ever since the Queen sent him to the Low Countries. Was soon afterwards a colonel of both horse and foot when Sir Francis Vere, Sir Thomas Baskervile and others were but captains of 150 foot. At that time had charge first of Ostend (in his brother's absence with my lord of Leicester before Zutphen) where he commanded 12 companies and suppressed a dangerous mutiny at midnight, "the enemy offering an attempt without and the soldiers mutinying within the town." Secondly, of Lockum, in the edge of Friesland, whither he was sent, at the time Stanley gave up Deventer, with 5 companies of foot and 2 cornets of horse. Was never one of those who lived upon the spoil of the poor soldier. When he calls to mind how he was put aside in the government of Ostend (and had to resign a company of 150 to Sir John Conway who succeeded him) the services done by his own cornet of horse, especially in saving Lockum, when it was overthrown, after fighting seven or eight hours against seven cornets of the enemy (who lost over 100 horse while the writer had his lieutenant taken prisoner and lost 47 of his best horse), how after all this, at the Portugal voyage, his said cornet was cashiered, he

wonders to think how few have equalled him in deserts and how many have outrun him in rewards; not that he envies them but that he grieves to see himself so utterly passed over. It were tedious to recount his last service in Brittany, his labours, dangers, hurts, sicknesses, &c. His charge, after being 300 long ago in the Low Countries and 150 in Brittany, is now last in Ireland 60; and from a colonel he is preferred to be a corporal, which is contrary to all military discipline.

Endorsed:—"Maii, 1596."

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**41.** 39.)

LADY K. HOWARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, May.—Is ashamed to presume so often on his favour. "My lo. before he went in a nother manes nane but in Tiper boocke ten pounde a yeare in conselmentes land that was left him by my Lo: Audly his grandfather whech he bought of the king. My los (lord's) inherytaunce is very good, but a lawyer hath asured my lo. that if it weur put in a conselment my lo. mought overthrow sum leass that were graunted by the Abott; which if he could, sum money mought be maed to helpe pay for thes journey. I wold fayne move the Q. to geve me so much but that I feare she will think I goo a bought to get sum great matter from hir. Tiper, as he sayeth, is not like to have hir hand yet to his boock, if he have he well use my lo. very harly. I pray advis me what course to take." Will see him at his leisure.

Endorsed:—"May, 1596."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 41.)

"PREPARATIONS FOR THE VOYAGE TO CALLES."

[1596, May.]—Notes by the Earl of Essex of the captains and their companies.

Flushing sends 500, viz.:—
- Sir Conyers Clifford, Colonel, 100; 50 others to be added.
- Capt. Savage, Lieutenant Colonel, 100.
- Capt. Masterson, Sergeant Major, 100.
- Captain Morgan, 100.
- Captain Hopton, 100; and two companies of hundreds to be added to the regiments.

750; of which Brille sends 400:—
- Lord Burgh, Colonel, 100; to be increased here.
- Capt. Conway, Lieutenant Colonel, 100.
- Captain Turrett, 100.
- Captain Williams, 100; and three companies to be added to the regiment.

750; Sir Fras. Vere's regiment sends 500:—
- Sir Fra. Vere, Colonel, 100; 50 others to be added.
- Capt. Horace Vere, Lieut. Colonel, 100.
- Capt. Bagnoll, Sergeant Major, 100.
- Captain Constable, 100.
- Captain Fairfax, 100.
- Capt, Dormer to make 100 here and another to be added.

750; Ostend sends 600:—
- Sir Matthew Morgan, 100.
- Capt. Hinder, 100.
- Capt. Throgmorton, 100.
- Capt. Laurence, 100.
- Capt. Brett, 100.

Capt. Fludd, 100, and mine own company to be added.
750; the three companies send 200:—
Sir Jo. Wingfield, Colonel, 100; 50 to be added.
Capt. Lambert, Lieut. Colonel, 100; and 5 companies of hundreds to be added.

Sir Samuel Bagnoll	100	All these are out of London, and to be shipped at the Downs.
Capt. Ellys Jones	100	
Capt. Blany	100	
Capt. Roe	100	
Capt. John Salisbury	100	Out of Middlesex.
Capt. Dakers	100	Out of Hertfordshire.
Capt. Price	100	All these out of Essex.
Capt. Roger Harvey	100	
Capt. Tolkerne	100	
Sir Nicholas Parker	100	All these out of Sussex.
Capt. Wm. Williams	100	
Capt. Cawfield	100	
Sir Thos. Gares	100	All these out of Kent.
Capt. Wilford	100	
Capt. Wyatt	100	
Capt. Conway	100	Of Berkshire.
Capt. Waynman	100	Buckingham.

Captains to go with Sir Tho. Gerrard:—

Capt. Cunye, C. Collier, C. Ashenden, C. Harvy, C. Billings, C. Salisbury	Out of—North Wales, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire,	800 men.	These to be brought to Plymouth by Sir Thomas Gerrard.

To go with Sir Christopher Blunt:—

C. Wilson, C. Harecourt, C. Williams, C. Ffoulkes, C. Boustred, C. Hambridge	Out of—Warwickshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Staffordshire,	800 men.	These by Sir Christopher Blunt to be conducted to the same place.

To go with Sir Math. Morgan:—

Captain Meyrick, C. Morgan, C. Dansye, C. Mansfield (?), C. Jackson, C. Dakers	Out of—South Wales, Herefordshire,	800 men.	These Sir Math. Morgan is to bring thither.

To go with Sir Conyers Clifford:—

Captain Fowkes, C. Davyes, C. Tolkern, C. Dakers	Out of—Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire,	800 men.	These Sir Conyers Clifford.

3 *pp* (**47.** 91.)

[Expedition to Cadiz.]

[1596, May.]—"A proportion for the right honourable the Earl of Essex for a voyage to the sea for 5 months containing 140 days, with the number of 200 men, gentlemen, and his own servants. Total estimate, 2,606*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, beside plate and linen.

2 *pp.* (**47.** 96.)

Warden of Winchester.

[1596, May].—Notices for Mr. Cotton to Her Majesty, touching the Wardenship of Winchester.

1. He hath served her these sixteen years, and been a preacher before her these fourteen years. 2. He never received any preferment of Her Majesty's gift, neither desired anything at her hands, but only the Deanery of Winchester in his own country, which, although she was graciously inclined thereunto, was prevented by her promise made to another. 3. The Wardenship lying in his own city, where he dwells, is the only thing he desireth and esteemeth as fittest for him, accounting more of the quietness of the place than of the commodity, which to an honest man cannot be great. 4. That he is wished to the same by the town, country and church, as the place where he may do best service. 5. He continueth this suit not so much for any benefit to himself, as for the disgrace he shall receive if he miss of the same. 6. Whereas others that be competitors make many friends and seek many means to attain thereunto, he, desirous to keep the modesty of his place and calling, only relies on her Majesty's favour, and maketh no other mean objection made against him, because he is not of the Foundation.

1. Although the ordinary Statutes bind the Fellows of New College in Oxford to choose one of the same foundation, yet in this case, which is extraordinary, her Majesty's prerogative is not bound, but that she may at her own choice make election of such as she shall think fittest for the place.

2. It shall wrong her prerogative to bring the same within the compass of their ordinary statutes, that she may not, as her progenitors have done, bestow the living of a person whom she preferreth to a bishop upon what person she shall think best, especially on her own chaplain.

3. That she giveth all the livings of the persons whom she preferreth, to whose gift or election soever they may appertain.

4. That her progenitors have placed, in their memory, in Eton College Sir Thomas Smyth, and also Dr. Bill, in King's College in Cambridge Sir John Cheeke, in Magdalen College in Oxford, being of the same statutes as Winchester College, Doctor Haddon, in New College in Oxford Mr. Skinner, none of all these being of those foundations, and some of them neither priests nor ministers as in their statutes is strictly required; and many such precedents more may be found.

5. That upon the preferment of Dr. Still, her Majesty hath given to Dr. Nevill, her chaplain, Trinity College in Cambridge, himself not being of that foundation.

6. That at this time there are three fellows in the College of Winchester which are not of that foundation.

7. That it may haply be that one being not of that foundation, and living so near as he hath done, may see and reform more abuses than those that have lived in them and suffered them.

Touching Mr. Harmer, a competitor.

1. That he hath received at her Majesty's hands two bills signed already within this year and quarter, the one for a prebend in Winchester and the other for a benefice thereof, and yet he never served her Majesty neither hath he been in the ministry above one year and a half, besides that he is schoolmaster there, a place of good account and gain.

2. It is reported and known that he hath a promise of a benefice called Droxford, which by the preferment of Dr. Bilson is now in the lord Keeper's gift.

3. That if any preferment had been conferred on this petitioner, he would not dare to open his mouth again so soon, in any other suit to trouble Her Majesty.

1 *p.* (**136.** 59.)

Sir Harry Knyvett to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 1.—Presenting "the copy of a brief fancy of mine, the which, by you perused and allowed, I hope I may be some mean, both to move her Majesty to renew her good opinion of me and to employ me so in her service as neither she may longer lose the benefit thereof, nor I hold the time ill spent which I have carefully and painfully bestowed only to enable myself to do her highness as sufficient and effectual service as most others of my sort." A "fair written book" (of the fancy) will to-day be ready to be presented to the Queen, if Cecil approve.—My lodging, 1 June, 1596.

Endorsed:—"Sir Ha. Knyvett to my master, with a book to be presented to her Majesty."

Signed. ½ *p.* (**41.** 44.)

Sir Ferdinando Gorges to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 3.—Towards evening, on the 2nd June, the Fleet was enforced to put into the Sound again, but they sailed again about 11 a.m. on the third, and are now out of sight. A ship of London which spent her topmast has gone with the rest; but a fly-boat is so disabled that she must transfer her provisions to a hulk, which will be ready in five or six days. No other news since Sir Henry Lea and Mr. Fooke Grivell left. Considering the defenceless state of the country here, of which their lordships wrote to Cecil's father, asks that the 50 men for the guard of this place may be despatched, for it lies as a prey to the enemy. Begs that his own charges may be considered.—Plymouth, 3 June.

Signed, Fard. Gorges.

Endorsed:—"1596." 1 *p.* (**14.** 46).

The Fellows of Winchester College to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596, about June 4].—We have received her Majesty's letters directed unto us for the electing of Mr. Henry Cotten, one of her chaplains, unto the fellowship of this house, to make him capable of a farther preferment, and that notwithstanding Mr. Cotten, for the effecting thereof, procured a conditional resignation, with a revocation in case he were disappointed. Yet upon sundry and divers reasons specified in the acts of our proceedings, we could in no case consent unto a new election, without the entangling of one of our own fellowship, being an aged and silly old man, within the lists of manifest and inexcusible perjury, to the great dishonour of our house, the breach of our own oaths, and his utter undoing. We were willing, considering her Highness's care for the preserving of regularity in our proceedings, if just opportunity had been offered, to have done whatsoever the statutes of our house would have permitted us in this case; but because we took it not only to be a thing besides her Majesty's meaning, but also offensive unto her to bring in a man so greatly favoured of her by such indirect means, or any manner

of ways to have her intention blemished with the touch of such an inevitable inconvenience, we beseech you to present our humble duties, and signify our willing readiness to have proceeded according to her letters and our statutes if any place had been void or might have been avoided without open and manifest perjury of him that should have resigned, as by our statutes we have made it evident to Mr. Cotten himself already.

Signed:—George Ryves, Subwarden, Anthony Beeley, Thomas Jefferey, John Boles, John Tilbero, William Watkyn, Robert Smythe, Guido Dobyns, George Blount.

1 *p.* [*See* Calendar of S. P. Dom. *under date.*] **(136.** 52.)

W. Waad to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 4.—Since the articles that concern O'Connor Sligo were lastly corrected by my honourable good Lord, O'Connor Sligo desired some little alteration in some places, and by your commandment I have written out the articles minutewyse, and have noted with interlining the alteration that he doth desire, being matter of no great substance. But his Lordship as yet (as your Honour told me) had not perused the same because they were deferred upon such occasion as your Honour knoweth.

Thus excusing myself that I do not wait upon you, having taken physic to rid me of the relics of my ague, I rest &c.—From Belsize the iiijth of June, 1596.

Holograph. Part of Seal. ½ *p.* **(173.** 82.)

Sir W. Fytzwilliam to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 5.—Hopes to wait on him before the end of the month if the weather be dry and warm, for his joints are much amended since May ended. Is urged by a good friend to ask Cecil's and my Lord Treasurer's favour for the Queen's solicitor in Ireland, "for his repair into England for a time upon the ending of the causes with the undutiful Earl and the rest of that sort in Ireland." The solicitor's brother, Mr. Wilbram, will wait upon him for this.—My house by Aldersgate, 5 June, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* **(41.** 47.)

J. Battista Giustiniano to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 5.—On speaking last with Mr. Fortescue, was appointed to come to him at his coming to this city. Waited on him yesterday and he said he had, the day before, communicated the whole business to the Lord Treasurer and they had decided to speak of it to the Queen at their coming to Court. Begs Cecil's favour in it, and to know the Queen's answer and what Signor Horatio will have to do.—London, 5 June, 1596.

Italian. Holograph. 1 *p.* **(41.** 48.)

Sir Ferdinando Gorges to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 5.—The townsmen being assembled to consult about the defence of their town, sent a serjeant to summon the writer to come to them. Scorned such a manner of sending for, and made answer that if Mr. Mayor and his brethren had anything to say he prayed them to

come to his lodging. They broke up their Council in a great fury and Mr. Mayor came to tell him he did them great wrong, "in so foolish and so braving a manner" as would hardly be believed. Details further wrangling with the mayor. Desires a commission sufficiently ample to exclude "all cavil or contradiction of so ignorant and stubborn a people," who, poor men, are altogether unable to provide for their own safety.—Plymouth, 5 June, 1596.

Signed, Fard. Gorges.

1 *p.* (**41.** 49.)

Charles, Lord Mountjoye to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596. June 5.—Has moved the Queen to this effect, and desires him to signify her pleasure to the judges of assize of the West, Mr. Fennor and Wameslye, that (learning that, although most of lord Mountjoye's inheritance in Cornwall, Devon and Dorsetshire, was entailed upon his ancestors by special Act of Parliament, an invention has been put in practise "to demise the greatest part of the said lands by fines for 300 years or more, reserving a small yearly rent, scarce to the tenth part of the value," which fines have been deliberately found in the Common Pleas and Queen's Bench to be void, and the principal parties have desisted from further claim, but that suits are still brought upon the selfsame title) her Majesty, in "the especial care she hath of his estate and some services wherein she otherwise employed him," commands them, if they find suits brought upon the said title, to proceed to "the speedy determining of them by calling such before them as the matter concerneth." Will see him before his departure.—5 June, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**41.** 113.)

E. Wyngate to the Lord Treasurer.

1596, [June 5].—Asking him to further the petition to the Queen of his fellows the yeomen of the Chamber for their pay, to be received from the treasurer of the Chamber, which is two months now, 5 June, unpaid.

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**48.** 62.)

William Waad to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 6.—Has been threatened with an ague, or would have waited upon him to thank him. "I assure your honour, what other want there may be through my disability, there never shall be found want of good will and sincerity. I confess the letter your honour hath procured will be some benefit unto my poor estate, but the obtaining of it by your honourable means, with so great favour, is far greater comfort unto me."—My house in Wood street, 6 June, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**41.** 50.)

Lord Cobham.

1596, June 6.—Note of the blue livery remaining at Cobham Hall and what is to be delivered to the household servants. List of "retainers" at foot, among them John Martin, a surgeon, and the Town Clerk of Dover.

1 *p.* (**145.** 219.)

R., Lord North to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 7.—Writes to tell of a strange thing that has happened to him. Since he left Court there has been delivered to him a paper, without superscription, "containing the form of a prayer, compounded in such divine, religious, and most christian manner, so briefly, effectually, and apted with words of such force as no creature living, neither with wit or art, can put to pull from or remove any word in it, without the defacing of the most heavenly prayer I ever heard." [Describes the prayer (containing but a dozen lines) in most rapturous strain.] It were worthy of a councillor like Cecil to boult out the author of it, that "such poor men as I am, knowing where the saint is shrined, may come to worship in Jerusalem and then pray with Simeon." Longs to hear of her Majesty's well doing and of the state of the Navy; "at Harrow Steeple we see far and hear nothing."—Harrow Hill, 7 June, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 53.)

R., Lord North to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 7.—A brief note accompanying the preceding letter, asking him to show it to her Majesty or suppress it as he thinks best; and to burn or tear this.—Harrow Hill, 7 June, 1596.

"If there be good, I beseech let me hear from you. I do not acknowledge the having but seeing of a prayer."

Holograph. 1 p. (**41.** 53.)

Lords of the Privy Council to Lord Burghley.

1596, June 7.—Considering that the Queen's navy is now sent out of the Narrow seas into the Spanish seas, under the Earl of Essex and the lord Admiral, to withstand hostile attempts intended by the King of Spain against England and Ireland, some small attempts may be made by the enemy upon unguarded places on the coast. Direct him as lieutenant of Essex to see to the coast defences and notify the Queen what is done. He shall also forbid persons whose usual habitations are upon the coast, to withdraw inland, (as it is reported that some intend) upon pain of forfeiting their goods and lands; and see that captains of forts and castles on the coast are resident in them.—Court at Greenwich, 7 June 1596.

Signed:—Jo. Cant.: Tho. Egerton, C.S.: W. Burghley: J. Hunsdon: W. Cobham: T. Buckehurst: Ro. Cecyll: J. Fortescue.

A circular letter addressed to the lieutenants of maritime counties.

2 *pp.* (**41.** 55.)

The Archbishop and Council at York to Lord Burghley.

1596, June 7.—Sending copy of an information from Sir William Mallorie and other justices against one Richard Atkinson of Ripon, who about ten years ago was by them committed to ward for divers contempts and lewd behaviours: yet hath the said Atkinson commenced suit in the court of Common Pleas against the gaoler for false imprisonment, who did nothing but as he was commanded by the whole Bench.

In Lent last, he was convented before the Council here, where he so likewise abused himself that with one consent they committed him to the castle. Being set at liberty within four days, he has since procured process forth of the same Court against the tipstaff attending on the

Council for carrying him to the Castle, and against Mr. Redhead, her Majesty's servant, the keeper of the Castle, and brags that he looks for great recompence.

The like disgrace hath not been offered to this Council in man's memory and they, having no Lord President, are bold to inform Burghley of these disorders and to crave redress. The man is passing heady and wilful, and makes small account of authority. If he do not now receive rebuke, it is like that he will prove very intolerable, and if this Council may be brought in question by every bad fellow, it must shortly grow into great contempt.

The tipstaff, to avoid charges, was content to enter bond to answer; but her Majesty's servant lieth in prison because he will not relinquish the privilege of her household servant, whereof he made certificate to the Lo. Chamberlain. Mr. Ferne, her Majesty's secretary here, will attend to know Burghley's pleasure.—From York, the 7th of June, 1596.

Signed:—Matth. Ebor., Humfrey Purefey, E. Stanhope, Jo. Gibson.
1 *p.* (**173.** 83.)

Thomas Ferrers to Lord Burghley.

1596, June 8.—"My last was dated the 18th May per post, his order over land, in which I advertised your honour, that Robert Smith was come hither, whom I have under arrest and per next convenient mean of passage will send him under sure guard unto your lordship, according to your honour's Commission. This present day the lord Willowby is come to this town, who is very weak in body, and not able to go alone. His lordship doth mean to depart for England with first convenient passage. Unless the Lord do strengthen his honour, his lordship cannot long endure. ThAlmighty send strength! Although it was reported that the Duke of Mekelborche was dead, who is the King of Denmark's grandfather, I, having diligently enquired the same, do find it was but a mere report. The coronation of the Prince or King of Denmark is to be holden the xth August next, which is St. Lawrence. Four days past the Lantzgrave of Hessen sent to me one of his honour's servants willing me to certify his Grace whether I understood of any ambassador to be coming out of England from her Majesty unto his honour, and also to certify what I understood concerning his Grace's ambassador who was sent unto her Majesty, of whom his Grace hath not heard a long time. I certified his Honour that we attended daily on cloth ships, which God sending, I would advertise his Grace more at large. His Honour's child is still kept unchristened."—Stod, 8 June '96.

Addressed:—"To, &c., the lord High Treasurer of England."

Endorsed:—"From Stoade."

Seal. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 60.)

Garrison of Flushing.

1596, June 8.—Warrant to Lord Burghley under privy signet, to cause the officers of the Ordnance to deliver to Sir Robert Sydney, governor of the Queen's cautionary town of Flushing, four last of good powder for the use of the garrison there, the charge "to be defalked again upon the pay of the garrison" by the treasurer of wars in the Low Countries.—Greenwich, 8 June 1596, 38 Eliz.

Sign Manual. 1 *p.* (**41.** 61.)

JOHN LEE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 8.—In reply to his letter; no armour was delivered out of her Majesty's store to Sir Francis Drake, who however had powder, shot, &c., out of the office of Ordnance, as doubtless Mr. Surveyor has certified to Cecil's father and himself.

Signed:—Jhon Lee.

Endorsed:—"8 June 1596, no armour delivered out of the Store for the voyage of Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkyns."

1 *p.* (**41.** 62.)

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596. June 8.—Is too unwell to attend Court to day; and the certificates from the offices of Admiralty, Ordnance, &c. are not yet returned. Thinks the Queen should appoint Midleton to deliver 1,000 mks., for the soldiers' parts of the silver and gold, to Sir Thos. Baskervill for "the present despatch of the poor company"; for to deliver specie would colour the purloinings, for "pearl and bullion is abroad in good quantity and if any be delivered all will be coloured." Prays him to show the Queen that his health is such that he dare hardly venture by water. Will wait upon him to-morrow.—8 June 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 63.)

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 9.—"Sir, with my most heartiest commendations, if you saw the number, being 200 poor miserable creatures, hanging at my gate who neither have meat nor clothes it would pity your heart. They say they were impressed in her Majesty's name, and show a warrant under the hands of all the lords, and served not for any shares; and that, upon that ground, all pillage was taken from them. They require wages." They are but 400 besides the captains. Their wages at 6*s.* 8*d.* a month would be only 1,600*l.*, and their sixth part would surpass that sum; but they must be paid by the poll and not by the captains. They have all either seen or heard the quantity of plate and bullion, "and so for any gain to be made thereof there is no suspicion." Has sent for Sir Thomas Baskervile and Mr. Carmarthen and will see her Majesty's will performed, whose honour so it may be preserved, the rest importeth not. It grieveth me not a little that for my lady of Southampton my lord your father should be blamed, whose carefulness for her Majesty therein I can be a witness of, and trust her Highness will not lay grief upon him for others' fault. Thus, almost confused in these business, I commit you to God."—9 June, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 64.)

FRANCES, COUNTESS of KILDARE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 9.—"Good S^r^ Robard Ciscell I find your love to my father is in ciche true honnorabell affickcone that I am very glad he dud commit me to the rule of so worthy a kind frend as by manny proufs you have manny fasted cincs his abcenes to him slefe and his. My Lo. is not yut come hether nor to London, as I here, but I have sent to him to let him know of my gre (?) of his coming and howe glad I shulld be to see him here, with my honnorabell kind mother and his

one datur, and if not I will mete him if he plese at the Cort or eles were.—Rigaet," 9 June.

P.S. "I pray salut your lady with my loveing commandacons to hur."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 65.)

RICHARD TOPCLIFFE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 10.—As to a half book in paper sent to him to peruse. Promises the residue as soon as it comes from the Lord Chief Justice of England.—10th of June.

Endorsed:—"1596."

Holograph. ⅛ *p.* (**51.** 107.)

SIR EDWARD STANLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 11.—Sir, there is one would give me two hundred pounds to get her Majesty's warrant to make a Serjeant at the Law, who shall be such a one as the lord Keeper shall give a good allowance of. Begs him to move her Majesty for him in this. It would enable him to furnish himself for her service at home or abroad.

Endorsed;—"xj^mo Junii 1596," *and also, in Cecil's hand, with the following list:*—Sir Edw. Stanley, Sir W. Constable, Sir Tho. Morgan,* Sir Ch. Heydon, Sir Sa. Bagnall, Sir Ben. Berry, Sir Ric. Warbortun (?), Sir Tho. Vavasor, Sir Ch. Wilmott, Sir Christopher St. Lawrens, Sir W. Udall.*

Signed. ½ *p.* (**41.** 66.)

RICHARD [FLETCHER,] BISHOP OF LONDON, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 12.—In favour of his brother Dr. Fletcher, to have "the place extraordinary of the Requests" void by the death of Mr. Rookeby. Cecil has long known him and, to use a commendation given in Holy Writ, *dignum est cui benefacias.* The Queen has acknowledged his past services in the "affairs of Scotland, in Germany for the privileges of the English merchants obtained at Stoade, in Russia for the renewing of the English intercourse then interrupted and in a manner dissolved. For all which his travel hath been the recompense of his pain. Your honour knoweth well what kind of people he serveth—a popular multitude naturally jealous of all dealing and intercourse with the Court, yea of their own solicitors though never so faithful in their affairs, especially in matters of charge imposed upon them; as if the negligence and subornation of their own agents were the cause thereof. It pleased Her Majesty at his going into Russia to make him her sworn servant in that place of the Requests"; and if he be granted more nearness to that service he will be found faithful and sufficient.—Fulham, 12 June.

Endorsed:—"1596."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 69.)

The EARL OF ESSEX to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1596, [June 13].—*Contemporary copy.* [*The original is in the Public Record Office. See* State Papers, Domestic, Eliz., Vol. cclix, No. 12.]

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* These marked with a cross.

Endorsed:—"Copy of the Earl of Essex' letter to the Lords. Received and presented to them the xiijth. of June at Greenwich."
5 *pp.* (**41.** 70.)

THOMAS MYDDELTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 14.—Has been with Mr. Chancellor, who is now past the worst. There is yet no distribution made of the 200*l.* to the soldiers. Asks him to confer with Sir Thomas Baskerfield in this and send instructions. Mr. Chancellor thinks the bullion should be coined, out of hand, it being to no purpose to keep it as 'it is. Please "move her Majesty and signify her pleasure to his honour therein"; also what answer to make to the captains by sea who attend daily for their pay, and what allowance will be for those that are slain and absent, some sick and some with lords Essex and Admiral, for none are paid as yet but such as appeared in person. "If there be no pay then the sooner they are answered the better; and without they be paid there will be wonderful exclamation."—London, 14 (*altered from* 13) June 1596.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 73.)

ELIZABETH, DOWAGER LADY RUSSELL to her nephew, SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 15.—"Sir Robert Cecill, this night I hear that Mr. Rookby is dead. If you will get yourself credit, do your best to place Mr. Dale for, a temporal lawyer, a master of the Requests; for want whereof there is exceeding want and complaint by the subjects, poor suitors, and this man very much desired of my lord Chief Baron and the rest of the chief judges, as a most sufficient man for that place, being so learned, grave, and of such experience. Therefore, since his white hairs show him to be so ancient a lawyer, so wise men think him most fit, and himself cometh to you in your mother's name, *macta virtute*, with God's blessing. And let not Doctor Caesar, a civilian, deprive him of the fee, due by patent to a temporal lawyer and not to a civilian, who, besides, hath enough already, if these days could acknowledge what is enough. So, loath to trouble you further at this time, I humbly thank God for the heavenly breath proceeding from a saint so sweet and gracious to me as you write."—15 June.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 74.)

RICHARD STAPER, governor of the "Company of the merchants trading the Levant," to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 15.—Presents to him, by bearer, on behalf of the Company, two Turkey carpets, a long and a short, as a return for his favour in obtaining the Queen's letters to the Grand Signor.—London, 15 June 1596.
Signed. 1 *p.* (**41.** 75.)

THE MIDDLE MARCHES.

1596, June 15.—Warrant to Lord Burghley under the privy signet, to command the general receiver of Yorkshire to continue, for three or four months longer, payment of 130*l.* monthly to 80 light horse under

the Warden of the Middle Marches, which payment was heretofore ordered to be made "for certain months." Also to cause the receiver of Kent to pay the captains and ordinary retinue of the forts in Kent and in the Cinque Ports, from the time that Lord Cobham shall signify their entry into that service, "foreseeing that in case of their absence their ordinary wages may be detained."—Greenwich, 15 June, 1596, 38 Eliz.

Sign Manual.

Seal. Signed, on the back, by Lord Burghley. 1 *p.* (**41.** 76.)

Samuel Coke[burne] to Archibald Douglas.

1596, June 17.—Has abstained so long from writing in hope to be able to write good news, but "the iniquity of time, the busy dealing of base minded knaves, with the little help of such whom commonly men calls friends, has done great harm." To be plain, "your greatest enemy has been Mr. Bowes, with the concurrence of Mr. Johne Colum and the advertisements of your ligier, Mr. Foullis. Yet all this could not have prevailed if Sir George Houme had not openly interponit his credit to their assistance in your contrare; for so it goes here that where Sir George declares himself either a friend or an enemy there is none to stand to the contrare, so that force has constrained to seek him and either to make our friend or else to despair for the present. There was many things also that hindered this; and chiefly the matter of Spott and the unkindness betwixt him and your two nephews. I had brought the one so far to pass by my brother, to whom I have made many fair promises and has found him very honest therein, that Sir George and I should enter in the matter of Spott; yet because your matters went so hardly and prolonging of time was hurtful, it was thought meet that Sir George and your nephews should be reconciled, and enter in friendship first, and thereafter all things might be done the better, as we hoped to our contentment Sir George was well content to the agreement, the time being appointed, the King's hasty departure forced Sir George his departure also, so that we are forced to bide time and other folk's leisure howbeit to o . . . Sir George is come to town this day and I look for a meeting . . . . these two days, which I hope shall be a good beginning." Promises to be very diligent in his behalf.—Edinburgh, 17 June 1596.

The second page, with the signature, slightly mutilated.

Addressed:—"My good lord, Mr. Archibald Douglas, one of his Majesty's Council."

Endorsed in a later hand:—Samuel Cockburn.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**41.** 52.)

The Expedition against Cadiz.

[1596, before June 18.]—"Instructions for Capt. Alexander Clifford." Is authorised to take into his charge the ships following, viz., *Vanguard*, *Rainbow*, *Alcedo*, *Centaur*, and *Daisy*, the ships assigned him by the Admiral of the Low Countries, and the two Generals' bigger hoys. With all these to bear along the shore, as soon as the fleet comes thwart Rota, and come to an anchor as near the mouth of St. Mary Port as convenient. If he finds the galleys within the port he shall endeavour to keep them from coming forth. If he finds them at sea or in the Bay of Calez, shall do his best to chase them into St. Mary Port, or at least to keep them from troubling the disembarking of the army, or from attempting anything upon any part of the fleet. If he finds no galleys

in St. Mary Port and sees none at sea, shall come to an anchor with the said ships north of that part of the fleet where the *Due Repulse* is admiral, to be ready to cover the weakest ships from any galleys that may come into the bay of Calez.

Endorsed by Essex :—"Instructions for Capt. A. Clifford to go before St. Mary Porte."

1 *p.* (**31.** 63.)

THOMAS [BILSON,] BISHOP OF WORCESTER, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 18.—His consecration ended, would have waited upon Cecil to ask his assistance in the doing of his homage to the Queen, but is told that he must not appear in Court until he has done his homage. Learns from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and, through friends, from Lord Buckhurst and Lady Warwick, "that there is a secret suggestion made in the ears of great personages how rich I found, how poor I leave the college which I forego," this privy whispering tending to incense the Queen against him and to dishonour Cecil and the others who have preferred him. To confute it sends a true statement to be shown to the Queen.—London, 18 June, 1596.

Signed :—Tho. Wigorn. 1 *p.*

Enclosed in the preceding :—

"The treasure of the college of Winchester the first audit that ever was made before me, anno 1581." The total is 1,683*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Below this is the treasure in 1595 "in which I leave it," 2,441*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* Has made no woodsales nor touched plate nor moveables. Three law suits, Fanston for Townton parsonage, Corham for Woodmancote manor, and Cheverell for Chalmington manor, and other law matters have cost over 1,000*l.* Leaves 20 leases which he might have let, and has increased the commons of the scholars by 100 mks. a year. "The continual dearths that have been of late years have raised the price of their victuals to almost the double the value they were at my first coming."

Signed :—Tho. Bilson.

1 *p.* (**41.** 77–78.)

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 18.—"Mine infirmity, since your departure yesternight, making a recourse, hath given occasion to my physicians" to prescribe a diet and keep me from the air 14 days. It is great distress to me to be kept from the Queen's presence, and I will if she desire it venture any danger.—The Wardrobe, 18 June 1596.

Endorsed by Cecil. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 79.)

RECUSANTS.

1596, June 18.—Petition of Samuel Loane to Lord Burghley. He and others remaining at Ely for recusancy, were sent to several places out of their own countries, he being sent to his brother-in-law's, Mr. Scroggs in Bedfordshire. All the rest have been permitted to go to their own houses. Prays leave to go to his house at Sevenock.

Endorsed :—18 June 1596.

Note by Lord Buryhley :—"Such causes are to be dealt in by my L. G. of Canterbury."

1½ *pp.*

Wardships.

1596, June 19.—A list of "bills to be signed by her Majesty, which were passed in the time of Mr. Bossevile, late clerk of the Court of Wards." Opposite each item is a sum of money (sums up to 20*l.*) and over these sums the word "exhibic;" thus, "Henry, Earl of Huntingdon for the wardship of Thomas Waterton, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*"

The wards are:—Thomas Waterton, Gervase Cliston, Thomas Dunscombe, John Williamson, John Mallet, John Alderiche, William Redshawe, Chr. Danby, Giles Mompesson, Eliz. Olmested, Walter Rigmayden, Chr. Maltby, the co-heirs of Somer, Thomas Rowe, Robert Bertlett, Robert Bogas, Edward Tildesley, Thomas Brigges, Sarah Tyser, "John Cheny for his own wardship, 20*l.*," Richard Hansharde (marriage), Nicholas Stevenson, John Gascoigne, Henry Freare, Robert Barnardiston, Richard Smithe, Mary Rookeley, Marmaduke Bowes, Richard Clarvaulx, Richard Smithe, John Woolriche, Richard Stevenson, Edward Burton, and Deborah Harlakynden. *Signed by Lord Burghley.*

Endorsed:—"19 June 1596, a brief of divers bills," &c.

1 *p.* (**41.** 80.)

Sir Richard Barkeley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 19.—Thanks for continual favour. Had, a fortnight since, a man sick in his house of the "small pocks"; whereupon he removed with his family to the country and, as no more have been sick, trusts the danger is past. Asks advice whether he may presume to come to Court next week.—Layton, 19 June.

Endorsed:—"1596." *Holograph.* 1 *p.* (**41.** 81.)

Sir George Beeston.

1596, June 20.—Draft petition to the Queen of George Beeston, who has been one of the "gentlemen pensioners" since "the first erection thereof" and has had charge of the blockhouse at Gravesend; that, being over 85 years of age and unfit for these duties, he may resign them and have a recompense, for his living and payment of his debts.

Endorsed:—"20 Junii 1596. Sir Geo. Beeston."

1 *p.* (**41.** 82.)

Roger Fullshawe to the Privy Council.

1596, June 20.—Complains of oppressions received from the Earl of Lincoln, including imprisonment in the Earl's house.

Note by J. Herbert:—"That the courses taken by the Earl are diverse and strange, and seem worthy of reformation."

1½ *pp.* (**141.** 173.)

John Budden to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 20.—Hears that Richard Collyer, who holds the great farm of Pyddle, of the College of Winton, is about to surrender his term and take a new estate of the old warden and scholars. The matter is of very good value, and the only farm the College has in Dorset. Thanks him for his favour with regard to Turbervile's ward. Of Stoughton's proceedings in the matter. Desires to know Lord [Burghley's] pleasure therein.

Endorsed:—"20 June, 1596." (2348*a*.)

1 *p.*

A Suspicious Character.

1596, June 22.—Report of Joseph Maye, of Exeter, that the 9th or 10th inst. beyond Aishburton, he met a little man of swart complexion, wearing a black doublet of uncut velvet and sea-green velvet hose, riding a very good grey gelding. Who told him that he was going towards London along the coast; also of a plot to take the new fort at Plymouth and hold it against all England, and of another plot to sack Totness. He commended the Cardinal's liberality in France and railed against the Queen and lord Treasurer, and told Maye that "if he would travel with him to London he would bear his charge," and showed good store of gold.

Maye is to be heard of at Mr. Fleure's lodging at Duresme House.

In the hand of Sir Robert Cecil's clerk, and endorsed by him :—"22 June 1596. Concerning a dangerous person which he met near Aishburton."

1 *p.* (**41.** 84.)

Thomas Fitzherbert.

1596, June 22.—Petition to Lord Burghley.

Imprisoned for debt. Begs to be restored to the possession of his tenements in Hampstall Ridware, Stafford, taken from him by Thomas Pigott, till the hearing of the cause between them. *Endorsed :*—22 June 1596.

Note by Lord Burghley that the matter is fit to be moved in the Court.

1 *p.* (620.)

The Bailiffs and Townsmen of Great Yarmouth to Lord Burghley.

1596, June 22.—For 20 pieces of ordnance, culverins and demi-culverins, and shot, requisite for the defence of the town, especially in these dangerous times of foreign hostility, in accordance with their former petition.—*Endorsed :*—"22 June 1596."

Note signed by Lord Burghley, "To be answered by the parties whether they mean to pay for them or no, for her Majesty hath none in store."

1 *p.* (2021.)

Ernest, Duke of Brunswick to Lord Burghley.

1596, $\frac{\text{June 22}}{\text{July 2}}$.—In favour of the brothers William, Henry and Francis Lubing, in whose cause nothing has been done in spite of the Queen's promises to himself and Duke Frederick his brother. If they cannot obtain restitution hopes at least the Queen will allow them to export various merchandise free of custom. Has empowered Peter ab Heile to prosecute this matter and prays credence for him in this and all other affairs relating to the Duke's subjects.—2 July, 1596.

Latin. Copy. 2½ *pp.* (**42.** 1.)

Jo. Bennett to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 23.—Thanks for favour in his late suit. Finding more "dis-contentments" here than he could imagine, asks to be removed

elsewhere and to some further advancement. Credence for the bearer Mr. Hammond, his ancient and good friend.—Windsor Castle, 23 June, '96.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 85.)

HENRY DOBBY and other copyholders of CLAXBIE, Lincoln, to [? LORD BURGHLEY.]

1596, June 23.—Detail proceedings taken by them against Robert Thorpe, Richard Johnson and others, for pulling down their tenements, expelling them, spoiling the township, and other misdemeanours. Pray that the cause may be heard this term.

Notes by Lord Burghley and T. Fanshaw.—"23 June, 1596."

1 *p.* (1636.)

SIR JOHN FORSTER to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, June 24.—The news in Scotland is that on Monday last, 21 June, "was ane secret meeting amongst certain of the noble men of Scotland, which was kept at a little market town called Lanerik within my lord Hameltone's jurisdiction." Their names were lords Hameltone, Maxwell and Harreis, and the lairds of Dounelanericke and Bowckclough. The laird of Dunlanerick has undertaken to agree the "great variance" between Sir Robert Carr and the laird of Bowckclough. This meeting is thought to be against the laird of Johnstoune and his friends.—Newcastle, 24 (?) June.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**41.** 83.)

P., LORD DUNSANY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June 24.—Upon his suit for a pension of 400*l.* out of the Exchequer in consideration of the death of his brother, slaughter of his kindred and waste of his whole patrimony, and also in respect of his long service, and that the pay of any twenty horse in Ireland grows to that sum, her Majesty granted him 200*l.* pension. This was signified to him twenty days ago by his friend John Stanhope, and they forthwith imparted it to Sir John Fortescue, that he might direct the attorney to draw the patent; which he very willingly promised, but forgot it when he went to Court, "I being not able to follow him." He then falling sick and being now "entered into a new diet," the matter is so delayed that the Queen may forgot it. Begs Cecil to signify the Queen's gracious pleasure to the attorney.

Signed.

Endorsed:—"24 June, 1596." 1 *p.* (**41.** 86.)

The SCOTCH BORDERS.

1596, June 24.—Licence to bearer, Christes Thom *alias* Thomas Armestronge, of Highsteadeshe, now dwelling in the Middle March, who, "in recompense of his fault committed in the said march," has promised to do the Queen service, to go into Scotland and speak with such Scottish men as shall be fit for the furtherance of the said service.—24 June, 38 Eliz. '96.

Signed and sealed by Ralph, lord Eure, Warden of the Middle Marches. 1 *p.* (**41.** 87.)

——— to Mons. de la Fontaine.

1596, $\frac{\text{June 24.}}{\text{July 4.}}$—Nous avons change d'advis, car nous avons resolu d'envoier M. de Bouillon afin de n'en faire à deux fois, comme il eust fallu faire si nous eussions depesché Mons. de Reau avec la ratification de nostre traité. Car il eust fallu en envoier ung aultre pour en jurer l'observation. Or mon dit Sieur de Bouillon fera tout cela, et si pourra apres passer en Holande, si la Roine le trouve bon, pour convier ces messieurs a estre de la partie. Car il ne fault plus perdre de temps, et Dieu vueille que Mons. le Comte d'Essex emploie bien le sien. Sa Majesté partira demain pour aller a Amiens, dou mon dit Sieur de Bouillon sera depesché. Cependant le Roy pourra desrober quelques jours pour donner ordre a sa santé qui a besoing de ce petit repos apres ung si long travail.—Abbeville, le 4e de Juillet.

Endorsed:—"1596. Abstracts of certain French letters to Mons. Fontaine." *Copy.* ½ *p.* (**42.** 7.)

Thomas [Bilson,] Bishop of Worcester, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 25.—The fellows of Winchester College, immediately upon his consecration, moved him to resign the wardenship, saying that the place could not be void except by cession or resignation. Replied that he might not resign without the Queen's knowledge. Said this lest they should proceed to an election and prevent the Queen's prerogative. Since then, Mr. Cotton has been to the college with the Queen's grant to require admission to that place, and was told by the fellows that the place was not yet void. Knows not whether by the consecration the place is void or not, but Dr. White, after he was bishop of Lincoln, let leases and kept the election of scholars in Winchester College, and Dr. Yonge was a long time both bishop and warden of New College in Oxford. If he resign, the fellows of Oxford College, unless forbidden by the Queen, will elect another warden. Witholds his resignation therefore, to save the Queen's prerogative. When the time comes for him to go towards Worcester, he must needs resign or incur "perjury" for absenting himself above eight weeks. As the "election of scholars into either college" is now at hand, if Mr. Cotton be not first settled, there will be great confusion.—London, 25 June.

Signed. 2 *pp.*

Endorsed:—1596. (**41.** 88.)

K., Lady Howard to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 25.—"Good Sr Robard, thys nyght I receved a leter from my lord wher you have a leter, it comes by a strang menes to me I wyll send you my frence leter; and I pray you, if you send to my lord, let me know; I wold be glad to send to hym. Thys from Rygat a Fryday nyght. Yours to command K. Howard.

"Ther is nothynge in my leter but to let me know he is well and all hys company, i wold have sent it you if ther had byn any thyng."

Holograph.

Endorsed—25 June, 1596. (**41.** 89.)

[Duc de Bouillon] to Mons. de la Fontaine.

1596, $\frac{\text{June 26.}}{\text{July 6.}}$—Vous verrez par la depesche du Roy la resolution qu'il a prise de me renvoier. Je me prepare pour partir au plustost

cuidant que je ne le pourray que dans le 20 ou 25e de ce mois et que ce qui reculera le plus mon partement sera le default d'argent. Cependant je desirerois que vous me donnassiez advis qui l'on se delibere d'envoier dedeça pour jurer la ligue et que vous fissiez en sorte qu'on pourveust a tenir des navires prestz sur la coste pour me venir prendre a Dieppe, et que pour cest effect le Vice-Admiral receust commandement de se tenir prest pour s'y rendre au premier advis que je luy en donneray. Je n'escri poinct a la Roine ni a personne de dela pour l'incertitude ou je suis du jour que j'auray largent pour faire mon voyage; vous priant qu'au plustost jaie de vos nouvelles.—Du 6e de Juillet, a Abbeville.

Endorsed :—" 1596. Abstracts of certain French letters to Mons. Fontaine."

Copy. ½ *p.* (**42. 7.**)

Arthur Ashbie to the Queen.

1596, June 25.—Prays for a lease in reversion, to the tenant, of the Rectory of Patrington, Yorks, for his services as yeoman of the woodyard.

Note by Lord Burghley on the case.

Note by Gregory Lovell and others certifying to petitioner's services.

Note by J. Herbert that the Queen grants the petition.—Court at Greenwich, 25 June, 1596.

2 *pp.*

Defence of Norfolk.

1596, June 26.—A certificate of the defensible state of the county of Norfolk, made " in humble answer unto your Lordship's letters and directions dated the 7 of June 1596." The writers have spent 12 days in viewing the sea coast, and find the road of Yarmouth and the islands of Flegge and Lathinglande to be most in danger. As Yarmouth town must be fortified by strength of men the companies raised in the hundreds near are to be ready to march to its assistance. Have heard of none who would remove their dwellings from the maritime parts. Whereas the first part of the Council's letter sent them by his lordship, seems to assume that the trained bands are efficiently furnished, " the companies are not as yet complete or furnished neither trained to any serviceable purpose." The reason is that the country is very large and the companies too great, so that the men spend a day in marching to the place of training and another in returning home, and the whole time appointed for their instruction is spent in calling the muster roll and " reviewing the furniture." A company of 400 to 600 men is too great for one captain, with lieutenant, ensign, and two or three serjeants. His lordship's directions in 1588 were that only 2,000 men should be trained and the rest merely enrolled; they have since then, however, persuaded the country to furnish the whole 4,000 with corselets, muskets and calevers, but " many furnitures " are by the Queen's directions sent into foreign parts, so that at least 1,000 are wanting. Have, on consultation with the justices, set down a project for the distribution of the trained bands into ordinary companies, which project they have, by reason of his Lordship's letters of 20 June, forborne to put in execution till they learn his further pleasure.

Signed :—Arthur Hevyngham : John Peyton,

II. A tabulated "certificate of all the trained bands in the county of Norfolk mustered and reviewed by Captain Worlocke, appointed muster master there by their honors 2 Junii 1596."

The hundreds arranged in groups of from 3 to 6 under captains, Sir Henry Woodhouse, Sir Chr. Heydon, Sir Philip Woodhouse, Henry Gawdie, Bassingborne Gawdie, Martin Barney, Clement Spilman, and Thos. Thursbie, with the numbers of officers under each captain, and of corslets, muskets, callivers and holbarts in each hundred, the total numbers being:—men 4000, corslets 1395, muskets 794, callivers 1421, holbarts 59.

III. A tabulated scheme, headed 1596, 26 June, giving a new distribution in single hundreds, with the captains proposed for each, "most of them being in all respects more sufficient and able for her Majesty's service than the greater part of the former appointed captains." It contains an estimate of soldiers (in all 4,010), powder, match, bullets, "pioners" and carts, each 100 men to have 40 corslets, 30 muskets and 30 "caleevers" distributed among them. Hundreds and captains are as follows:—1. Eastfleg and Happing, Sir Henry Woodhouse; 2. Tunsteede, Sir William Paston; 3. Westfleg and Walsham, Thomas Cleere; 4. Blofielde and Taverham, Thomas Corbet; 5. Loddon, Henry Gaudy; 6. Claveringe, Edmund Everard; 7. Earsham, Humphrey Cuppledick; 8. Henstede and Humbleyard, Gilbert Havers; 9. Fowerhoe, Philip Woodhouse; 10. Depwade, Henry Clare; 11. Einsforde, Anthony Brovne; 12. Disse and Gilterosse and Thetford town, Bassingburne Gaudy; 13. Waylande, Thomas Bradbury; 14. Shropham, Thomas Lovell. These companies to repair to Yarmouth "upon any intelligence of the enemy's approach."

15. Mitford, William Barow; 16. North Greneho, James Calthrop; 17. South Erpingham, Chr. Heydon; 18. North Erpingham, Martin Barny; 19. Galow and Brothercross, Thomas Fermer; 20. Holte, Isaac Ashly; 21. Smithdon, Roger le Straung; 22. Launditch, Thomas Steward; 23. South Grenehoe and Grimeshoe, Clement Spilman; 24. Clackclose, Gregory Prat; 25. Frebridge citra Lin, Wimond Cary or Thomas Winde, Frebridge in Marsland, John Keppes. These to repair to Waburne.

Names of the captains of the horsebands, with the numbers of light-horse (40 or 50) and of "petronelles" (30 or 40) under each, viz.:—Fermin Dennye, Thomas Barnie, Henry Tounsend, Thomas Grosse, and Edward Brampton, appointed to defend the coast from Yarmouth to Cromer; Thomas Curson and Thomas Hewer, to defend the maritime parts from Cromer to Hunstanton.

A tabulated statement of "the general muster taken by us" in August 1595, the total being 19,210 men, of whom 5200 were "trained."

Signed by Hevyngham and Peyton.

IV. "A description of the islands of Flegge and Lovinglande with the town of Yarmouth," giving the landing places, defences, &c.

7 *pp.* (**41.** 56-9.)

W. [Chaderton,] Bishop of Lincoln, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 26.—Is grieved that "an impudent cunning boy" can bring him into such suspicion and asks if his answer, enclosed, will do. "I told you yesterday that by the practice of this cunning youth with his father the debts which now I sue for were not confessed nor

proved afore publication in Askyough's suit in the Star Chamber, which by witnesses now in town I can plainly prove." He has practised of late with other the writer's adversaries to make like complaints to her Majesty and the Lords, and has bragged that he is safe from the law as long as her Majesty lives.—26 June, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 90.)

Sir Edward Coke, Attorney General, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 27.—Has conferred with Mr. Justice Walmesley concerning the offence of John Neele, the Scot, and learns that he and the other justice of assize, lord Anderson, thought that the killing of John Harris, being in a sudden quarrel and not of malice prepensed, could hardly be found murder, and therefore Neele has been reprieved ever since. As there are other petty offenders whom these justices mean to commend to mercy, Walmesley thinks "it best to insert this Scot into that general pardon."—27 June, 1596.

Signed.

Endorsed :—Mr. Attorney General. 1 *p.* (**41.** 91.)

Sir Edward Hoby to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 27.—"Sir, I would write more at large but I know you shall have all things from better hand; and my poor mite I have already sent to my lord Treasurer, which I humbly beseech you may suffice for both." Please let my wife see it, "to whom I am very sparing of ink." I would not have troubled you; but "none shall pass me without remembrance of my duty unto you and my honourable lady, whose fair hands most humbly kissing, I rest, ever at your honour's service."—Calais, 27 June, 1596.

Endorsed :—"Sir Edward Hobby to my master. Received last July."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 92.)

Sir Charles Davers to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 28.—Received his letters of 5 June on the 27th at Roan, where, after the loss of Ardres and the enemy being retired and the King's army committed to Marshal de Laverdin, he hoped to follow his private business, and ease the extreme charge he was at in the army. "In that letter I have received your Honour requests (which unto me are absolute commandments,) that, during this time of two months it seemeth her Majesty is not pleased to send over any ambassador or agent, I should write unto you such occurrents as come unto my knowledge, and deliver my opinion of the long talked of treaty between Spain and France." Cannot own to the great wisdom which Cecil attributes to him and would excuse himself if commanded to write to any other than Cecil, whom from childhood he has loved, and who, he knows, will give his letters favourable construction. Will therefore repair again to the King for the time specified, and endeavour to satisfy the command, though a private man has not the means to search out secrets.

"There have been divers alarms given of a truce secretly managed between Spain and France," grounded upon the treaties of the Dukes of Savoy and Mercœur, men thinking that the former being so dependent on Spain must act with the consent of that King, and that he other,

being unable to subsist if the King were able to turn his forces that way, would never venture his ruin by delay unless he were sure of gaining "by that peace whereof he was said to be a principal mediator." Although the King could not quit his allies, who in his misery assisted him, without loss of reputation, and would hardly receive other honourable conditions, yet, "considering his necessities, his inclination to "quietness, the facility of his nature, and the humour of those which seem "principally to possess him," the worst was feared. Cannot learn of any overture made save by Campagnolle, who was taken in the citadel of Calais and returned out of prison six weeks ago, but whether by commission of the Cardinal, with whom he had conference, or otherwise, is not known. There is here a very hot report thereof, caused by the coming of the Legate and the assembly which the King has appointed at Amiens of his council and officers, who, however, are only convoked to take order in the finances. "The King himself is now likewise at Amiens, where the duke de Monpensier meeteth him this day, and within these four days accompanyeth him to St. Germains, where he purposeth to remain at the least three weeks privately for the taking of his diet." His army is much weakened by the departure of the Flemings. The lanceknights, too reduced to do more than defend the frontier, keep the field near Hedin. Roquelaure is returned to Paris from Mons. d'Epernon, who is at Lyons and will be shortly with the King. Intends his next letters to be from the Court.

"The Earl Bothwell, at my being at Paris this last winter, imparted unto me the courses he had run, his present fortune and estate, and the desire he had to live under her Majesty's protection, or, if that for any respects did not please her, as her secret pensioner in France; promising unto himself to be able to do her extraordinary service. He said that he had written often into England, from whence he had received hopes but no certain resolution whereon he might build. He laid open his desperate estate, the little hope he had in this King's assistance, his urgent necessity which would force him if he were not relieved to run courses contrary to his inclination and affection, which, he protested, was wholly dedicated unto her Majesty's service." Recommended him to apply to the ambassador, which he did; but, the death of Sir H. Umpton succeeding shortly after, he has since renewed his requests to the writer. "He hath offered heretofore to communicate with me some intelligence he hath in Spain and the Low Countries. He pretended likewise to be able to discover from time to time all the proceedings of the Earls of Huntley and Arroll, who lie at Leege, by means of one Sir James Linsey, brother to the Earl of Crawforde, who is in Paris and holdeth ordinary correspondence with them. He showed me the copies of their ciphers with the secretary Idiaquez and the Jesuits at Rome, or at least papers which he said were such, pretending to have means to interrupt many of their letters." Imparted this matter to Umpton a little before his death, but sees little in it but words, and has very little affiance in his pretended intelligences. Begs Cecil to see that his (the writer's) mother, in discharge of the trust his father reposed in her, does not, by parsimony to him in his banishment, prevent his fitting himself to repair, through the Queen's grace, his half overthrown fortune. These eight months, has received but 200*l.*, part of which is sent to his brother and the rest in paying the interest of his debts. Will be much pinched until Michaelmas unless Cecil procure her to give him credit with Humphrey Buss; after that "I shall be "somewhat better able to subsist, by means of some provisions I have made of mine own." The passages between Dieppe and Dover are not

so ordinary as to Rye; but, in the rest, will follow Cecil's directions. The bearer passed over at Boulogne thinking to find him with the King at Abbeville and so made his voyage the longer.—Roan, 28 June 1596.

Holograph. 5 *pp.*

Endorsed in the hand of Sir Robert Cecil's Clerk:—"Sir Charles Davers to my master." (**41.** 93–5.)

Capture of Cadiz.

1596, $\frac{\text{June 28.}}{\text{July 8.}}$.—Madrid, 8 July :—His Majesty having notice that in England a great armada was preparing, and fearing that it might be for Portugal, more than a month ago dispatched certain swift ships into the English channel to spy what the armada was doing. Two of them returned about a fortnight ago, one to Biscay, which reported that the armada numbering 190 sail left the Channel on the 12th of June. A courier forthwith brought this report to the Court, but not much credit was given to it. The other ship came to Lisbon, and reported that it had accompanied the armada till 30 leagues from thence. The news then began to be believed and fears were entertained for Lisbon, where there was the utmost terror "et poco recatto, in modo che disimparorno "tutti li borghi et cavorno tutte le gente inutile"; and his Majesty ordered men and cavalry thither, but it was not done with the speed befitting such a business. In Lisbon they never saw the armada. It was first sighted at Cape St. Vincent, and the news brought to Cadiz and despatched hither, and after that there were daily reports of its progress towards Cadiz, but only 70 sail were counted. On Sunday, 30 June, a galley was despatched from Cadiz which brought back word that there were 180 odd sail, and thereupon six great galleons of the King's, three Genoese and three Ragusan ships and 23 ships (some of them very large) intended for New Spain, were stationed at the entry to the harbour, with 24 galleys of the Spanish squadron, to stop the entry. That night and next day the wind freshened so that they were driven to retire within the harbour, and the enemy observing that seized the opportunity to enter the harbour on Tuesday morning, 2 July, and immediately engaged the ships and galleys. They fought for eight hours, the enemy having the advantage in numbers and in the use of the artillery, and when finally victory declared for the enemy, the armada within were all either burnt, sunk, or disabled. Four of the galleys were sunk, the rest escaped by rowing, and are safe in the river of Seville, but they lost many men. The chief cause of their defeat was want of powder. Whilst the fight was in progress, the enemy sent boats with 4,000 soldiers, to attack Cadiz in the rear, outside the haven, to a little landing place called St. Sebastian. These were opposed by 500 "cavalli ginetti," mostly of Xeres and persons of importance, of whom 300 were slain, and their leader, the duke of Arcos, received five wounds, but they must have been slight for they write that he is already recovered. The enemy's loss was very small. A Franciscan friar in defending a street slew nine. The city being thus taken, 12,000 foot were landed from the armada, with their land general, who prohibited all outrage or pillage. Two soldiers who broke the prohibition by attempting to take a woman's necklace, were punished by instant death. The citizens and merchants withdrew into the Cathedral (*chiesa maggiore*) and the monastery of St. Francis, where they were made prisoners. All persons who were not to be ransomed were sent out of the city, and the prisoners were put under guard and a ransom of 250,000 crs. demanded for their lives, but by letters of the 3rd it was thought that

150,000 ducats would be taken. Among the prisoners is an auditor of the Council of India, Dr. Pedro Guttiero, who was president of the house of contractation of Seville, and was at Cadiz about the despatch of the fleet for New Spain. The duke of Medina Cidonia was not in time to save Cadiz, but was on his way and is now at a place overlooking Cadiz, 5 leagues off, collecting men and horse. They are assembling from all sides, but are ill armed and untrained. The King has ordered preparations throughout the realm for the recovery of Cadiz if the enemy stop there, which seems doubtful. The Marquis of Santa Croce who was in the galleys, was dangerously wounded in the head; and the Count of Ribadavia slain. The loss in 600 pieces of brass artillery, household furniture, ransoms and ships, will be more than four millions; the profit to the enemy 2½ millions. Merchants of Seville are treating for the ransom. They have spare arms for 30,000 men, and their armada numbers 30,000 men besides mariners. There are four standards:—England (the admiral of England is general of the armada), Scotland, Denmark and the islands of Zealand and Holland, and their land general is a count who is a relative of Count Maurice, son of the Prince of Orange. In Seville every possible preparation is made, but there is some distrust of the Moors there.

Italian.

Endorsed:—1596. 3 *pp.* (**173.** 90.)

Soldiers' Apparel.

[1596], June 29.—"The account of apparel delivered out of the *Mary and John* the 29 June unto us, John Traves and Wm. Greves, by invoice under the hand of Richard Hassall for his masters Ury Babington and Robert Bromley, and the issuing thereof."

The articles are shirts, doublets, Venetian hosen, stockings, bands, hats and shoes; and the account shews the number of each as per the invoice, the number of each delivered by warrant, the remainder left with Mr. Harris at Plymouth which are serviceable, and the apparel wanted and not serviceable, being rotted by casualty at sea.

Endorsed:—"Soldiers apparel."

1½ *pp.* (**31.** 64, 65.)

Sir John Fortescue to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 29.—As desired, sends six parcels of the pearl. Sent by his cousin Henry Brook the "patrons" [patterns?] for the great diamond. Desires to know the Queen's pleasure therein. His diet grows very irksome as withdrawing him from her service and from his friends, but he trusts "within a few days now to end."—The Wardrobe, 29 June, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**41.** 96.)

The Queen to the King of Scotland.

[1596, June 29.]—I am to seek with what argument my letter should be fraught since such themes be given me as I am loth to find and am slow to recite, yet since I needs must treat of and unwillingly receive, I cannot omit to set before you a too rare example of a seduced king by a sinister council. Was it ever seen that a prince, from his cradle preserved from the slaughter, held up in royal dignity, conserved from many treasons, maintained in all sorts of kindness, should remunerate with so hard a measure such dear deserts, with doubt to yield a

just treaty's response to a lawful friend's demands? Ought it to be put to a question whether a king should do another, his like, a right; or should a council be demanded their pleasure what he himself should do? Were it in the nonage of the prince, it might have some colour, but in a father's age it seemeth strange and, I dare say, without example. I am sorry for the cause that constrains this speech, especially in so open a matter whose note grows so far and is of that nature that it (I fear me) will more harm the wronger than the wronged. For how little regard soever be held of me, yet I should grieve too much to see you neglect yourself, whose honour is touched in such degree as the English, whose regard I doubt not but you have in some esteem for their good thoughts of you, will measure your love by your deeds not your words in your paper. Wherefore, for fine, let this suffice you, that I am as evil treated by my named friend as I could be by my known foe. Shall any castle or habitation of mine be assailed by a night larceny and shall not my confederates send the offender to his due punisher? Shall a friend stick at that demand that he ought rather to prevent? The law of kingly love would have said, nay, and not for persuasion of such as never can nor will stead you, but dishonour you, to keep their own rule, lay behind you the due regard of me and in it of yourself, who, as long as you use this trade, will be thought not of yourself ought but with conventions what they will. For commissioners, I will never grant for an act that he cannot deny that made. For whatso the cause be made, no cause should have done that; and, when you with a better-weighed judgment shall consider, I am sure my answer shall be more honorable and just, which I expect with most speed, as well for you as for myself. For other doubtful and litigious causes in our borders, I will be ready to appoint commissioners if I shall find them needful; but for this matter, of so villainous an usage, [I] assure you I will never be so answered as hearers shall need. In this and many other matters I require your trust to my ambassador, who faithfully will return them to me.

Endorsed:—"June 29, 1596. Copy of her Majesty's letter to the King of Scots with her own hand."

[*Printed by the Camden Society, Ed. Bruce, p.* 114.] 1 *p.* (**133.** 147.)

Nicholas Saunder to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 30.—Both the lord Generals commanded him, by warrant under their hands, to make speed after them "as soon as a certain business was ended," and charged him to let Cecil know of his going, and intimate their desire that he and my lord his father would write to them. Is now ready to sail at the next wind, and begs them to send their letters down to Plymouth "by the ordinary post, who will be here in shorter space than one man can endure to ride it." Here is one John Batthersby of Plymouth, "that hath bought an Indian hat that is a jewel fitter for a greater personage than the party that now hath it, who was but a pedlar and carried a pack at his back about the country within these few years. The hat is made somewhat after the English manner, and as our English strawen hats are wrought here with straw, so is that with beaten plates of silver curiously wrought. The band of it is of beaten plates of gold, wrought exceeding finely in knots and flowers, intermingled with very fair Oriental pearls, of a good bigness perfectly round, and with other stones likewise, as I remember, for I saw it but once. The brims of it is faced with velvet all embroidered

over in flowers of very fair pearl. I thought it my duty to let your honour understand of it, for only saving that it is somewhat weighty it is surely a rare and rich thing. It was a king's or viceroy's of the Indies, and brought hither now by some of Francis Drake's fleet."—30 June, 1596.

Endorsed:—"From Plymouth."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 97.)

Sir George Carew to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 30.—Is glad to be able to direct his letters "from her Majesty's city of Cales (Cadiz), not in fancy but won and yet held by her soldiers' swords." Refers to his letters to Cecil's father for details since they left Plymouth. Yesterday when he sealed those letters, the resolution was to hold the town for the Queen, and despatch Sir Anthony Ashley into England to that purpose; but since then, having surveyed the state of their victuals, and found them insufficient to relieve a garrison until fresh supplies come, the lords generals "have determined to quit the town with as much expedition as they may." Has no time to discourse of all who in this service have merited extraordinary honour. "Wherefore I will overpass all but the lords generals and Sir Walter Raleghe. As for their lordships, I protest, before God, without flattery, I did never in my life see any governors command with more judgment and wisdom, nor execute their designs with more valour than they have done in this action. And as for the Earl, in the fight by sea his ship was as near the enemy as any man's, and in winning of the town himself did lead in the head of his troops, his own ancient [ensign] was first advanced and where most peril was there was he in person. I do conclude him in my opinion to be as worthy a subject as hath been born in England in my age, and if employments be continued unto him, I think he will prove as gallant a commander as any in Europe." Writes not in return for favours shown him, for he has rather cause to complain. "Many words in Sir W. R. commendation would not do well from me, wherefore I do leave him to the vulgar, saving, in a few words, I do assure your honour his service was inferior to no man's, and so much praiseworthy as those which formerly were his enemies do now hold him in great estimation; for that which he did in the sea service could not be bettered." Have still two months' victuals and trust to do somewhat else to grieve the King of Spain, and win the Queen glory and gain.—Her Majesty's city of Cadiz, 30 June, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 3 *pp.* (**41.** 99).

Sir William Russell to the Queen.

1596, June 30.—"Your most excellent Majesty, by your letters of the 25th of the last month, hath been pleased to signify that, in ease of your excessive charge, your Highness doth shortly expect the discharge of some of your forces here, especially those newly erected, and upon the occasions of your service employed in this your Majesty's realm. And from the lord Treasurer I understand that a good part of the treasure last sent over is by your Highness specially appointed to make them full pay thereupon. I am therefore in discharge of my duty in all humble manner to make known unto your Majesty that, the army, being now on foot in Connaught, as it was before the arrival of those your Highness' letters, and I fear will be till that and more treasure be spent, unless they return without effecting any such pacification as haply hath been there very confidently given out, it may not any longer be expected

that such a discharge can be made, or such part of that treasure so issued to the rebating of your Highness' said charge, albeit the same is so great as I cannot without grief think thereupon, knowing as I do that the large expense of your treasure, though occasioned by the necessity of the time, hath procured your Majesty's offence and distasted all other my endeavours, which God knows what heaviness it hath wrought in me, most devoted to do you faithful and acceptable service. But yet if your Majesty would vouchsafe me the reading of these few lines, I hope it will appear unto your Highness that the consumption of your treasure to so little purpose and with so slender service performed may not justly be laid to my charge, but unto his, who being sent specially to manage this war, and for that cause here remaining about a twelvemonth, hath of that time spent nine months at the least in cessations and treaties of peace, either of his own device contrary to my liking, as ever doubting th'end would prove but treacherous, or else by direction from thence, by what means or upon what advices I know not. Now he and the other joining with him, not knowing, as it should seem, how to bring their matters to good conclusion, being, I doubt, greatly abused and over-reached by their trust and confidence reposed, do, according to the manner of this country, devise to cast the fault upon others that they might be discharged of the blame; and amongst the rest stick not to tax me as if I had been adverse to their proceedings when, before the Almighty, I protest that I have always given them my best furtherance, how doubtful soever of the issue, as unto your Majesty and your Council I have often acknowledged. And I do still as heretofore affirm that so a sound peace might be compassed, by whose ministry soever it were wrought, I should most unfeignedly account it the greatest blessing that might happen both to this poor afflicted realm and to myself. But seeing hitherto small likelihood thereof, and finding that your Majesty did never otherwise determine any course of pacification but that the main points of honour and safety should both be duly respected, my care for your Majesty's true satisfaction will appear to have been far greater than theirs who to make show of excuse for themselves do thus seek now to inculpe me. For, if with your Majesty's favour I may recount the Commissioners' proceedings with th'Earl, in concluding with him so far as to the passing of his pardon under the seal (which yet I did not contradict but gave way to) without conference or meeting with th'Earl other than by Captain St. Leger and Captain Warren, th'Earl refusing to put in his son for a pledge, as once he promised, or by oath to perform the articles agreed upon or to renounce foreign aid and assistance; and they forgetting or at the least neglecting to deal with him to send some number of his shot for your Majesty's service in some other parts, which I advised them to insist upon as the only sure mean to discover and sound the very bottom of his drifts and intentions, it will be found that their weak manner of dealing therein was not only without that due respect to those main points of honour and safety wherewith your Highness in most rare and princely wisdome did circumscribe them, but merely repugnant to the instructions which it pleased your Majesty to give them; whereupon have ensued these notable errors, I fear, to the hazarding of this your Majesty's kingdom; for th'Earl, either careless of his pledges, as I ever took them over mean to restrain him, or else assured from the Commissioners or from Captain Warren upon his oath, as is alleged, that if the peace were not concluded in Connaught those pledges should again be re-delivered him, doth hitherto show no disposition to receive, for himself and followers of Tyrone in sort as was agreed on by the Commissioners, his pardon, which for any time

this month past he hath had knowledge to be passed the Great Seal; and by that means gives further cause to doubt that, either that advertisement is true which affirmeth he will not receive his pardon unless all the rebels throughout the realm may depend upon him and upon his peace only, as he termeth it, or else that other which reporteth that he hath promised to deliver unto the King of Spain his son in pledge for such succours and supplies as from him about Lammas or August he expecteth. Which latter is made much the more suspicious by th' Earl's taking in most ill part our detaining of the King's letter sent him, as fearing, by Captain Warren's own saying who came with it, that it would be used as a mean to discredit him with that King. Some of these advertisements I have sent unto my sister of Warwick for your Majesty, because I conceived that your Highness might haply be pleased to take a view of them. And so, most humbly beseeching your most excellent Majesty to pardon this my rude and tedious despatch, occasioned by your weighty and important service here, which I acknowledge to require, and most humbly pray it may be thought upon some other or more sufficiency, to be otherwise countenanced from your Majesty and backed by some of your Council who have greatest credit with your Highness, than either I find I am or can any longer hope to be, though in duty and in loyal affection I will give place to none, I end, most humbly kissing the hands of your most sacred Majesty."—Kilmainham, 30 June, 1596.

Signed. Seal broken. 4 *pp.* (**41.** 101–2.)

Spanish Naval Preparations.

1596, June 30.—Notes, in the Earl of Essex's hand, touching Spanish naval preparations, as follows:—

"At Lisbone 24 sail of Biskayne ships, under the conduct of Don Diego de Brochios (?); and 24 sail of other ships, under the conduct of the Count of Feria, which came lately from th' islands, one of which ships fought with my l. of Cumberland's ship, lost 60 of her men, and received a shot under water. And 8 galleons that came from the Levant. And 8 hulks and flyboats taken for the service of the King.

Out of these ships, and 13 that are at Sevill, two fleets shall be made; whereof one shall follow Sir Fra. Drake and the other go for Ireland. In Biskay ther [*i.e.*, there are] ships of building in many places; and of these new ships there be 4 of 400 tons apiece."

Endorsed by Essex:—"30th of June '96, Relation of an English man that came from Lisbone within these 15 days"; *and by Cecil:* "Readde." (**41.** 103.)

Roger Wilbraham to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June 30.—Is emboldened by manifold favours received from Cecil's father to hope for the like from him, and begs him to procure his recall from Ireland, on the ground of health and age, and appointment to some place in England as a reward for his services. Has served ten years although originally appointed for three. Dare not write to Cecil's father lest the request should be unseasonable. "The cause importeth me the more for that it appeareth (by daily experience) that malignity in th'end depraveth all Irish services." Has desired his brother (Cecil's servant) to remind him of this suit.—Dublin, 30 June, 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**41.** 104.)

Port of London.

1596, June 30.—A note of things entered in the Custom house of the port of London, "inwards," during the month of June 1596; as follows:—

Velvet, 3 cases; watered chambletts, 1 case; satins, 1 case; lawne, 8 cases; cambrick, 5 cases; holland, 1623 pieces; Normandy canvas, 27,200 ells; currants, 289 bags, 113 butts, 50 curtalls; cloves, 1730 lbs.; maces, 554 lbs.; ginger, 1600 lbs.; sturgeon, 35 firkins; Civel oil, 229 pipes; cochineal, 3 barrels; armour, 230 headpieces, 270 murrions, 152 curettes; gunpowder, 6 barrels; fish 17 cwt.; "hat-wool," 214 bags; feathers for beds, 3 bags; rye, 1210 qrs.

Addressed to Sir Robert Cecil.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Plumpton to my master."

1 *p.* (**41.** 107.)

Roger, Earl of Rutland.

1596, June 30.—(1.) An order in the Court of Wards on behalf of Lo. Rosse, touching the delivery of the evidences at Belvoir Castle. Relative to the inspection of the answer to be delivered on behalf of Roger, Earl of Rutland, with respect to its sufficiency.

(2.) Reasons on behalf of the Right Ho. Roger, Earl of Rutland, her Majesty's Ward, against the petitions preferred by the Right Ho. Isabel, Countess of Rutland, to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

When the commissions went out of the Court of Wards for searching the evidences in Belvoir Castle, those evidences that concerned the lands demised or descended from Edward, Earl of Rutland, to his heir general, were accordingly delivered out of the Castle to the said heir's behoof. The other that concern the lands conveyed by the said Earl Edward to the heir male of his grandfather for honourable maintenance of the Earldom, were locked up within the Castle for the use of the now Earl her Majesty's ward, so as now no evidences do remain there but such as concern the lands come to the Earl and, therefore, no cause that the said Countess or any other for the heir general should have any further intermeddling there.

The heir general is no ward to her Majesty, neither for body nor lands, and so being without the protection of the Courts of Wards ought not to have any relief there against the now Earl, who indeed is ward and by that Court to be protected both for body, lands, goods and evidences and kept in as good plight as the Court found him.

There is no bill or suit depending in Court for these evidences and no reason any commission should be granted by extraordinary course, neither is her Majesty thereby like to have any benefit of lands by the heir general (as is suggested), if such search or remove of the evidences should be permitted.

It is to be doubted, therefore, that they that with such colour and devices seek to have the evidences that concern the Earl's lands, would also thereby bereave him of his lands, if they could; for other reasons for this suit cannot be gathered.

It may, therefore, please your good Lordships to stay all further proceedings about the evidences during his absence beyond the seas.

Copies on different pages of the same sheet of paper.

1¼ *pp.* (**173.** 85.)

WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

1596 [June.]—"Pleaseth your honour [Cecil?] to consider:"

1. The foundation of the College once infringed, which is the founder's will and testament and statutes of the house, being already confirmed by Act of Parliament, is the breach of all other good order and discipline.

2. In case any violence be offered by Mr. C[otton's] intrusion upon this suit, who never was of the foundation and therefore ineligible, many thousand there are who have been nourished in that college who will make supplication to her Majesty that the founder's will may be observed, to bestow that preferment upon some fit man of that foundation, who knoweth their statutes.

3. To draw Winchester College which was never yet violated into the like inconsequency of Eton College, which hath been many times usurped upon, is to reason from examples affirmatively.

4. The statutes of Winchester College were made of purpose to exclude all dispensations, albeit they were granted from the Pope; the founder B[ishop] Wyccham chargeth his scholars *in visceribus Jesu Christi* to observe them. Besides this, no man's oath is dispensable, and their oath is to elect one of their own; who must swear in the solemnity of his election after that her Majesty hath given it by her prerogative, *Ego electus*, &c.

5. To dispute of her Majesty's princely prerogative none willingly will undertake; but her Majesty of her clemency and respect to the founders of colleges hitherto by her prerogative did never offer violence, but rather establish their foundations and incorporations.

Endorsed:—"1596. Dr. Tooker."

$\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**38.** 3.)

R[OBERT] P[ARSONS] to ——.

1596, $\frac{\text{June } 30}{\text{July } 10}$.—Serius aliquanto redditæ mihi sunt literæ Reverentiæ Vestræ scripte Lovaniæ 20 Jan., quod Hispalim me sunt secutæ, quod agit mihi gratias R. V. de subsidio quodam pecuniario procurato, animo certe meo debentur ac desiderio, licet non operi ob temporum difficultates egi quod potui agoque. Sed duorum hic seminariorum pressus onere, quorum unumquodque ad septuaginta fere alit, quid aliis præstare possem R. V. facile pro sua prudentia videbit. Utinam R. V. istius seminarii Scotici cum hic adesset opus vidisset, aliquid sine dubio effectum fuisset; nunc autem de absentibus lentum negotium et languidum, nisi istic cum serenissimo Cardinali aliquid confici possit, quod ego adeo cupio optoque ut nihil sciam quod libentius me totum impenderem quam in opus istud vestrum, si ab his duobus collegiis que humeris meis hic incumbunt, ac exiguo mihi dolori est inopia vestra. Cui levandæ etsi impar animo sum, aliquid tamen ut conferam hoc libentissime ex tenuitate nostra offero, ut si V. R. sex habeat istic adolescentes Scotos, bonæ indolis, qui ad studia philosophica idonei sunt atque Anglorum convictum non respuunt, eos in hec seminaria admittens (*sic*) omnique caritate complectemur, et si hoc initium ex animo nobis successerit, fieri possit ut reliqua deinde sequantur ampliora; ego benevolentiæ causa rem propono, vestro arbitrio totum permitto. Cetera quæ R. V. petit cum Episcopo Leguntino et domino Ideaques in istius seminarii usum agende, habet ea valde commendata pater Creswellus, qui Madriti moratur, quo etiam cum ipse venero (quod brevi futurum puto) partes quoque meæ non deerint.

Quod de alio negotio successionis regiæ R. V. scribit nimium reprehendi se a nonnullis tanquam rationis humanas secutum, quod regis Scotiæ juri hereditario faveant, vel non sit ex eis qui precoces sunt ad eum a successione Anglie excludendum (ut verbis utar vestris), nescio sane quid respondeam vel an quicquam hac in re respondendum sit, cum magis optarem de celesti tantum regno et non de terreno sperandum nobis foret. Sed quia temporum iniquitate patrieque nostre extrema calamitate factum est ut de salute ei procuranda, que ex religionis catholicæ restitutione pendet, nulla ratione agere possimus nisi de successore catholico cogitemus, dicam R. V. quicquid animo conceptum habeo.

Ego ab anno octuagessimo quo primum in Angliam mandato superiorum appuli, regis Scotiæ studere commodis omni qua potui ratione cepi; et statim quidem Gulielmum Wates sacerdotem meis impensis in Scotiam ex Anglia misi, patremque deinde Holtum submisi, et cum hec initia non male nobis succedere cernerem, scripsi ad reverendum patrem nostrum generalem ut aliquot viri societatis e gente vestra in Scotiam mitterentur; cumque statutum esset ut experiundi causa R. V. premitteretur, facile recordabitur qua animi alacritate Rothomagi ei adfui adeo ut socium unicum quem habebam mihi ipse detraxerim ut Rev. Vest. in Scotiam sequeretur. Revertanti deinde R. V., neque concilio neque opere unquam defui iter arduum ac difficilimum in Hispaniam Ulissiponi usque suscepi cum magno vitæ periculo, neque cum minori aliud deinde in Italiam, ac tertium demum Romam usque, atque hec omnia post Deum regis Scotie matrisque suæ in gratiam; quibus licet ad cetera quæ cupiebantur non esset utilis opera mea, duabus tamen vicibus viginti quatuor aureorum millia a rege Hispaniæ in eorum usum impetravi, et a summo pontifice Gregorio XIII. quatuor millia. Cujusmodi nescio an alii prestiterunt officia, eorum tamen cogor mentionem facere ut eis opponam qui Regi me Scotiæ adversarium faciunt, ad quos refutandos nemo testis locupletior esse potest quam R. V., quæ hec omnia novit et meminisse poterit.

Tandem uno cum mortua regina regem vestrum obfirmatum heresis cursum tenere animadvertimus, fateor tam Alanum quam me cum nondum esset dignitate cardinali preditus, languidiores omnino in regis heretici negotio promovendo nos exhibuisse. Cum tamen R. V. Romæ nobis dixerit, anno opinor [15]86, sepiusque repeterit nihil certi statuendum esse quoad firmum aliquod experimentum de regis animo haberemus; quod se allaturum R. V. promittebat cum eo ipso tempore una cum aliis professione in Scotiam pararet. Expectavimus libenter vestrum reditum qui cum aliquot deinde annis successisset omnem plane spem nobis omnibus de regis reductione eripuit; omni enim asseveratione affirmabat V. R. cum alibi tum hic sepissime in Hispania, quod et alii quoque viri pii prudentesque nationis vestræ confirmarunt, nihil esse quod quisquam de regis ad fidem catholicam conversione expectaret, quod reliqua etiam deinde secuta vehementer comprobant. Itaque fateor ex eo tempore Cardinalem Alanum meque alia omnia que de rege Scotiæ cogitasse, idque unum atque solum cogitationum nostrarum meta fuit, quis potissimum et pre ceteris competitoribus religioni catholicæ divinoque cultui in patria nostra restituendo atque stabiliendo opitulaturus videatur. Cumque cogitando atque scrutando sepius eam pretensionum latitudinem pretensorumque varietatem prospiceremus quoad ipsum etiam succedendi jus hereditarium, amoto omni religionis respectu qua R. quoque V. ex edito nuper libro de hoc argumento vidit, quid viris bonis facere convenit vel etiam incumbat addita religionis ratione, id est an deberent vel tuta conscientia possint pretensorem hereticum vel dubium solum sequi in pretentione quoque dubia, cum catholicorum pretensorum copia sit, nemo piæ mentis est qui non videbit. Jam

R. Vestræ dixi verissimum quod est, me cupere ut hec ipsa de terrenis regnis nihil quicquam ad nos pertinerent; sed cum nostra peccata id effecerint ut prostrata omni republica nostra, res politicæ atque religionis adeo sunt mixtæ atque perplexæ ut de viris restituendis sine aliis tractari non possit, neque de religione catholica stabilienda sine principe catholico, cumque tantum sit jam in priori laboratum ut non solum laboribus magnis sed copiosissimo etiam sanguine constiterit; non possumus de secundo quoque non esse solliciti, ex quo cetera omnia pendent. Itaque R. V. presenti sepe presens affirmavi, quod et piissimum Alanum nostrum fecisse memini, id iterum jam hac occatione repeto id unum at primum omnium loco me intueri in futuro nostro principe ut vere sit catholicus, sit cujuscunque alliægini nationis, gentis, vel linguæ sub celo; et si hoc in eo non sit vel dubium sit, ne patriam ego respicio, neque personam neque ullum aliud juris hereditarii pretensi genus quod contra Dei causam admitti non deberet etiamsi alias validissimum esset, in regis vero Scotiæ pretensionis jure infirmum vel cum aliis comune. Ex eo quem jam dixi libro edito appararet idem quoque sentisse V. R. aliquando bene memini, et certe mirari satis non possum adeo mutatum jam videre ut scribit se non esse ex eis qui precoces sunt ad regem Scotiæ excludendum, cum nemo se neque precociorem neque maturiorem ea in re ostenderit, aut efficacius illud nobis et aliis idque infinitis prope testibus persuaserit, quod aliqua in rege ipso subsecuta fuisset mutatio non adeo mirarer, quamquam non ita facile quoque in re tanta crederem sed his ipsis. R. V. scribit de rege Scotiæ pro certo habemus eum ad partes catholicas venturum si validiores essent, sed quid deinde facturum esset incertum est. Hic duo jam dicuntur pro certum esse, regem ad partes catholicorum qui apud Scotiam in armis sunt, si validiores fuerint venturum, non disputo qua certitudine V. R. id sciat. Sed ego quoque id sentio non solum de illo, verum etiam de Regina Angliæ, si res in discrimen veniret, partibus nimirum validioribus si liceat pro tempore adhesuram, hoc enim non solum prudentiæ est sed alicujus necessitatis. Sed quod in secundo deinde adjiciat V. R. incertum est, quid tunc fieret si rex partibus se fortioribus adjunxerit, si religioni catholicæ opem sit allaturus necne, plane indicat R. V. nihil quicquam de voluntate regis certum habere quod ne tunc quidem eum religioni catholicæ fauturum sciat, cum in catholicorum fuerit potestate; itaque stultos nos plane et miseros, si post tot exaltatos pro fide catholica sustinenda labores, tot immensa pericula perpessaque martiria, velimus jam iterum in regis heretici vel dubii omnia nostra Deique ac reipublicæ bona manibus deponere. Hoc est judicium, hic sensus meus, (Deo angelisque testibus) me nihil preter divinam gloriam hac in re querere, neque minimæ mihi curæ esse quis hominum regnis terrenis fruatur, modo celeste queramus aliisque procuremus. R. V. hec equo animo amicoque ut solet accipiat, reliquisque amicis nostratibus ac vestratibus quibus videbitur communicet, meque divinæ misericordiæ in sanctis suis sacrificiis commendet.—Hispali, 10 Julii, [15]96. R. P.

Seal. 3½ *pp.* (**42.** 32, 33.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, June.—"Sir, the captain of the *Swiftsure* and the lord that is transported in her do return before the fleet with a very ill will. But my lord's health and the ship's aptness to a leak requiring it, we have sent her away. This is to no other end but to acquaint you with this

much. Therefore I will commend you to God's best protection, and rest your very affectionate and assured friend."

Endorsed:—"June 1596," *and by Cecil's clerk:*—"Received 1 August."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 105.)

FOGGO NEUTONI to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June.—Rejoices to be of service to him and will detail how matters stand. Mr. Noel (*il generosissimo Noello*), through myself and other his friends, had obtained the promises of many, privately because we thought it contrary to the Royal statutes. On his death these promises were transferred (as our public letter tells you) to two of our same college, viz., Mr. Wotton, a man of exceptional learning and very popular, and another person not known to us. The first is supported by honourable recommendations, the other by the heads of the college. The sanctity of a promise is the only thing which hinders your designs.

Endorsed:—"June 1596. Mr. Newton to my master."

Italian. 1 *p.* (**41.** 106.)

THE FELLOWS OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, June.—Desired him, recently, to show the Queen what course they took with regard to her letters to them in favour of Mr. Henry Cotten to be elected into the fellowship of their college. Now Cotten has brought her letters patent for the wardenship of the same, with letters mandatory from the Bishop of Winchester for him to be "presently admitted." Answered that they could not admit a new warden until they were discharged of the old by resignation. He then insisted upon the Queen's letters patent. Have taken an oath to observe the statutes of their house and to admit nothing derogatory to them; at the same time, have no wish to derogate from the Queen's prerogative which they are likewise sworn to uphold. Desire that the Queen will appoint some of her judges to decide whether they can, without perjury, admit a warden not elected according to their statutes.

Signed:—George Ryves: Anthony Beeley: Thomas Jefferey: John Boles: Robert Smyth: Wyllm. Watkyn: Guido Dobins: Georg Blunt.

Endorsed:—"June 1596. The fellows of Winchester College to my master."

2 *pp.* (**41.** 108.)

CAPT. THOMAS LOVELL to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, June.—Has been many years employed in the Queen's martial service, as his petition shows; and has since been at Peterborough, Marshland, the isle of Ely, and in Lincolnshire, and seen how much drowned ground there is which might easily be recovered. Has likewise seen divers workmen endeavouring to win the same for themselves, and perceives, from their unskilful handling thereof, that they are never likely to succeed. Has had experience in like works and begs him to favour his suit to the Queen explained in the said petition.

Signed, Tomas Louele.

Endorsed:—"June 1596. Capt. Thos. Lovell."

1 *p.* (**41.** 110.)

2. Petition of Captain Thomas Lovell to Lord Burghley, setting forth that, having served more than thirty years in the wars of foreign countries, 23 of them under the Prince of Orange and States of the Low Countries, and under the Earl of Leicester, deceased, having lastly supplied the office of serjeant major at Berghen op Zoom, he is now in his declining age without pay, pension, or other maintenance and has sustained lamentable losses and received grievous wounds in the Queen's martial affairs. He has obtained "great knowledge in fortifications, inundations of floods, water courses, and work of rivers and streams" and would use his substance and skill in reclaiming drowned ground; and intends to sue to the Queen to grant one half of such overflown lands belonging to the Crown as he shall recover, at his own cost, to him in fee simple and the other half in fee farm at 12*d.* an acre yearly. Desires also licence, for 21 years, "to use his skill and pains in the deepening, amending and recovering of havens, roads, ports, seadikes, rivers, creeks, marsh ground and other places under water," thus providing great quantities of turf for fuel, to the saving of "wood and coals and other fuel being now scarce, and to the abatement of the excessive prices thereof;" with prohibition to others to meddle therein.
1 *p.* (**41.** 109.)

Anthony Watson, Bishop of Chichester.

1596, [June].—"Reasons to induce her Majesty to continue the Dean of Bristol in the rectory of Cheyham by *commendam*."
Mainly because the bishopric of Chichester to which he is called will be worth but 300*l.* so long as he is in first fruits, and Cheyham, only ten miles from London, will be convenient for him when called to preach at Court or to Parliament. The loss of his other benefices of Storingetonne, Sussex, the Deanery of Bristol and Chancellorship in Bath and Wells will be very great, and the first fruits of them will well compensate the Queen for the loss of those of Cheyham which stands in her books as under 20*l.* a year.
1 *p.* (**48.** 3.)

Dr. Harmar.

[1596, June].—Statement by Dr. Harmar of his qualifications for the wardenship of Winchester College.
Twenty nine years ago he was placed "by her Majesty's special recommendation her scholar in the school of Winchester." By her favour, having spent five years in the New College in Oxford and continuing in the fellowship of his college, he travelled three years and three months beyond sea in the most famous cities and universities, "in love and esteem of the learnedest of Argentyne, Basle, Lausanna, Augsburge, Leipzig, Heydelberg, Geneva, Padua, Lyons, Orleance, Paris." Professing then the study of divinity, he undertook a solemn disputation at Argentyne against the chief of Lutherans, D. Pappus, touching their doctrine of the Ubiquity, "which how I performed, Jo: Sturmius, a man of great learning, her Highness' agent then in that city, hath reported in his book intitled *Antipappus Quartus*, printed anno 79." On his return from beyond seas her Majesty made him her public professor of Greek at Oxford, "which there I read 6 years and have imprinted many things of Crysostome never before set out, and since translated, which the late lord Chancellor presented

her Majesty from me." Being proctor of the University, was requested to undertake the school of Winchester; which, in hope of this preferment (for 4 of the 7 last wardens had laboured in the school) he has, almost 9 years, sustained. At her Majesty's last being in Hampshire she had the scholars before her at Aberston, "at which time she vouchsafed to take notice of my being her scholar, of my travels, of my being skilled in the tongues, her professor, of publishing many things in print, and said she would have me in remembrance for my preferment."

Endorsed by Cecil:—Harmer. 1 *p.* (**48.** 28.)

St. Mary's College, near Winchester.

1596, [June].—Petition of New College, Oxford, to Sir Robert Cecil to inform the Queen of certain articles (given), ten in all, proving that, by the statutes of their foundation, the wardens of New College and the college near Winchester must be fellows of these colleges. Mr. Cotton would have to take an oath to these statutes and no lease or collegiate act by a warden not elected according to the statutes can be valid in law.

Endorsed:—1596. 2 *pp.* (**48.** 43.)

Henry Lok to Sir Robert Cecill.

[1596, June].—Acknowledges Cecil's great help in his extreme misfortune in countenancing and freely affording his own purse, what time the fury of some creditors, in the show of his first discontinuance of service, did press on him, and in desiring her Majesty's bounty both by entreaty of letters and liberality of her own purse unto him, with no small labouring beside by Lord Burghley to relieve him. All which moved him of late to use those two-fold letters to his Honour more pressing in particular indeed than his merit should expect, but not more than his Honour's well experienced benignity might embolden a right modest mind to hope for. Albeit they were graciously receíved (as he gathered by Cecil's answer), yet on further consideration his conscience is so far burdened with indiscretion showed in them that he is forced accuse his error and crave Cecil's pardon, of whom it had rather been his part to have sought testimony of her Majesty's conceit of his desert and his Honour's aptness in this season to have been a further mover for him. If his deserts be disparaged in Court, if his sufficiency disabled for his country, if his fortune be calculated with disaster, rather yields to all these (to him, being unexpected, more grievous than exile or death) than to the least offensive importunity of his Honour.

Endorsed:—" Junii, 1596."

Holograph. Seal. Undated. 1 *p.* (**173.** 86.)

John Budden, Feodary of Dorset, to Lord Burghley.

[1596, June.]—The wardship of Francis, daughter of Thomas Turbervile, was granted to him and others, to the use of the ward. Details the practices of Stoughton, who married the ward's mother, to obtain possession of the ward's property. Stoughton now sues to obtain the body of the ward. He prays that the suit be not granted, but that the ward be committed either to him or to some other.—*Undated.*

½ *p.*

LORD ADMIRAL HOWARD to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596, June ?]—I have received a letter in some part as it were to me, and in some, as this bearer can show you, to some other. My lord, if I could think that you had this day received any "gote" of scorn I should be sorry, but I protest before God I can not think of any; for who can attempt anything when God shall cross him with weather? But, my lord, to adventure you and the principal ships of this army, to the utter overthrow of all the whole journey, I cannot like it. My duty tieth me to my instructions, and I do pray your lordship to remember your promise to her Majesty. But to have the ships destroyed without hazarding your person and the principal ships of her Majesty I can like it, and for us to give countenance unto it, and if it please you that Sir W. Ralegh may have the charge with his own ship, the *Mary Rose*, the *Rainbow*, the *Vanguard*, the *Dreadnought*, as many of the Flemings as you shall like, and to those English ships that I sent your lordship the name I have added others which I send you enclosed, and the *Swiftsure* may be another. And this far I do agree and like of; against your lordship's adventuring I do protest and so did Sir Conyers Clifford and Mr. Ashly, and so I think will all of judgment; and therefore, my honoured lord, bear with me not to lose her Majesty's favour and undo myself. I perceived by Mr. Ashly that if we had gone forward this day in setting on them it had been laid on me as the first author of it. Of your valour the world knoweth, and if it be not too much, which is the fault, Good my lord, think there is more to do than this, and let not a mischance overthrow all, and when the spoiling of such is most likely to be requited with the loss of better. This far I dare adventure as I have set down; farther I cannot.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**47.** 99.)

LORD ADMIRAL HOWARD to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596, ? June.]—There is come to me from the Earl of Sussex [a letter]; he is wonderful desirous to go home in the *Swiftsure*, for that it would be a great trouble to him to remove; and being as the *Swiftsure* is in such a leak, if your lordship should like of it, I had rather she should go home than the other. She will waste the rest well, so knowing your liking and pleasure I will write thereafter. Sir W. Ralegh shall have some other good ship out of my squadron if he will; but surely all things considered of the weakness of the ship in my opinion it were best she went, for go she must after the first storm. I will rest to know by the bearer your pleasure.—*The Ark.*

Endorsed by Essex:—"From the L. Ad., for the *Swiftsure* to go home."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**47.** 100.)

ROBERT BEALE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 1.—Has had a very sore fit of the stone and came hither two days since for "refreshing;" but will be at London on Monday next and "enquire who of the Mynes Royall be there to be had, and so advertise and attend upon your honour accordingly."—My house at Barnes, 1 July.

Endorsed:—"1596."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 111.)

W. [Chaderton,] Bishop of Lincoln, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 1.—Yesterday, at Court, the lord Chamberlain told him he was to embark at Harwich, which is contrary to his resolution with Mr. Palmer and Cecil, and, as he has made his provision for Yarmouth, will be to his own cost and the hindrance of the Queen's service. Gives eight reasons to prove this, showing that Yarmouth is a better haven and nearer Flushing than Harwich, that there are there several good ships of the Hollanders which will waft them over "for thanks," and that it is nearer his own house by two or three days' journey, and his years and sickness require consideration. Asks that the letters to the Lansgrave and other his despatches and instructions may not be deferred till the last day.

Endorsed:—1 July 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 112.)

Thomas Arundell to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 1.—Being unable to speak with you for the greatness of your affairs, I write to desire "that the copy of my patent which I sent to yourself, written and witnessed by Ægidius Krix, herald of the Empire, may be returned unto me, together with the copy of the Emperor's letter to her Majesty;" also, "whereas my father is willing enough to receive my wife and myself home unto him, but is only stayed by the fear he hath of her Majesty's displeasure for so doing, and seeing I have been told by more mouths than one that her Majesty doth not greatly like my living here in London, thinking the country more fit for me, that it may please you to signify so much unto him by letter, that it is neither unfit for a father to receive his son nor that my case in her Majesty's dislike is so desperate as that therefore he ought to refuse me. This letter I desire may be despatched at your soonest leisure: this bearer shall stay for it."

Endorsed:—"Primo Julii, 1596."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 114.)

Sir Richard Fenys to Lord Burghley.

1596, July 1.—My suit is that "before Sir Robert Sicille's return to the Court, your lordship will do me this great favour, to move his honour to procure me a passport, so as I fail not to attend my lord ambassador ij or iij days before his arrival at the Lantgrave's and all the time of his abode until the christening be past, that both before and after it may be lawful for me to repair to the courts of all such princes as are in amity with her Majesty; which when I besought her Majesty to give me leave to do her Highness, being well pleased to allow of, she told me she would write to the Palsgrave and send a token to his wife by me. And therefore, since my lord will hasten home immediately after the christening and myself, as I am most willing, must go after that to the Palsgrave, that in my passport I might have leave to stay but until the last of November, for that from the Palsgrave's court I might see the universities and the duke of Wirtenberdge his court, and all other princes and places thereabouts that are in amity with her. And as a special suit I crave your lordship's favour in this, that I may the more enable myself hereafter to do her service, as also the better, a year hence, send my son into those universities best affected." Will entirely follow Sir Robert's direction in this journey. Has desired

Mr. Weeinbanck to help to the despatch of the passport.—1 July, 1596. *Signed.*

Endorsed by Sir Robert Cecil's clerk: "Sir Rich. Fynes to my master;" *and by Cecil himself:* 'Sir R. Fyne: Sir H. Croft: Sir Tho. Gorg: Mr. Stanhop: Mr. Tho. Arondell: Sir Tho. Gresham: Stalleng: Stapers (?): Cherry: Honniman (?)."

1 *p.* (**41.** 115.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 1.—"Sir, this letter shall carry to you my best wishes and shall assure you that I desire to give you all satisfaction, since by your industry and assistance we have had the means to do her Majesty and our country service; but Mr. Ashleye's sufficiency and my travail how to leave this place and to embark our army shall be th' excuses of my sending no particular relation. I will from sea, when I shall have some free time, make a fuller despatch."—Cales, 1 July.

Seal. Endorsed:—"Received 1 August."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 116.)

James Anderton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 1.—The Queen granted to him, being receiver of Furness, the constableship of Lancaster castle and stewardship of Londisdaile, during pleasure. Hears that his known adversary, Mr. William Farington, of Werdeyne, intends now in the vacation time to sue to her Majesty for these offices by bill assigned and so frustrate his grant, being his only recompense for 20 years' service in the Duchy Court. Begs that if any such suit is made in his absence it may be deferred until next term.—Grays Inn, 1 July, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 117.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino.

1596, July 1.—Account of debts owing by the Crown to Sir Horatio Palavicino, to July 1, 1596.

2¼ *pp.* (**173.** 93.)

William Button to Lord Burghley.

1596, July 1.—Asks for 100 trees from the forest of Blackmore or elsewhere, for the repair of the manor house and tenements of Alton Priors, Wilts, of which he is tenant.

Endorsed:—"1 July, 1596."

Note by Burghley that he thinks it not reason to relieve the party, having so many years to come.

½ *p.* (1028.)

[Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham] to the Duke Medina Sidonia.

1596, July 3.—Learns from certain Spaniards that he is at Port St. Mary; and having been general against him in 1588, thinks himself not wholly unknown to him. Considering how gently he has treated the populace here at this time, and how often in the past he has released prisoners of war even without ransom, he is sure that the duke will release and send to him 31 English subjects who, he finds, are in the

duke's galleys. Will give in return for them as many prisoners of this place, of better rank than they. If this is denied, a different style of war must be followed in future.—From the Royal English fleet at Cadiz, 1596, 30 June *stilo antiquo*. C. H. [Charles Howard.]

Subscribed :—"Illustrissimo principi, Duci Medeniæ de Sidonia."

II.—[The English Generals to the Same.]

Have to-day received his letters, their answer to which the gentlemen who brought them will declare. As to the English prisoners, whom they expect to receive from him to-morrow, they promise to give in return such as Dominus Mendoza, and the other gentlemen sent by D. John de Porte Cariero in that behalf, shall approve. If there is any other prisoner, or hereafter shall be, the duke shall name his ransom.—From the Royal English fleet, 3 July old style, 1596.

Begins :—"Illustrissime princeps."

Latin. Copies, 2 *pp.* (**41.** 98.)

Captain Henry Bellingham to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 3.—At my last being with you you promised to deal with your father in my behalf. I beseech you have some care of me for my wants are very great, insomuch as I have been driven to let my house to Lady Scudamore for seven years, and now my creditors call so on me for my debts as I must be enforced to sell my land outright to satisfy them; and when that is gone how I and my poor wife shall live God knoweth. Beg I neither can nor will, by God's grace. Let my lord [Burghley] consider how he had from me those things that between two brothers were well worth 2,000*l.* for 600*l.*, and then I have no doubt he will see me satisfied one way or other. As for the office that her Majesty hath already given me, God is my judge how all manner of ways [it] stood me in above 3,000*l.*; besides, I have been her Majesty's man in ordinary this three and twenty years, in which time I have been employed to my very great charge and never had one penny in recompense but this office; the which hath been and will be my utter overthrow for ever unless your father and you be good to me. I had long ere this attended you but did see you were troubled with matters of far greater importance, but now my necessity is such as I am enforced to be troublesome to you; hoping you will be a mean to your father for the settling of my office and quiet enjoying of it also according to her Majesty's grant, or else that I may have some other good thing in lieu thereof.—Eastbury, 3 July, 1596.

Holograph. 1⅓ *pp.* (**42.** 2.)

Thomas Smith to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 4.—If the letters that I sent you enclosed seem, as indeed they are, too empty of matter and too naked of good words to be sent from her Majesty, let the hasty scribbling of them serve for their excuse. A bad excuse, you will say; why should they be so hastily scribbled? I signified to you the necessity of my riding into the country and therefore this evening, as soon as I was come from the Court, I was fain all at once to make me ready to take horse and to write these letters: let your favour toward me supply the defects of them, and amend their faults with such additions, abatements, alterations as shall seem meet, unless (which perhaps shall be more meet, and they deserve no better) you let

some other man quite cast them new. I leave them to be addressed as you shall please, and the styles added. I have written to Mr. Reynolds, my lord's secretary, to attend you concerning the business to Mons. Fontaigne and doubt not to-morrow he will wait on you.—From my lodging in London, 4 July.

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 *p.* (**42.** 3.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, July 5.—My last was of June 24, since the despatch whereof the Cardinal lay hovering in the land of Waes, making shew of an intent to attempt somewhat upon Hulst, and yet on the sudden passed the greater part of his forces into Brabant so high as Hoogstraet and Turnhout; which made us vigilant in looking to the frontiers, not thinking other but that he would have had a saying to Breda or the islands of Tertole. Unto the one the Count Hohenlo had regard, and his Excellency (after he had understood the enemy's passage over) departed presently from Hulst towards Bargnes with men to guard and defend those quarters; which to effect the better it chanced very luckily that the Scots and others that had been in France were arrived and sent forthwith into the island of Tertole. But so soon as his Excellency was departed from Hulst the Cardinal sent for his troops to return out of Brabant with all possible haste, which they performed with that secrecy and speed as they got the vauntage, and as it afterwards appeared, being returned and joined with the rest, did the 27th of June in the night pass at an ebb-tide the drowned land about Hulst, and with two or three boats made a small bridge over the creeks or deep, and so got so many of their men through that they forced a small sconce, possessed it, and so under the favour thereof came to the dykes or banks into the land, where presently they entrenched themselves in certain orchards so as our forts could not harm them with the cannon. The Count of Solmes, whom his Excellency had left to look to the keeping of those quarters, having had the news after midnight, did forthwith give order in the town and forts; and with so many men as he could draw forth and leave the places guarded, marched towards and assaulted the enemy with that resolution as he put them to the worst, so as divers ran into the water and there were slain and drowned. The rest kept together, seeing the Count but weak, who also durst not venture further but retired into his holds with the loss of divers of his. In the mean time the enemy at low water continued his passing of men, so as by that time his Excellency came again from Bargnes with all the forces he could draw away, he found three regiments of the enemy's passed, one of Italians, another of Dutches, and the third of Wallons, well intrenched, so as with so few as his Excellency had there was no attempting on them; but under the favour of one of the forts he cast up a half moon which he maketh strong against the cannon, and thence intendeth so to beat and annoy the enemy that he shall hinder their passing over at least by day, and put those already gotten over in danger if they can be taken on the least advantage, wanting nothing but men to do the Cardinal a great scorn, to the hazard of his reputation and glory. There is sent to his Excellency all the men can be anywhere spared, the Count Hohenlo being gone unto him with six companies. And because no soldiers can be levied on the sudden in these parts, they of Holland have taken order to entertain 3,000 mariners to be used to guard the frontiers and serve in those watery lands as occasion shall be offered. Besides, the States have written their earnest letters and charged Mons. Caron

to become suitor to her Majesty for an aid of 2,000 or 3,000 only for three or four months while this opportunity is offered to have the vauntage on the Cardinal if they can be seconded. All kind of provisions and money is sent to his Excellency, and the Council of State appointed to be at hand to give and take order for all necessaries. Breda and other places are now free for a while, but if the Spaniards' braggs can take place, then will the Cardinal, ere summer pass, get Hulst and have a saying to Tergoes and Tertole land, making in Antwerp preparation of galleys, boats, and other devices to pass the rivers. But his Excellency hopeth to be able to hinder them and that it will cost them dear ere they shall possess Hulst, having no way to bring over their cannon than through the drowned land, and that is full of difficulties and troubles, the Spaniards by report having refused to pass over with the other. They incamp most on the other side near certain forts the Count Fuentes caused to be made, from whence by their artillery they have greatly annoyed our men, and beaten down all the parapet of one of our forts; but his Excellency crieth quittance and hath done as much unto theirs. All other quarters remain quiet as yet, and the States proceed after their wonted fashion. As yet the deputies to be sent over unto her Majesty are not despatched; sundry of those thereto nominated having made their excuses, and few willing to take the charge of such business, which are thought cannot be pleasant to the Provinces, and uncertain of her Majesty's liking. Here we have the news out of France that the Duke of Bouillon is to return into England the 15th of this month, to bring the King his confirmation of the Treaty, and they will thence come hither to deal with these men; and the whilest do they write from Antwerp that there is a truce towards between France and Spain, which nothing liketh these men.—From the Hague, this 5th of July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 3 *pp.* (**42.** 5.)

Nicholas Saunder to the Privy Council.

1596, July 5.—Complains of his arrest by the Mayor of Plymouth, James Bagg, in a suit respecting sugars sold by him to Bagg. Prays for liberty, in order to carry out the Lord General's command to him to follow the fleet with his ship.—The Common Gaol at Plymouth, 5 July 1596.

1 *p.* (**141.** 172.)

W. Jones to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 6.—Is left to God and to the world, destitute of friends and means. His bringing up is not unknown to Cecil; his crosses himself best knows. Offers him all the service the remainder of his life shall be able to afford.

Endorsed:—6 July 1596.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**42.** 6.)

Lord J. St. John to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 6.—Desiring Cecil to obtain from her Majesty licence for him to travel into Germany to use the baths about Strasborough.

Although by the skilful practice of Doctor Gyfford he has found great redress of his palsy, to the preservation of his life, yet the decrepit state of his limbs (disabling him to perform his desired service to her

Majesty) urges him to try all such further means whereby any hope may grow of amendment of his lameness.—St. Bartholomew's this vjth July, 1596.

Signed:—Your loving friend assured J. Saint John.

Seal. ½ *p.* (**173.** 87.)

EDMOND JENNEY and other Customs Officers at Ipswich to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, July 7.—In September last there was seized by the deputy searcher at Maldon a small crayer, with butter and cheese, neither the bark entered as it ought, neither band entered nor cocket taken from the office. The searcher informed for her Majesty, and sued out a writ of prisement and apprised the goods; and they were sold to the poor in those parts and the money left with one Mr. Rich, a justice of peace, with the merchant's consent, until the law determine the cause. The searcher referred this proceeding to his attorney's care; whose negligence has given such advantage to his adversaries as they have sued out a *nisi prius* and do mind to bring it to the assizes in Essex; and it appeareth they have packed a jury of their own chapmen, who more respect their own private commodity than his order or her Majesty's profit. Entreat his letter to the justices of Assize in Essex forbidding the cause betwixt Clere the searcher or Frend his deputy for the Queen, and Harris the merchant, to have any hearing there, but to receive trial next term at the Exchequer bar, where the searcher will not only maintain the seizure but also lay open such cunning conveyance of the merchants of that kind of victual as they shall receive that they have long deserved. Otherwise, if in this cause they should prevail, her Majesty's laws in this point shall be broken, his lordship's orders set down not kept, and her Majesty's poor officers not regarded.—Ipswich, 7 July 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**42.** 8.)

SIR FRANCIS CAREW to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 7.—I never received any letter of this news; I heard it of my nephew, Nicholas Throckmorton, who one day being in the Brusse heard such a speech there, that Sir Walter Ralegh should be drowned, and meeting with one of my men at London, told him this news, but said he did not believe it. Nor did I when I heard it, but surely in a manner it was a general speech throughout London, which maketh me much to marvel that you heard not of it before Mr. Howard told you of it.—From Bedington, this 7th of July, 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**42.** 9.)

DR. FLETCHER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 7.—Congratulates him on the title of that whereof he had the employment and substance before; prays God to give him the direction of the Holy Spirit that it may ever sort with his own comfort, the good of this realm and the high satisfaction of her Majesty. There is great expectation of his proceedings who has given such experiment in his younger years of so great sufficiency to discharge the duties of so honourable a calling.—From London, 7 July, 1596.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**42.** 12.)

Sir Robert Sydney to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 7.—This woman is wife to one Ridley, a soldier of the garrison at Flushing, who coming hither by passport hath been arrested and laid in prison. If her Majesty's men of war may not be free, her service will find it when any necessity shall be.

Begs that Cecil will grant his warrant that Ridley may be delivered and sent to his garrison.—London, the 7 of July, 1596.

Endorsed:—"There was a letter written by my Mr. to the party that arrested him."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**173.** 88.)

Sir R. Sydney to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 7.—If either for her Majesty's service or your own, you shall have cause to use me, I am but gone to my house at Penshurst, where I will be ready to receive your commandments. My absence shall not be long, and in the meantime I will have so good a confidence in the assurance of your favour towards me, as I will not fear to be forgotten if there be any occasion of doing me good. I humbly beseech you that it will please you to remember the matter of Otford to my Lord, your father, because I greatly desire that your Honour had spoken with him in it before his going into the country. Your Honour shall ever find me desirous to deserve your favours and to be commanded by you as one that ever will be, your Ho. most affectionate to do you Service, R. Sydney.—At the Court, the 7 of July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**173.** 89.)

Sir Henry Cocke to Lord Burghley.

1596, July 8.—In all the hard courses touching our poor country we are driven to fly unto you for aid and relief, which we are the bolder to do that by many proofs we have found you forward to help us, for which all our countrymen account themselves very greatly bound unto you. Last year, understanding the hard estate of our shire for the great scarcity of corn, you did then entreat her Majesty's officers to forbear three parts of the composition wheat (being 300 quarters then required by them) until harvest were inned, whereby with the more ease they might pay the same; which our countrymen took exceeding thankfully. Yet, notwithstanding, some officers, being therewith much discontented, did send out their warrants for it, and thereby, expressing her Majesty's great want of corn, did very earnestly require the same; all which or the greatest part thereof (as I was informed at my return out of Hampshire) they, contrary to your request, were driven at very hard and dear prices to provide and deliver before harvest was inned. We are in this kind of provision and composition very hardly used by her Majesty's purveyor of wheat, which is exceeding grievous unto our country; for whereas by our ancient composition we are to deliver yearly 400 quarters of wheat for 6*s.* 8*d.* a quarter, whereof 200 quarters are to be delivered at Ilstry (Elstree) the 15th of October, and the other 200 quarters at Hoddesdon the 20th of October; although men, according to their duties, do bring their corn thither, neither the purveyor nor any deputy for him will be there to receive it, whereby they are driven to carry it home again. If it prove to be very cheap we shall not hear of the purveyor that year; if it prove dear, he will not receive it at his

appointed day, but stayeth until the latter end of the year near harvest, when most men being unfurnished are driven at very great prices to provide the same: as at this present they have sent forth their precepts into this country, commanding them to send in their wheat upon Wednesday next, which under your good favour is a very hard course, for now generally every man's store is greatly wasted, and the markets very meanly furnished, in respect that upon reasonable prices they delivered out of the same towards the victualling of her Majesty's navy 200 quarters of wheat and 200 quarters of malt. I have had some speeches with the purveyor about this matter, remembering unto him the appointed days of the delivery of our composition corn; at which time it is plentiful and commonly also at the easiest rate of any time of the year. His answer was that her Majesty's garners were not able at one time to receive all the corn of every compounding shire, which I think to be true; yet, I trust, he dealeth not so with that shire wherein he dwelleth, at whose ease I envy not. Notwithstanding, I wish that as for want of favour we are none of the first shires which do pay in their corn, so would I wish that we should not be the last, as now I am sure we are. But since her Majesty's garners are not able to receive all composition wheat at one time, under your good favour, it were very right and convenient that the quantities of wheat of all those shires might be well considered of, and then by an equal and indifferent division they might at several times of the year be appointed what portions every of them should send in, whereby every shire might indifferently taste of her Majesty's favour, and not to stand upon the partial favour of the purveyor who, as some do report, doth lose nothing by it. I am bold to beseech you that you would send for the principal officers of her Majesty's greencloth and be a means unto them not only to forbear, if it may be, the whole 400 quarters of wheat or the greater part thereof until the next harvest shall be inned, but also to persuade them to take some care in the reforming of this hard measure offered by the purveyor, whereby a more indifferent course may hereafter be taken therein. If you extend this great favour unto our poor country it shall, God willing, be openly published at our next quarter sessions at Hertford upon Monday next.—From Broxborne, the 8th of July, 1596.

[P.S.] The prices of corn in Hoddesdon market this eighth day of July, 1596:

Wheat, the best, at 6*s.* 8*d.* the bushel;
Myslyn at 5*s.* „
Danske rye at 4*s.* 4*d.* „

As it is judged by very wise men and of good experience the fourth man which was wont to pay corn towards the composition hath not now sufficient to serve his house until harvest, and very many also do want money to buy it.

Signed. 2¼ *pp.* (**42.** 13.)

The Borders.

1596, July 8.—Warrant to Lord Burghley to give an increase of 4*d.* a day extra pay to 20 men of the band of horsemen serving at Berwick, who are now to be employed on special service for three months. Order to be given to the receiver of Northumberland to allow the said increase. —Manor of Greenwich, 8 July, 1596, 38 Eliz.

Sign manual. Signet. 1 *p.* (**42.** 15.)

R., Lord North to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 9.—I heartily thank God, good Mr. Secretary, that her Majesty hath graced you with this title, which your painful service hath long sithence deserved, and which will encourage you to undergo the great burden you are charged withal. The Lord God bless you in all your counsels and actions, and assist you with His Holy Spirit. I would sooner have congratulated this your dignity if sooner I had known it: Harrow Hill hath late news or none at all.—At Harrow Hill, 9 July 1596.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**42.** 16.)

Dr. Ch. Parkins to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 9.—After seven years' service having in her Majesty's dominions no other benefit of living but only 100 marks yearly, which I bestow upon my servants kept for occasions of her Majesty's service, it may seem good time to seek some place with better enabling me to serve and some consideration of my desert. There are void the office of Requests and Latin Secretary. Dr. Awbry in his death bed wished his place to me, as in his opinion most fit for it. Sir John Woolly declared the same of his office, judging me of all the men he knew, for skill and experience, most fit; and I have laboured not a little with them both. Mr. Lambert, I hear, hath refused the offer; and though he had not, in Dr. Awbry's time there were four of the Requests, neither is her Majesty's authority less at this time. So that if it please her Majesty I have both the Requests and Latin letters with the fees, and Carlisle or somewhat equivalent, as St. Cross's, &c., I shall be able exactly to perform the charge as well as other; if not, in regard of her Majesty's clemency, my desert, and for honesty, learning and experience no less deficiency than other, I must hope her Majesty meaneth some other better thing toward me. I send the writing I have conceived for her Majesty in my behalf, desiring your pleasure for the delivery of it by yourself or by some other means.—9 July, 1596.

Signed. ⅔ *p.* (**42.** 17.)

The Earl of Essex and Lord Admiral Howard to Sir Anthony Ashley and Sir Gelly Merrick.

1596, July 9.—Warrant to arrest and examine all ships which, having been employed in this service [on the coast of Spain], shall arrive in any of the western ports, and if they come without passports to commit their captains and masters to prison; to search the said ships, and if any treasure or munition appear to have been embezzled by any private person, to make stay thereof until further direction: requiring them to take unto them for assistance in the port of Plymouth the Mayor and Sir Ferdinando Gorges; in Dartmouth and those parts, Sir John Gilbert, Mr. Carew of Cockington, and Mr. Richard Blackwoller; and in the ports of Cornwall, Sir Francis Godolphin, and Lionel Sharpe, D.D.—Given on the coast of Andaluzia, this 9th of July.

Copy. ⅔ *p.* (**42.** 18.)

John Proctor to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 9.—The errors of his course deserved that he should be dismissed from Cecil's protection, whose employments being increased

by his worthy succession in his honourable office, he prays him to command his service, that leaving all other courses, he may grow old in Cecil's service.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**42.** 19.)

GRIFFITH LEWIS, Dean of Gloucester, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 9.—I have served her Highness these 12 or 13 years as ordinary chaplain and obtained all that while no preferment but the poor deanery of Gloucester, and whereas now the see of West Chester is void, my suit unto you is to become my patron and only principal mean for the obtaining of it. And yet I desire it not so much for commodity as for love and good liking to that people and country that lieth next adjoining to my native soil there; for as that whole bishopric is not esteemed above 500*l.* or 600*l.* by year, so my present preferments (I thank God) do come within 100*l.* of it. Motives to move you to deal with the Queen for this preferment I have none but that I did always honour your most honourable father and mother; that I am her Majesty's servant so many years; that I am a poor prebendary in Westminster; that Sir Thomas Cecil is our tenant of Wymbleton; and that you have often heard my simple sermons at Court. To conclude, you shall never have dishonour for speaking for me, whom Court and country (I thank God) do take for an honest true man. I long to hear by this bearer whether or no it pleaseth you to undertake alone this my preferment, who can easily effect the same if it stand with your good pleasure.—Gloucester, Julii nono, 1596.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**42.** 20.)

THOMAS HONIMAN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 9.—A small man of war of Plymouth that departed thence three days after the fleet's departure the 17th of July [*sic:* June] last, took a prize laden with rice, wines, &c. She saw the fleet the same day she took the prize, either before or after she took her, near the bay of Lagust, and sending home the prize she bare with the fleet; which prize arrived at Plymouth the first of this present. She came out of the river of Seville and was bound for Lisbon. This is the report of one Weeks which this day came hither from Plymouth. I enquired if he heard any report by them of what shipping was in the river of Seville, but he saith he enquired not. By others I have heard there were 25 sail laden and ready to depart for the West Indies. I have a roll of all the rents appertaining to the crown of Spain, with a large declaration how they come in, and also the rents of each duke, earl, lord, baron, archbishop, bishop, &c. It is in Spanish; if I wist you would see it, I would English the same and send to you.—From London, 9 July, 1596.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**42.** 21.)

HENRY MAYNARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 9.—It may please you herewith to receive back all those letters I received from you of the Lord Deputy's last despatch, with your two minutes and a warrant for the messenger that should be sent. My lord's [Burghley's] own letter to the Lord Deputy I do also send unsealed, to be sealed (after you have read it) with my lord's seal that is in his standish. One letter more I return of Mr. Sanders which my

lord gave me to send you upon the perusing your minutes; as [to] this of Mr. Sanders (who I perceive is going forth to find our army) my lord made no other answer but willed me to return them all to you. His lordship hath been a little touched with the gout this night, but is able to ride into his walks, where he at this present is.—From Theobalds, 9 July, 1596.

Holograph. ⅔ *p. Seal.* (**42**, 22.)

Sir George Carew to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 9.—In my last letters to your father, sent by Sir Anthony Ashley, I discoursed at large such actions as had formerly happened; since which time divers consultations were held whether the city of Cales were to be held or not. By the opinion of every man it was thought that the keeping of it was very needful as a perpetual bridle upon the King of Spain, and so assuredly it would have proved; for, as you know, in all south Spain there is no secure port for a rendezvous for his fleet to be in safety but Cales, for the bar of St. Lucar is so dangerous as the great ships either inward or outward bound until they be unloaden dare not pass it either to or from Seville, but resort to Cales to disburden and take in their lading. Yet, notwithstanding, when the state of our victuals was looked into, an impossibility was found to leave a strong garrison in it, and therefore agreed upon to be abandoned and burn the town, which was effected, That the town was rich may not be denied, but rich towns taken in fury and not by composition run all to spoil, as well appeared in this city, which was pillaged to a farthing, yet many nothing the better by it, amongst which number myself is one, not having—God is my judge—one piece of coin, any jewel, or more than one piece of plate not worth 50*s*. Some other that you love well are in the same case, but others are more happy, whose coffers are full. I mean it not by the generals but of those of my own rank. The brass ordinance already taken are about 100 pieces; I hope the number will be shortly increased. The victories by land and sea which in one day were obtained will mightily advance her Majesty's glory amongst other princes, and the annoyance to the enemy such as in haste he will not be able to recover it, for his best ships of war are burnt and taken, his Indian fleet, the richest that ever was outward bound, consumed with fire, his galleys beaten and by experience found to be but bubbles, his city of Cales, esteemed by the Spaniards to be the strongest town in his kingdom, converted into ashes, his people proved to be infamous cowards that in all the time that we were possessed of the town, which was fourteen days at least, albeit the Duke of Medina had a great army in his hand, durst not once give an alarm, which was in his power to have done without danger at his pleasure either by land or sea. Our English captives that were in his galleys, a precedent at no time formerly seen, for mere fear, as we have reason to conjecture, were released and sent unto us; and that which will be most grievous unto him is to have his weakness so much discovered, which heretofore was so fearful to all the nations of Europe. The wiser sort of the Spaniards that are prisoners with us, do confess in one voice that a greater grievance could not have been done unto him, in so much as they are of opinion that his people with their clamour will enforce him to seek for peace from her Majesty. Before this victory his want of money was such as his soldiers in the galleys have been unpaid these three years. The loss of this Indian fleet, which is esteemed in loss to him upon his return 24 millions of ducats, will keep him so bare in crowns as a revolt

amongst his garrisons in the Low Countries may be well expected, and that the rather if the Turk or King of Morocco do anything upon him, which is infinitely feared by the Spaniards. Moreover, he must be enforced to keep a strong garrison of soldiers in Cales until it be re-edified and peopled, for otherwise the Moors will disquiet those inhabiting in that place, being above all other places in his kingdom most desired by them. In my letters to your father I do somewhat err in the report of the enemy's ships of war, naming the most of them to be Biscayans, which was not so, but in matter I err nothing, for I am persuaded that the Spanish fleet was stronger than I report it to be. I beseech you to excuse my ill hand which will put to trouble to decipher; at best leisure my hand is naught, but in haste, as now I write, I know not a worse.—From her Majesty's good ship the *Mary Rose*, this 9th of July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 3 *pp.* (**42.** 23.)

[Dr. Bilson,] Bishop of Worcester, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 9.—The fellows of Winchester College have some intimation, as well by letters from London as by secret threats from some near about Mr. Cotton, that a pursuivant shall be sent suddenly for two or three of the chiefest and stoutest of them, and that in their absence, the rest being fearful of themselves and the more terrified by that example, will easily yield to Mr. Cotton's admittance, which he meaneth to require in their absence by virtue of his former patent. I would think this unlikely but that by experience of mine own election to be Warden, I saw eight of my chiefest voices sent for away by a pursuivant, and the election questionless had been overthrown had I not beforehand procured a discharge for them from Sir Francis Walsingham, then Secretary to her Majesty. Now, because the fellows of that house had never any meaning but by supplication to acquaint her Majesty with the state of their foundation and the strictness of their oaths already taken, from which if by her Highness's laws they may be freed, they are most willing in all things to obey her commandment and pleasure, may it like you to extend so much favour unto college and students that, submitting themselves to her Majesty's princely consideration of their oaths and statutes, they may not by any indirect means be molested or terrified by pursuivants till her Majesty's farther pleasure be signified unto them. They make the more haste because they find he is gone down, and as they doubt to some such purpose; from which stratagem they beseech you their college may be preserved, and I as always bred and brought up there cannot so much forget them, though I be now departed from them, but that in their behalf I likewise beseech you they may rather be certified of her Majesty's pleasure by your letters than be posted up by pursuivants, they know neither whither nor why.—London, 9 July 1596.

Signed. 1¼ *pp.* (**42.** 25.)

Gio. Battista Giustiniano to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 9.—On 1 August the annuity of the Signor Horatio falling due, I presented to the magistrate of this city a petition for payment of the portion of Signor Fabritio, in the same way as I have done for five years before, and in the same way was referred to Mr. Fortescue. As it will be a matter for the Council, asks Cecils favour in it. The Signor Horatio has for a week past suffered much from gout, but begins

to amend, and intends to come hither at the coming of the Commissioners, as Cecil advises; especially as the lord Treasurer has deferred the practice, which the Signor Horatio wrote of, until then. Has sent him word of the new charge the Queen has conferred upon Cecil and doubtless he and all his will be delighted.—London, 9 July, 1596.

Italian. Holograph. 1 *p. Seal.* (42. 26.)

The Archbishop and the Council at York to the Privy Council.

1596, July 10.—Relative to the contemptuous proceedings of one Richard Atkinson, of Ripon, as by a declaration, here enclosed, the whole cause and the proceedings thereof will appear. Upon complaint by us last term it pleased you to direct your letters, bearing date June 20, to me the Archbishop to convent Atkinson before me, and take order for his appearance before your lordships, which is done accordingly; he is to appear at the Court before you the 18th day of this month. Most humbly praying you that his presumptuous and bold attempts may receive such punishment as you shall think most fit.—At York, 10 July, 1576.

Endorsed by Cecil:—"Earl of Oxford not to be touched. Atkinson submitteth, accuseth Elson and Cawley" (42. 27.)

The Enclosure:—

"*A declaration of the proceedings by her Majesty's Council in the North against Richard Atkinson, of Ripon, in the county of York, for his misdemeanours and contempts, exhibited to the right honourable the Lords of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.*"

Atkinson being convented before Sir William Mallory, knight, William Hildyard, Robert Waterhouse, Robert Briges, William Staveley and Edward Coppinger, esquires, justices of peace and gaol delivery within the liberties of Ripon, by warrant from them to appear at their sessions of peace and gaol delivery the 6th June, 1593, *was in open sessions by them committed to prison for his contemptuous speeches against the said warrant; he affirming that the same was fit to stop mustard pots, with other scornful and lewd behaviour in open court.*

Being set at liberty within eight days after by Sir William Mallory, one Mr. Johnson, a justice within that liberty, not knowing how he was enlarged, commanded Richard Rounder the gaoler there to bring Atkinson before him to know the cause of his enlargement. Upon which whole matter Atkinson commenced two suits of false imprisonment in the Common Pleas against Rounder, which are still there depending.

Upon complaint hereof by Rounder to the late Earl of Huntingdon, Lord President, order was taken by his lordship, with Atkinson's free consent, to surcease all suits at the common law in respect that such suits did tend to the disgrace of the justices and their lawful proceedings by examining their judicial acts, and that Atkinson should exhibit his bill before his lordship and this Council, declaring his grief if he thought good; which he did accordingly, and Rounder made answer in this Court, justifying the detaining of him in prison by the commandment of the justices for the causes before alledged, and so the matter depended here without any further prosecution by Atkinson. But presently after the Earl's death, Atkinson did revive his former suits

against Rounder at the common law in Hilary term last for further vexation of the poor man, intending to become non suit in this Court.

Sir William Mallory and the rest of those justices giving information hereof in March last to this Council, Atkinson was convented to York before the Archbishop and the Council to treat some order in those suits, and upon his appearance at the Council table was required to prosecute his former suit here against Rounder, according to the Earl's order and his own consent and promise; who answered in scornful sort that his promise and that order were void, the Earl being dead, neither did he care for that order.

Notwithstanding which scornful answer time was given him to be better advised by his counsel, and shortly after being called into open Court in Lent sitting last to understand his answer, he persisted in his former purpose, and his own counsel then affirmed that they found him very wilful and void of conformity; whereupon the bill and answer between him and Rounder was read in open Court, and Rounder's answer, with Atkinson's contemptuous words against the justices, and their warrant was then avouched by two justices, Mr. Hildyard and Mr. Waterhouse, men learned in the laws, to be true, and that the cause of his imprisonment at their sessions was his said contempt. Upon consideration whereof, as well for his scornful answer and behaviour at the Council table, as that his suit before the Council against Rounder was mere vexation and to call in question the judicial act of the justice, (whereby their doings might be drawn into disgrace and contempt among the people) knowing him to be of a wilful and stubborn disposition and to make small account of authority, it was thought good by this Council for example's sake and the better countenancing of the justices in their lawful proceedings against him, to commit him to York Castle, where he remained about four days and was then delivered. For which imprisonment he did in Easter term last prosecute an especial attachment of contempt out of the Common Pleas against Rounder, the gaolor of Ripon, returnable last term, upon a false surmise that he was imprisoned here at the suit of Rounder for prosecuting his actions at the common law; and he did prosecute an action of false imprisonment against Mr. Robert Readhead, keeper of York Castle, and John Stock, a poor tipstaff attendant upon this Council, and procured Readhead, her Majesty's ordinary servant, to be arrested by James Hutchinson, sergeant to the sheriffs of York, albeit that Atkinson and the sergeant had notice that Readhead was her Majesty's ordinary servant.

Atkinson doth bring down at these assizes at York his nisi prius *against Rounder for detaining him in prison at Ripon by the justices' commandment in their sessions; and being now convented before this Council to enter bond for his appearance before your lordships according to your letters, said that he would proceed at the assizes with his action against Rounder and would see the end of it at the common law whatsoever befell him, and for his appearance before your lordships said he weighed it not the weight of a point to answer the matter. In consideration whereof it would please you to stay all actions of false imprisonment against Mr. Roundhead, Stock the tipstaff, and Rounder the gaoler at Ripon, and to stay all proceedings upon the special attachment, and to*

inflict such punishment upon Atkinson for his presumptions as you think most convenient.

Signed by the Archbishop of York, and other members of the Council at York. 3 *pp.* **(42.** 10.)

The Archbishop and Council at York to Lord Burghley.

1596, July 10.—According to the letters of 20 June from the Lords of the Privy Council, order is taken for the appearance of Richard Atkinson of Ripon before their lordships, at the Court, upon the 17th of this month. The causes of his several imprisonments, with his scornful and contemptuous words and behaviour and the proceedings thereupon are declared in a schedule enclosed. They pray that Atkinson may receive such punishments as shall be for the advancement of the authority of this Council and the credit of the Justices in the liberty of Ripon.—At York this 10th of July 1596.

Signed:—Matth. Ebor; W. Malorye; Willm. Rocolf; E. Stanhope; Wm. Cardynall; Jo. Ferne.

Part of Seal. 1 *p.* **(173.** 93.)

The Archbishop and Council at York to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 10.—Enclosing the preceding letters; with hearty thanks for the care they understand his Honour hath of the credit of this Council.—From York, the 10th of July 1596.

Signed. Seal. **(173.** 92.)

The Earl of Lincoln to Mr. Secretary Cecil.

1596, July 10.—For that I can neither be provided of horse nor carriages readily without commission I pray you heartily it may be sent forthwith, for I shall lose this day for lack of it, and be troubled by the way, as I have been and am in this town. I am ashamed to tell you how often both I and this bearer, Mr. Wroth, have spoken and sent for it. Be not weary with my often troubling of you, for I have no ease nor help of any other. Amongst other overthwarts I am cosened by a physician's son called Nattye, who being preferred by his father to go with me for that he understood the languages and had travelled, hath gotten me to apparel him, and hideth himself till I be gone. So likewise do some others, of whom I should have received some round sums of money. These things shall not stay me one hour, but if you will so much favour me as to write to Mr. Attorney, or to some other justices whom you think fit, to examine the cause, and to send a pursuivant to bring before the said justices such [as] I shall give you the names of, it will be a means that the like dealing shall not be offered me by others when I am in her Majesty's service.—Saturday, the tenth day of July, 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* **(42.** 28.)

Dr. William Tooker (or Tucker) to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 10.—It now appeareth to you what impediment was from the beginning to Mr. Cotton's suit. It remaineth that her Majesty's prerogative may take place and the foundation [of Winchester College] also be observed in bestowing it upon me; for you well know that unless her Majesty will remit her prerogative, the house cannot proceed to an ordinary election. Your honour, I hope, standeth assured of my

thankfulness toward you, and my two kinsmen, Mr. Killigrew and Mr. Drake, will undertake for me that no man shall be more at your disposition than myself. I shall not need to put you in mind how much the Earl of Essex affected this suit, as my lord grace knoweth, and Mr. Killigrew. If you stand my honourable procurer in this preferment, I shall make my dutiful repair; and for any collateral calumniations I will answer them, which usually grow out of every suit nowadays.—From Westdean, 10 July.

Holograph. Seal, broken. ½ *p.* (**42.** 29.)

JOHN COOKE to ————.

1596, July 10.—Yesterday, about five of the clock in the afternoon, the sconce having received some 300 shot from the enemy's battery, they came to a parley, and so yielded to it upon composition. The town, I am persuaded, will not hold out long. His Excellency and Count Hollock are gone malcontent, without leaving any discretion what should be done. The Count Solmes tarries here, but hath a kind of fever that keeps him within door. The parapet of the town wall, for the most part, is not two foot high, the moat in many places of no greater depth; the counterscarf is made fit to lodge the enemy; the commanders show themselves to be coldly disposed; the soldiers are poor silly grooms and better acquainted (for anything I see) to cast away their arms than to fight; the inhabitants are for the most part gone with their baggage, and now the event of all these defects I refer to your discretion to censure of. —Hulst, 10 July, 1596.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**42.** 30.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 10.—Our late alarum may cause me to receive some blame if it be not favourably construed by you and the rest [of the Council]; but before I undertook it, I acquainted my Lord Lieutenant and the deputy lieutenants of the shire with my intent, the which made me the more bolder, besides the fitness of the opportunity, the enemy being upon the coast to the number of 30 sail of shipping, as they themselves know, who having not long since taken off our fishermen in the mouth of the harbour, and the unwillingness of some of the inhabitants to furnish themselves with such furniture as is meet for their own defence,—the one being a means to cause it more certainly to be believed, the other plainly demonstrating unto them the want of those things which they may reasonably provide themselves of. And now, by mine own experience, I find they are neither armed according as from time to time they persuaded me they were, nor will they be easily drawn to any good order; but what may be done you shall hear. I will do to the utmost of my power, and they assuredly promised me to amend all that is in their powers to help. Other news here is not any save that I had a small prize of rice sent me in by a pinnace of mine which I sent after the fleet, taken some 40 leagues off the cape, bound for Lisbon, who doth report that two days before she was taken (which was the 17th of June) she saw the fleet bearing for Cales.—Plymouth, 10 July, 1596.

Signed. ⅔ *p.* (**42.** 31.)

The EARL OF LINCOLN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 11.—I have been so busied in making haste to despatch my company out of London, and many other occasions happening to occupy

my head, that I forgat all mine own affairs, and therefore am now desirous to know whether you have done anything in the matter for trial of Fulshaw's slanderous allegation; wherein I shall be overreached much by his cunning and crafty practices, if in my absence he may have any means to deal therein without my privity. For I am not so much afraid of anything in the world as of the devilish practices of Dymmock, Askyough, and Fulshaw, who, being all compact together, work many villanies against me by their agents and friends. I will not now therefore trouble you with any cause of mine own. If I find myself able to endure the seas, and that the master of the Queen's ship will be pleased to carry me, I intend for the speedier despatch of my service and coming to the Landsgrave to go to Stode; but whether he will be directed by me I have some cause to doubt.—Ware, this 11th of July, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**42.** 35.)

THOMAS HARRIOTT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 11.—Whereas, according to your direction, I have been framing a chart out of some such of Sir Walter's [Ralegh's] notes and writings which he hath left behind him, his principal charts being carried with him, I do think most fit that the discovery of Capt. Kemish be added in his due place before I finish it. It is of importance, and all charts which had that coast before be very imperfect as in many things else; and that of Sir Walter's, although it were better in that part than any other, yet it was done but by intelligence from the Indians, and this voyage was specially for the discovery of the same, which is, as I find, well and sufficiently performed. And because the secrecy of these matters doth much import her Majesty and this state, I pray let me be so bold as to crave that the despatch of the plotting and describing be done only by me for you, according to the order of trust that Sir Walter left with me before his departure and as he hath usually done heretofore. If you have any notes from Sir Thomas Baskerville, if you make me acquainted with them, other particularities than that before Sir Walter hath described shall also be set down. Although Capt. Kemish be not come home rich, yet he hath done the special thing he was enjoined to do, as the discovery of the coast betwixt the river of Amazon and Orinoco, where are many goodly harbours for the greatest ships her Majesty hath, and any number; where there are great rivers and more than probability of great good to be done by them for Guiana as by any other way, or to other rich countries bordering upon it. As also the discovery of the mouth of Orinoco itself, a good harbour, and free passage for ingress and egress of most of the ordinary ships of England above three hundred miles into the country, insomuch that Berreo wondered much of our men's coming up so far, so that it seemeth they know not of that passage, neither could they or can possibly find it from Trinitado, from whence usually they have made their discoveries. But if it be done by them the shortest way it must be done out of Spain. Now, if it shall please her Majesty to undertake the enterprise or permit it in her subjects by her order, countenance, and authority, for the supplanting of those that are now gotten thither, I think it of great importance to keep that which is done as secretly as we may, lest the Spaniards learn to know those harbours and entrances and work to prevent us. And because I understand that the master of the ship with Capt. Kemish is somewhat careless of this by giving and selling copies of his travels and plots of discoveries, I thought it my duty to remember it unto your wisdom that some order might be taken for the prevention

of such inconviences as may thereby follow, by giving authority to some justice or the mayor to call him before them and to take all his writings and charts or papers that concern this discovery, or any else in other men's hands that he hath sold or conveyed them into, and to send them sealed to you, as also to take bond for his further secrecy in that behalf; and the like order to be taken by those others, as we shall farther inform you of, that have any such plots, which yet, for mine own part I know not of, or any other order by sending for him up or otherwise as to your wisdom shall seem best. Concerning the Eldorado which hath been shewed you out of the Spanish book of Alosta, which you had from Wright and I have seen, when I shall have that favour but to speak with you I shall shew you it is not ours that we mean, there being three, neither doth he say or mean that Amazon river and Orinoco is all one, as some, I hear, do aver to you, as by good proof out of that book alone I can make manifest; and by other means besides than this discovery I can put it out of all doubt. To be brief, I am at your commandment in love and duty farther than I can suddenly express for haste. I will wait upon you at Court or here at London about any of these matters or any others at any time, if I might but hear so much. I dare not presume of myself for some former respects. My fidelity hath never been impeached and I take that order that it never shall. I make no application. And I beseech you to pardon my boldness because of haste.—This Sunday, 11th of July 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**42.** 36.)

ROBERT SACKEVILLE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 11.—If I respected not more the discredit I should receive by being put back from that wherein I have interest than the value of the thing in question, I would not be so indiscreet as to desire your favour in a matter of so small value as is this for the allowance of the lease of my little tenement, parcel of Charterhouse. Being certified that to-morrow is a day appointed by your Honour and Mr. Chancellor for rating of the whole particulars concerning the Charterhouse, as I cannot conveniently wait upon you myself, I have sent this bearer, my servant, with my lease and these lines, to entreat that my state in that tenement may be continued for so many years, as by my lease appears yet unexpired, yielding and paying therefore proportionably.—From Bolbroke, this 11th of July 1596.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**173.** 94.)

TENANTS and INHABITANTS of HODDESDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, July 11.—A further petition for the revocation of the lease of Lord Burghley's woods there. Also, as to their grievances through the decay of their market by the barges, and the want of their free school. If the woods be also taken from them, there is nothing left for them.

Endorsed:—"11 July, 1596."

1 *p.* (2073.)

R. LORD NORTH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 12.—My son, John North, marrying with Dr. Dale's daughter and heir, had for his best portion with her a patronage of a benefice in Wales, wherewith he hath been encumbered and much troubled since Dr. Dale's death. Some hath heretofore entitled her

Majesty to it by way of lapse, and one Roberts obtained her Majesty's presentation to the same; whereupon I informed her Majesty of the state of the case and it pleased her to revoke her presentation, which John North hath under the great seal. Besides, her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor that then were allowed of my son's right. Now it falleth out that the Dean of Armagh supposeth the like lapse and goeth forward in the case, as also the bishop of that diocese who meaneth to present in his right, so that my son is very like to be half undone without your furtherance to her Majesty. My son shall wait on you himself. I take his suit to be most just; he prayeth sequestration of the fruits into indifferent men's hands, until the cause may be tried between the bishop and the dean and my son.—At Harrow Hill, 12 July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**42.** 37.)

GEORGE GILPIN to [SIR ROBERT CECIL].

1596, July 12.—What news have been written me from the land of Hulst the enclosed will enlarge, and how the camp, town, and forts lie you may see by the plat I send herewith. Since, we are advertised that the enemy, having beaten the counterscarf between the town and the Moervaert on Thursday night till day appeared, did then assail it with main force and prevailed; for the men that were appointed to defend and keep it, being 14 companies, made small resistance, abandoning their wards, part saving themselves in the town and the rest in the said fort: which, after the enemy had lodged himself under some covert, he began to beat with 11 pieces from ten till four in the afternoon being Friday, when as the breach being saltable and the enemy ready to come unto it, the defendants, as fainthearted as their fellows, rendered the place by composition not to serve in Hulst in a time, and so parted with bag and baggage. What the enemy will now do further we shall see ere long. The Count Maurice was in Hulst from Tuesday till Friday, and now is come again to Sandenborgh, a fort on Safting side. On the other side the access or entrance into the town is open and free, neither can it be hindered so long as we can keep the fort of Nassau. His Excellency hath provided the town with all necessaries and put in a strong garrison, but I have small hope of holding out long unless our forces were stronger. They have written hence unto her Majesty for aid according to a promise they pretend to have been made by Sir Francis Vere when he had the men to go the voyage. How the suit will speed we shall hear within a while; and when you shall have any news from home pray you make me partaker.—From the Hague, this 12th of July, 1596.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Gilpin to my master. Received the 26th."

The heading of the letter has been torn off. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**42.** 38.)

JAMES BAGG, Mayor of Plymouth, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 13.—Sir Fardinando Gorges hath received this present day letters from you for the Generals of her Majesty's ships and forces now beyond the seas, to be sent by Nicholas Saunders, who is now here. Mr. Saunders, at the departure hence of the fleet, received a commandment in writing from their honours to put his ship in a readiness and to follow after them, which, by my means, since protected him against process out of the high court of the Admiralty to attach him at the suit of a certain Frenchman. But he shortly hereupon forgetting this did

not only lay up his ship and land his ordinance, making proffer to make sale of both, but entered into bargain with a poor trader, one Adams of this town, for certain sugars, receiving of the party in part of payment 400*l.* and thereupon entered into 800*l.* bond for the delivery and warranting of the same sugars. And it falling out that the party cannot enjoy the sugars according to his bargain, neither have order for repayment of his money, he hath arrested him here in our town court. So in regard that he hath neglected that which he was required to do, and not now in readiness with his ship, which will be better done with a man of trust in other shipping, ready to depart with the first good wind, I hope you will rather leave the service to be done by another than by him; otherwise the party that detaineth him by action will repair to me for remedy (as lawfully he may) if I should set him free, which will be too great a burden for me to bear. Yet will I rather endure the hardness thereof than withstand what you shall command. Hereof I have presumed, for that you may signify your pleasure in time without hindrance of the service, to advertise you.—From Plymouth, the 13th day of July, 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**42.** 39.)

Nicholas Saunders to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 13.—The 13th of this month your letter was delivered to me from Sir Ferd. Gorges, the seal broken open and the letter opened, and with it another letter from you to my Lord Thomas Howard; but whereas you write of a letter likewise to the Lord Generals by me to be delivered to them, truly I saw none such, nor can hear of any such. As concerning the hat I wrote of to you, although made as described, yet it falleth not out to be of such value as I at first esteemed it. Myself saw it but once and that in the night, when as by candle light it made a glorious shew, and I took it to have been a hat that was described to me by one Captain Morris here that went with Sir Francis Drake in the last voyage; for he told me that there was such a hat taken in the action of an Indian king or viceroy and that he saw it, and described it to me to be even such a one as this. But the owner of this saith that he hath had it long and bought it of one Robert Brooke, a goldsmith dwelling in Lombard Street: the beauty of it is in a manner gone, and there are divers little 'bracks' in it which I could not perceive, having at first but a short sight of it. I was commanded by the Lord Generals to come to the eastward of the South Cape, where I should meet with a pinnace left expressly to direct me. Through a matter happened to me I am constrained to stay yet some se'night, which being despatched, by the grace of God I will go and perform as well this or anything else you will command me.—From Plymouth, 13 July 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**42.** 40.)

Sir Edward Stanley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 13.—There is a place void in the Court of Requests by the death of Mr. Rookebie which must be supplied by a temporal lawyer, who if it would please her Majesty to give me the nomination of such an one as should be commended to her by Mr. Attorney and other grave lawyers for his virtues, it would be two hundred pounds in my way, which would not only relieve my present wants but also enable me to put in suit by law mine annuity given me

by the Earl of Leicester: the which if I might recover, with th' arrearages, I would rest satisfied and never be more troublesome to her Majesty, but evermore study to do her and my country honest and religious service. For I thank God I am neither ambitious nor covetous, but only desire to live with an honest reputation.—From my lodging in Great St. Bartholomews, 13 July.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**42.** 41.)

Sir Anthony Mildmay to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 13.—Your letters dated the 8th of this month I received the 12th, whereby I perceive to my great comfort her Majesty's good and gracious opinion of me, for which I acknowledge myself infinitely bound unto her Highness, wishing I had as good means as I have an earnest desire to satisfy her expectation in any service it shall please her to command me. My wants are great and many, as indisposition of body, having been very sickly these three years past, and at this present not well able in that respect to undertake a journey of so great pains and trust; the smallness of my revenue insufficient to maintain the countenance of her Majesty's ambassador; my debts being of no small value, yet to be answered only from thence, my lands being so entailed as thereby I cannot be helped though necessity should enforce it: my father's will as yet unexecuted, whereby I am hitherto defrauded of his goodness towards me and thereby also the more disabled to perform any service of great expense. It may please you to acquaint her Majesty with these my imperfections, together with the want of knowledge of the country and language, being now above 21 years since I was there: all which notwithstanding, if it shall please her Majesty in her princely wise consideration either graciously to allow of, or disallowing to supply in some sort best pleasing to herself, I will be ready in an instant to fulfil her commandment, reputing myself most happy if with the expense of my small substance and the hazard of my life I may do her any agreeable service.—From Abthorpe, the 13th of July, 1596.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Anthony Myldmay to my master."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**42.** 42.)

Earl of Northumberland to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 13.—This present Tuesday I received your letter dated the 8th of July, and her Majesty's commandment for my preparation into France, and because I perceive that it demands haste, the necessity of the cause how urgent I know not, and the late receipt of your letter, I thought good by this to crave most humbly her Highness's pardon for my dispense in this embassage, and withal to allege such reasons for my excuse as I hope will both suit with her Highness's liking, and obtain my desire. In the mean time with all speed I will make my repair to Court.

The reasons I must bring forth to defend my demands to be reasonable must especially consist upon these two heads: the imperfection of my hearing, and the consideration of my state.

The imperfection of my hearing, what absurdities of necessity it must beget, as trouble to the King, evil performance of my part of her Majesty's affairs, and disgrace to myself, I hope she will rightly understand when she shall remember how by the first I shall force a King to speak with often repetitions, and to strain his voice above ordinary, both which my secret conceit must needs hold as indecorum in course of good

manners, when I shall entreat him or force him to it out of my want: besides, how slenderly I shall execute the performance of my charge I must refer to her Majesty's judgment, when I shall not understand distinctly by reason of the quickness of their pronunciation, and the unacquaintedness of their accents, not being accustomed to it, which defect how much it troubles me even in my own usual tongue with strangers, none but myself and mine grief can best make witness of, or they which have the conditions of deafness. Further, how disgraceful the end may be to me, considering the scoffing and scornful humours of them to all of other nations in whom they discover the least imperfection, and how soon they may lay upon me the reputation of a fool, and so by consequent and out of boldness grace me with some such disgrace as hath happened to others before me, which in my opinion would nothing fit with her Majesty's honour nor my contentment.

For the other, which is concerning my state, and how little, or with what possibility I am able to undertake and perform her Highness's will, shall be laid down without either hazarding my word to be proved false, or the least tittle to sound of an unjust position. First, that my living is not much. Whosoever pleaseth but to look into what portion my mother is invested withal shall very well understand that the remainder is no more than will suffice the maintaining of a family's expense befitting me: which care I must rather take than be forced to beg a dinner, or constrained to more desperate courses. Secondly, where most men's livings affords them a great overplus out of fines, mine are so wasted for the most part, lying upon the borders, both out of mine own absence, the Scots' incursions, my officers' knaveries, and the small redress the poor people hath had of their wrongs, as not only I make no further benefit than the rents, but also the rents themselves are unanswered, and they greatly in my debt. Thirdly, my woods are already wasted, my fines in like sort gone for the satisfying of debts, so as all profits that way is altogether void and exempt. Fourthly, my lands are so entailed that I can neither help myself by sale, mortgage, or pawn, to give security to any. Lastly, my debts are so great and for want of payments my credit for money matters so shaken, that I know not which way or by what means to satisfy my desire to do her Majesty this service; and therefore I hope out of her Highness's just consideration that she will excuse me in this action, since it depends so upon necessity, and withal I do most humbly kiss her hands, acknowledging myself most deeply bound for the trust it hath pleased her to demonstrate to the world of me.—Petworth, 13 July.

Endorsed:—"E. of Northumberland, 1596."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**71.** 59.)

John Carey to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 14.—The warrant specified in your letter of the 8th of July for the increase of 4*d.* the day to this garrison is this day come to Sir Robert Carey's hands from my lord your father; I hope that now you shall not hear that he will sit idle. I understand by a letter from my wife that she hopes it will please the Queen's Majesty shortly to give me a small liberty to come up, whereby I may have a happy sight of her Majesty, which I have long desired, as also to see you and other my good friends, and for despatch of some of my business, which being once done, I shall not care how long afterward I remain here. I pray your favour therein, and the rather for that I hear my lord my father is very ill and sickly, who I would gladly see before any danger come to

him, having been so long from either seeing or speaking with him. Surely, Sir, if there were here any cause or likeli[hood] of troubles I would not desire any leave; but for that all things are likely to be quiet and that there is now both the gentleman porter and the master of th'ordinance in the town, and Sir Robert Carey lying in the town, I think I might be the better spared for a month or six weeks, which should be the uttermost I would desire; for to tell you truly, the chief cause of my desire to come up is only to see the Queen's Majesty and my father. And it may be I might impart somewhat to her Majesty not prejudicial to her service.—Berwick, 14 July, 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**42.** 43.)

THOMAS, EARL OF ORMOND AND OSSORY to the QUEEN.

1596, July 14.—Most gracious and dread Sovereign, I did in regard of my bounden duty by several letters acquaint your Highness with the troublesome state of Ulster and Connaught, and do now think fit (it standing with your Majesty's pleasure) that some speedy prevention were used for the Moores of Lex, Feagh McHugh, the Kavans, and other traitors, combined together and growing to great strength, whereof I lately advertised the Lord Deputy here. And howsoever it pleased some to practise to draw your Highness to a hard opinion of me, it shall be well known to the world that no man living will be more ready to venture his life in your Majesty's service than myself, to the loss of the last drop of my blood. I pray God bless your Highness with a most prosperous and long reign, to the comfort of your faithful subjects and the utter confusion of all unnatural traitors and malicious foreign enemies. —From my poor house at Kilkenny, the 14 of July 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**42.** 44.)

DR. CH. PARKINS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 14.—Your servant hath been with me at my entrance into my lodging requiring in your name the book of precedents and the letters I have now written. I beseech you interpret my speech as it hath been uttered and as reason requireth; my reverence to you hath given me confidence to declare my griefs which are very near me, not to stir more than shall be decent but to be directed of you. But upon a sudden to break, before reflection of mind, it cannot be fit.—This 14 July, 1596.

[P.S.]—I send the book and letters by this bearer.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**42.** 45.)

GARRETT DE MALYNES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 14.—Forasmuch that I do not doubt your Honour to be informed that by my weak means some service in matters of estate hath been effected during the most commendable, particular good government of Sir Francis Walsingham, I shall omit mention thereof, the rather for that I should not seem to challenge any desert or give cause to be thought rather a mercenary man than a "welwiller" to the good and quiet estate of this kingdom, and most especially to the advancement of the true gospel and doctrine, by instigation whereof I have (under correction) emboldened myself to [address th]is letter unto your Ho., for that also it pleased her Majesty (by Divine inspiration) after so long a vacation of the place of the said Sir Francis, not finding as it

should seem any equal successor, to advance thereunto your Ho., in whom doubtless shall be found all effects answerable to the common expectation and equal to your predecessor of worthy memory: since whose decease, and expiration of warrant to deal in any such action, I have been requested by Mr. Henry Brooke to continue with those men that Mr. Secretary did use and partly maintain in Spain, wherein I have somewhat continued according to the occasions and as circumstances did require, and being destituted of the secrecy most requisite in such affairs, the matter also being unto me more chargeable than (through these wrongful vexations and long imprisonments) I am able to bear, I have of late been constrained to admit silence until more convenient time and occasion should be offered unto me, as being always ready to do service and that at mine own proper costs, charges and losses, as I have done hitherto, receiving but hard measure every way in place of gratification. Nevertheless [I] am most assured that one day all matters shall be redressed, and so most ready to proceed, if it shall please your Ho. to command me, being now most especially moved upon the coming over of my friend (that hath continued in Spain since the death of Sir Francis aforesaid and is now come to Brussels) for that he findeth very great inclination and opp[ortunity to] propound a treaty for a peace with England, France and the [Low] countries, although for the states of these countries (as he saith), considering what they now are and then might be, there is not any likelihood of peace at their hands. One Esteven de Yvarra, principal Secretary to the Cardinal, or rather sole Governor under him, will take this matter in hand: who is now come to Calis, and there stayed for several advices out of Spain upon the success of our fleet, whereof by a zabra that came over from the Groyne in nine days above five days ago, they understood our fleet to be passed Portugal and Galicia, and taking their course towards the island of Calis or Cades, and about Lisborne were above 2,000 men in arms, also a great many in Biscay, as being fully advertised all the country over. And by way of Antwerp some news cometh of their being in : which we should have sooner this way, or else directly as your Ho. may. If I may by some means understand that your Ho. is well pleased to undermine this matter of Estevan de Yvarra, whiles he doth stay at Calis, I will endeavour myself thereunto, and find the means [to obtain] his letters, and show unto your Ho. the same as soon as possible. If also to the contrary, I shall put all matters of this nature in oblivion and utterly desist.—This 14 of July 1596.

Damaged in parts.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**173.** 95.)

Princess of Condé.

1596, July $\frac{14}{24}$.—Proceedings of the Parliament of Paris upon a petition presented by the Lady Charlotte Katherine Tremoille, widow of Messire Henry de Bourbon, Prince de Condé, when the said Princess was declared wholly innocent of the charges made against her, whether at St. Jean d'Angely or elsewhere, on the part of the Prince of Condé and Comte de Soissons.

Faict en Parlement le vingtquatresme Juillet mil cinq cent quatrevingt seize. Signé Voisin.

French. Copy. 1 *p.* (**43.** 9.)

STEPHEN SLANY, Lord Mayor of London, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 15.—There was brought unto me by one Benjamin Monger, whom I have sent to attend you, the book enclosed, which was delivered unto him by one Edward Blonden, a bookbinder, to be copied out by Monger: which, forasmuch as it containeth matter touching the state, I thought very meet to send forthwith to you, and in the meanwhile to commit the party who brought it to be copied forth to safe keeping, craving your present direction whether I shall dismiss the said Blonden or continue him in prison till I understand your pleasure for his discharge, being (as I hear) a very poor honest young man.—From London, 15 July 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**42.** 46.)

LORD ST. JOHN to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 15.—Thanking him for procuring her Majesty's grant of licence for his travel into Germany, and asking him to direct the same to be made in such liberal manner as to others of his calling in like case hath been granted. His desired company is nine or ten (whereof a sister's son is one) with like number of horses and necessary money and carriages.—St. Bartholomew's, this xvth of July, 1596.

Signed, J. Saint John.

Endorsed:—"L. S[t] Johns to my Mr."

1 *p.* (**173.** 96.)

THOMAS EDMONDES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 16.—The extremity of my estate, which daily increaseth heavily upon me, forceth me to beg importunately of your honour to be good unto me, being otherwise undone and a miserable wretch. I know you have relieved many of much better desert, but I will presume to promise that none shall remain a more thankful poor bondman to you than myself. If I had not run out my time, and were not so much engaged in this expectation of her Majesty's relief, I might have shaped some other course to live, but you can judge how hardly I can now do it.—At the Court, this sixteenth of July, 1596.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**42.** 47.)

LADY MARGARET HAWKINS to [the QUEEN.]

1596, July 16.—The gracious messages I received from your Highness by divers, but especially the first by Mr. Kiligrew, makes me presume, when any hard measure is offered me, to fly to your Majesty for relief, in whom only it resteth to deal most graciously with me. It pleased your Highness to give Mr. Hawkins leave to adventure 5,000*l.* in this late unfortunate voyage, which I can very well prove he hath disbursed, and above 5,000*l.* more for the benefit of that journey. All this being utterly lost, besides the loss of his life, which I account the greatest only for very grief and sorrow that he could not effect that which he had undertaken for your Majesty's benefit, is not by some thought sufficient, but they come to me now in your Highness's name for 2,000*l.* more towards the satisfaction of such as are yet unpaid; insomuch as in this world I see there is nothing but one affliction and misery heaped upon

another, so as next under God I receive no worldly comfort in anything but only in the continuance of your most gracious and merciful inclination towards me. If it be your pleasure to impose this charge upon me I must and will sell all that ever I possess, leave myself a beggar, put away my servants and sojourn with my friends, rather than leave it unperformed and have your displeasure. But yet I doubt not but your Majesty will deal the more graciously with me for Mr. Hawkins' sake, who, besides the loss of his life, and the greater part of his substance therewith in your service, received many former losses in his lifetime, as 7,000*l.* in Sir Fr. Drake's voyage about the world, all men having received their portions, himself only excepted, and at the least 10,000*l.* in the late carracque where his portion was kept from him and given to others very well known to the Lord Treasurer and Lord Admiral; besides that he ever served your Majesty in a most painful and chargeable office, wherein I doubt not but your Highness doth conceive he hath done very acceptable service. All which being considered, I submit in all dutiful obedience to your most gracious pleasure and am ready to perform, as soon as possibly I may make money of such plate and other stuff that is left me, anything that your Majesty shall determine, if I may understand your pleasure by Mr. Killigrew or any other.—Deptford, this 16th July, 1596.

Holograph copy, probably enclosed in Lady Hawkins' letter to Cecil, 24 July post, p. 281.

1 *p.* (**42.** 48.)

Anthony Watson, Bishop of Chichester, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 17.—I must for ever acknowledge your affection to regard and better my poor estate, which being effected by your gracious favour, I had rather not live than be noted with any spot of unthankfulness. It falleth out by reason of some matters to be ordered before my departing from Bristol that I could not attend at Court as might be expected; and till the fruits of this harvest be obtained, which are the certain stay of my living, I dare not hasten the consecration; beseeching you neither to be offended with my constrained absence nor with my suspected slackness in these proceedings. And as you have vouchsafed to draw Her Highness's good liking to name me for the almoner, and to retain my right in Cheyham as a convenient place for residence in that service, so I am emboldened to continue my suit that you will bring these good motions to the desired end, for which so great favour I trust my good Lord and Lady Lumley will assist me in some part of thankfulness.—From Cheyham [Cheam], July 17.

Endorsed:—"17 July 1596. The bishop of Chichester to my master."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**42.** 49.)

[Dr. Bilson,] Bishop of Worcester, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 17.—I have viewed the state of Worcester diocese, and find it, as may somewhat appear by the particulars here enclosed, for the quantity as dangerous as any place that I know. In that small circuit there are nine score recusants of note, besides retainers, wanderers, and secret lurkers, dispersed in forty several parishes, and six score and ten households, whereof about forty are families of gentlemen that themselves or their wives refrain the church, and many of them not only

of good wealth but of great alliance, as the Windsors, Talbots, Throgmortons, Abingtons and others, and in either respect, if they may have their forth, able to prevail much with the simpler sort. Besides, Warwick and the parts thereabout are freighted with a number of men precisely conceited against her Majesty's government ecclesiastical, and they trouble the people as much with their curiosity as the other with their obstinacy. How weak ordinary authority is to do any good on either sort long experience hath taught me, excommunication being the only bridle the law yieldeth to a bishop, and either side utterly despising that course of correction, as men that gladly and of their own accord refuse the communion of the church both in sacraments and prayers. In respect therefore of the number and danger of those divers humours both denying obedience to her Majesty's proceedings, if it please her Highness to trust me and others in that shire with the commission ecclesiastical, as in other places of like importance is used, I will do my endeavour to serve God and her Majesty in that diocese to the uttermost of my power; first, by viewing their qualities, retinues, abilities and dispositions; next, by drawing them to private and often conference, lest ignorance make them perversely devout; thirdly, by restraining them from receiving, succouring or maintaining any wanderers or servitors that feed their humours; and lastly, by certifying what effects or defects I find to be the cause of so many revolting. Her Majesty hath trusted me fifteen years since to be of the *quorum* on the commission ecclesiastical in Hampshire, and therefore age and experience growing, as also my care and charge increasing, I hope I shall not need to produce any farther motives to obtain her Majesty's favour therein but the profession of my duty and promise of my best service with all diligence and discretion, which I hope shall turn to her content and good of her people. With which my most humble petition, if it please you to acquaint her Majesty, I will render you all due thanks, and make what speed I may towards the place where I long to be and wish to labour to the pleasure of Almighty God and good liking of her Majesty.—London, 17 July 1596.

Signed. 1½ *pp.* (**42.** 51.)

Encloses:—

The names and qualities of the wealthier sort of Recusants in Worcester diocese:—

The Lady Windsor, with her retinue.
Mr. Talbot.
Thomas Abington, esq., and Dorothy, his sister.
Thomas Throgmorton, esq.
John Wheeler, gent., and Elizabeth, his wife.
Thomas Bluntt, gent., and Bridgett, his wife.
John Smyth, gent. Thomas Greene, gent.
Hugh Ligon, gent., and Barbara, his wife.
Michael Folliatt, gent., and Margaret, his wife.
John Newport, gent., and Margaret, his wife.
William Coles, gent., and Marie, his wife.
Mr. Bluntt, gent., of Hallow.
Hugh Day, gent., and Margaret, his wife.
Lyon Barton, gent.
John Taylor, gent., and Ann, his wife.
John Midlemore, gent.; Hugh Throgmorton, gent.
Humphrey Packington, gent.; John Woolmer, gent., of Inkbarrow.
Rowse Woolmer, gent.; John Woolmer, gent., of Kingston.
Mr. Busshop, gent., of Oldburrow. [*Total*]—*23.*

The names of the gentlewomen that refuse the church, though their husbands do not:—

Margaret, wife of Roger Pen, gent.
Jane, wife of John Midlemore.
Alice, wife of John Hornyhold, gent.
Margaret, wife of William Rigby, gent.
Mary, wife of Thomas Sheldon, gent.
Dorothy, wife of Thomas Ranckford, gent.
Ann, wife of William Fox, gent.
Joan, wife of Thomas Barber, gent.
Prudence, wife of Thomas Oldnall, gent.
Frances, wife of John Jeffrys, gent.
Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Randall, gent.
Mary, wife of William Woolmer, gent.
Elizabeth Ferrys, widow; Jane Sheldon, widow.
Katherine Sparks, of Hinlipp; Dorothy Woolmer.
Jane, Mary, Eleanor, daughters of Anthony Woolmer, gent.

Of the meaner sort:—

Fourscore and ten several households, where the man or wife or both are recusants, besides children and servants.

1½ *pp.* (**42.** 50.)

ANTHONY POULETT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 18.—Whilst I was yet in England I signified unto my lord Treasurer that my brother, my lieutenant, finding that the great abundance of waters which have fallen this summer did make ruins and would breed farther inconveniences to her Majesty's new fort in this Isle, if in season somewhat were not done to stop the course thereof, had been compelled to set men awork with expedition therein; and I made bold to renew my suit unto my lord for a sum of money to be employed this year thereupon. Now, having visited the place myself and finding it most requisite to have somewhat more done before winter be in hand for the saving of much charge hereafter, I do now again refresh my suit unto the Lords of the Council.—Jersey, this 18th of July, 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**42.** 52.)

ELIZABETH, LADY DANVERS, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 18.—It pleased you to promise to deal with Mr. Bowier, whereof I am bold to remember you, having attended at Court so long to so little purpose, and yet, being informed by my friends of her Majesty's good inclination to mercy, and favour for my sons, I cannot but think the cause why this disposition of hers yieldeth no fruit is in regard not to grieve them whom if some reasonable composition could content, I am content by you to be ruled, even against my own reason and my heart; beseeching you that in debate of the matter you will not begin at the death of Mr. Long, but at the murder of one of Mr. Danvers' men, the cunning contriving of the saving of his life that did it, derisions and foul abuses offered to my husband's chief officer, and open scorns of him and his in saying they had knighted him with a glass of beer; last of all, letters addressed to my son Charles, of such form as the heart of a man indeed had rather die than endure, how the beginning of all this quarrel was prosecuting of justice against thieves harboured and maintained by the Longs, as all the country knows. And if a life notwithstanding must be answered with a life, what may be trulier said

than that my son slew Long with a dagger and they have been the cause of slaying my husband with dolor and grief; and if Sir John Danvers were a worthier man, and his life of more worth than Harry Long's, so much odds the Longs have had already of our good name and house. What loss I have sustained and my children by forfeiture to her Majesty, it is not unknown to them, nor fit to be forgotten, if it please you, in this conference. I pray you pardon me my boldness, I held it very requisite to remember in short the causes and causers of all these mischiefs, and to allege and lay my losses to theirs and to prove mine to me far beyond theirs, which had never happened to me and mine but by their beginning and continuing of injuries, and wrong upon wrong, which discourse, though it will little serve in common law, yet in common reason it will; and I am bold to write it since the matter must be reasoned of, and notwithstanding all mine own reason do refer myself to your judgment and order.—18 July 1596.

[P.S.] Sir, I must not forget the man who was executed, so in all they have had three lives for one, Mr. Danvers and two servants.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**42.** 53.)

Sir George Carew to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 18.—Since the writing of my last sent by this bearer, who for want of a wind could not depart from our fleet, I thought good likewise by him to write you in these what hath happened and hath been performed by us. The 14th day of this month both the generals and the whole army landed in a little island, at easternmost part of it, in the which is Cape St. Mary. The Lord Admiral being distempered with the heat of the day and very faint, not able to endure a long march, by persuasion of the Earl [of Essex] and others, much against his will, was persuaded to return to his ship. That night we encamped not far from the place we landed, and the next day the army being led by the Lord General Essex, we marched to the city of Faro, which before our coming the enemy abandoned and left us the town, in the which little or nothing was found, for they had carried their goods into the mountains. There we remained two whole days and sent out into the country above twelve miles towards the mountains five or six hundred men, who returned unfought withal, albeit the enemy was in sundry places in good troops both of horse and foot. The 16th we burnt the city to the ground and marched back again towards our ships the same way we marched before, which at least is three great Spanish leagues, the day extreme hot, and the ground deep sand which was painful unto us. In all this march, both outward and back again, the Lord General went afoot, having no more ease than other captains. The 17th we embarked our army again and this day are under sail with a good wind, which, in a short time if it hold, will carry us for the doubling of the southerly cape. Other accidences as yet hath not happened; as opportunity of messengers may be had you shall hear from me again.—From her Majesty's good ship the *Mary Rose*, now on the coast of Algarvia, this 18 of July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**42.** 54.)

Navy.

1596, July 18.—"The charge of setting forth of the two ships, the *Costley* and the *James*, from the port of Ipswich, in warlike manner for her Majesty's service, being of 200 tons apiece, and both of them

furnished alike with 20 pieces of great ordinance, namely, demi-culverins, sacres, and minion, and 20 muskets, besides calivers and all other necessary weapons, as swords, targets, pikes, and such like."

Hire of the two ships at 40*l.* the month for 5 months, 400*l.*; wages of officers and crew for 5 months at the rate of her Majesty's allowance in her smallest pinnace, 400*l.*; &c., &c. Total cost for all manner of charges, 1,896*l.*

Endorsed:—"18 July 1596."

2 *pp.* (**42.** 55.)

WILLIAM, LORD COBHAM to his son in law, SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 19.—There is no news come as yet from the Duke of Bouillon and I see by a letter from Dieppe by one Geoffrey, a person well known to divers in the Court, the Duke was not so ready to come as it was said; and since I am informed that the plague is much increased at Boulogne, Monstreil, Abbeville and Dieppe. I pray God they do not bring it with them. It is true that her Majesty hath honoured me with the order of the Garter, called me most unworthy to he a Councillor, and given me credit in my country, but yet far unfit to take charge of such journey. I know my own weakness and unaptness, therefore I pray you and my lord your father so to deal with her Majesty that I may not be thought of; and surely it were an inequality for a poor baron to be sent thither, and a Duke and a Marshal of France to be sent hither.

I will take order with the sheriff of the shire [that he] shall meet the Duke between Canterbury and Dover, who shall bring him to Sittingbourn, and thereabouts I will do my good will to meet with him and bring him to his lodging at Dartford, if it be her Majesty's good pleasure. What news we have here Sir Henry Palmer wrote unto you yesterday. I have heard such diversity of occurrences of our fleet since I came to these parts as I durst not write them.—From Dover, 19 July.

Endorsed:—"Post hast, post hast, post hast, post with all diligence. Dover the 19th of July at eight in the morning. W. Cobham." "At Canterbury past a 12 aclock." "Sittingbourn past iiij in the afternoon." "Rochester at almost 6 afternoon." "Darford almost viij afternoon."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**42.** 56.)

SIR RICHARD FENYS (or FIENNES) to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 19.—The messenger hath brought her Majesty's letters which I have desired Mr. Brackenbury safely to lay up until my lord of Lincoln come, which we hope will be to-morrow the 20th of this month, believing verily that some great occasion there hath happened to move his lordship's stay longer than his appointed time, being Saturday; sithence which time of her Majesty's servants' repair hither, they have carefully embarked her Highness's great present, and the gentlemen appointed to attend my lord, giving here all dutiful attendance, have in like sort shipped all such carriages as they desired to transport, insomuch as upon my lord's first repair our trust to God is if the wind hold where now it is we shall arrive at Flushing within 15 hours. So with my daily prayer for the longest preservation of her Majesty and all such as are most honourable instruments, like yourself, thereof, I crave pardon; beseeching God to send good news of our fleet, which we hear

in this place, by one that parted from some of the Low Countries that lately came from Lisbon, are thought to be at the island of Cadiz and so possessors of the river of Seville, whither we hear that the King's son, with most of the cavalry of Spain, is gone to encounter them. For her Majesty's most gracious placard for myself, I hope it be come down with the rest, which shall all safely be delivered to my lord sealed at his first repair.—Yarmouth, the 19th day of July 1596, which day of the month, as we were at supper, the messenger brought the letters about vij of the clock.

Holograph. Seal, broken. 1 *p.* (**42.** 57.)

M. Noel de Caron to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 19.—Would be very glad to hear the Queen's resolution touching the remonstrance which he made to her for the succour of some soldiers in their urgent necessity. Is keeping his packet open until he learns this from Cecil.

The bearer brings him a smoked salmon and is charged to tell Cecil's cook the mode they use with such. Perhaps he might also like to taste it.

Does not remember when he wished to have the little pheasants: they shall come when it pleases him to name the day.—Stretham, 19 July, 1596.

Holograph. French. 1 *p.* (**173.** 97.)

William Cecil to his uncle, Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, before July 20.—Must be a suitor to the Privy Council and, next him from whom he acknowledges all, Cecil is his best protector. Bearer will explain the cause; "but in brief it is thus:—Whereas I have been many years seised of a lease called the prebend of Stoke, belonging unto the church of Lincoln, and have ever heretofore carefully paid my rent, so it is that in my absence at London, partly through negligence of servants and miscarriage of my directions by letters, my rent was tendered a day after entry made, which of an unconscionable prelate would not be received nor no other agreement accepted."—St. Leonards nigh Newark this —— of July.

Endorsed:—"July 1596. Mr. William Cecill to my master. R. 20th July."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**173.** 110.)

The Earl of Pembroke to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 20.—I have received your letters and therein a petition which Sir John North, knight, exhibited to her Majesty, and have endeavoured to accomplish her Majesty's commandment in the best sort I could. When your letters came to my hands there was no bill in this court for Sir John North, and to call any person hither, or to make any order, without a bill, this court by her Majesty's instructions is not allowed. Therefore, that my doings might be justifiable, either I must have a warrant signed by her Majesty commanding the sequestration desired, or a bill must be exhibited in this court whereupon it might be granted. I therefore advised his servant to retain counsel for the drawing of a bill for his master, and a bill is now exhibited against the Bishop of St. David's and the clerk by him admitted to the benefice in

controversy, and they both by her Majesty's process commanded forthwith to shew cause why the sequestration granted to persons unable to answer the profits (as it is informed) should not be revoked, and a new made to men of better ability and more indifferency. I have also written my private letters to the Bishop, letting him know that Sir John North seeking that which is agreeable to justice, prejudicial to no man, and by her Majesty allowed, it is meet the same should not in any wise be withstood by him.—At her Majesty's house of Tickenhill near Beudley, this 20th of July, 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**42.** 58.)

William Stallenge to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 20.—Since my coming hither I have enquired concerning the prize of rice, and do find the same was taken by a bark set forth from hence by Sir Fardinando Gorge, in the company of one other small bark of this town; and not any under the charge of the Earl of Essex and Lord Admiral present thereat, as reported. The rice, as I understand, doth belong to certain merchants of Maxcellias (Marseilles) and therefore doubtful whether the same will prove good prize.

No farther news from the fleet.—Plymouth, the 20th of July, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**42.** 59.)

Lord Henry Howard to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 20.—I neither know by what words nor in what measure to acknowledge the matter or the manner wherein it pleased you yesternight to salute one in his bed, who presently, according to the religious example of godly David, *media nocte surrexit ad confitendum domino.* Not the manner, when I conceive the kindness of a person in your place vouchsafing with your own hand, in a world of business, so much at large, and before many of your own noble friends, to impart this comfort to an abject and a castaway. But the deeper your kind merit the greater my bond, and therefore my only suit is that you will unfeignedly believe that though I be but a bankrupt in fortune's exchange yet I will he an alchemist in my own devoted affection. I confess that your receipts come in gold which others send in glass, and therefore I am pleased most in reading your own letter. I hope we shall shortly hear of the health and safety of our worthy friends who make themselves every day more worthy by their own rare deserts; and this one addition will make complete happiness. I must give you notice of a certain importunate beggar from Detworth who will be suitor to you before you sleep, to be rid of his employment, which he fears not only more than purgatory, which is painted on the back side of his book, in respect of the Queen's injunctions, but, I fear, more than hell which is limned in the inner part of his apprehension with water colours, in respect of his philosophy. Give me leave to be merry with you out of the legend in speaking of a pretty lord who can hardly be saved by his book because either *non legit omnino vel non legit ut clericus.* On the other side my lord of Shrewsbury in my conscience will not be hasty of this honour when the other hath had a taste of it.—In haste this Monday morning.

[P.S.] Commend my service to the most virtuous and truly honourable lady in the world, who shall shortly hear not from me but from an auctress at Chesterford.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**42.** 60.)

NICHOLAS SMITH, customer, and other officers of the port of YARMOUTH to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, July 20.—The bailiffs of Yarmouth cannot furnish us with the knowledge of the charge of the ship which they sent forth this present summer for the Queen's Majesty's service under the Earl of Essex and Lord High Admiral, as they say, for that Mr. Felton hath the notes of all things, being sent unto you with a true particular certificate of them all. Only, we understand the ship to be 140 tons with 70 able men well furnished, but for any aid from the "creakes" of this port or from the inland countries, as yet they have not received any that we can understand of.—From Yarmouth, 20 July, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**42.** 61.)

THOMAS HOO, Mayor, and the Burgesses of KING'S LYNN to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, July 20.—Upon the 19th of this instant month Mr. Owen, the customer of this port, imparted to us Her Majesty's pleasure to be certified of the charge of setting forth our ship for her Majesty's service under my lord of Essex and Lord Admiral this year, which therefore we certify by this messenger. The said ship is of 160 tons, we rating it, as merchants use, at a lesser rate than ships of service be ordinarily. We have yet had no aid out of the county and "cricks" belonging to this port. For albeit we have had good words, whereby we expected some aid out of the said county and city of Norwich, at the request of the Privy Council their first letters, dated the fifth of April and delivered to them the twelfth of the same, we had a dilatory answer to be answered at the sessions at Whitsuntide following; but then were deferred again to the assizes which began the twelfth of July, before which time we had obtained their honours' second letters for contribution to us by the said county and city, which then we there delivered, and then had a third dilatory answer to be answered after harvest were ended: therefore perceive, unless you have a clement commiseration unto us as a most singular good patron, we are not able to undergo this heavy burthen without some special aid from her Majesty or from the said county and city, as twice hath been required by their lordships at the humble suit of us of this town and the bailiffs of Yarmouth, wherein we have at large set out our disabilities, and therefore obtain their said letters to the lieutenants and justices of the said county and to the mayor and citizens of Norwich to contribute herein unto us: though we have not as yet received any answer but delays, as before is shewed, nor are any way like, for that their last speech unto us was that they would answer your letters. Wherefore necessity doth still enforce us to seek our relief at your and their honours' hands, we having already imposed four whole subsidies upon our inhabitants and must be constrained to lay six more upon ourselves if we have not relief by their lordship's direction, which we are not able to undergo.—Kings Lynn, this 20th of July, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ *pp.* (**42.** 62.)

WILLIAM PARTHERICKE and JOHN LEE, Officers of the Ordinance. to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 21.—We humbly beseech you not to think we are to be blamed in that the castle of Portland with the rest are not furnished with the ordinance appointed by her Majesty's warrant. In very truth

we have them not within her Majesty's store. But there are a sufficient complement provided to serve and furnish all these forts and castles mentioned in the warrants, which are but 16 pieces. But also there are enough to furnish some of her Majesty's ships which now want ordinance, if the Lord Treasurer will buy them. The iron pieces are provided and brought to a place called Mellhale, 4 or 5 miles above Rochester, brought thither by the widow of one Johnson, whose husband was her Majesty's founder of iron ordinance whilst he lived, and she herself is an earnest suitor to have them taken into her Majesty's store; marry, she is not able as she saith to deliver them but for ready money, and until such time as they may be bought we are not able to furnish these castles nor anything else for her Majesty. We humbly pray you to be a means for them.—From the office of the Ordinance, this 21st of July, 1596.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**42.** 63.)

SIR WILLIAM COURTENEY and SIR THOMYS DENYS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 21.—As to a packet brought to the postmaster of Exeter this 21st of July, which they opened, and finding the same directed northward, have returned to Cecil.—Exeter, this 21st of July, 1596.

Signed. Seals broken. ½ *p.* (**42.** 64.)

CHARLES, LORD MOUNTJOY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 21.—I think you have and shall receive all examination taken in this country touching the success of Her Majesty's navy, which I find to concur with divers intelligences daily brought hither to the merchants from sundry parts of Brittany, so as I see no reason to doubt but that much, if not all, is true to the effect of the report; the particularities whereof I need not trouble you withal since you hear them by the same means that I do, and being now in the midst of our trials, the first and greatest whereof is passed clearly with me this morning, for the which I must thank you for signifying her Majesty's pleasure to see me have justice. As I receive all my good from her and most of it by your means, so in this matter I find it hath wrought great regard in the judges.—From Excester, 21 July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**42.** 65.)

JOHN OWEN, Customer of Lynn, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, July 21.—I have received your letter dated 11th July to certify the whole charge of the ship that the town of Lynne found to the Earl of Essex and the Lord Admiral. Conferring with the mayor and viewing the books of all the charge, I have taken note of every particular at large, which you shall receive by this bearer. The mayor and his brethren deny that they have had any contribution herein either from the country or the cricks belonging to the port of Lynne.—Lynne Regis, 21 of July, 1596.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**42.** 66.)

The enclosure:

1596, July 20.—*Charge for the setting forth of the "Grace of God," of Yarmouth, for the Queen's service, in warlike manner by the said town and county of Norfolk; total,* 1,454*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*

1 *p.* (**141.** 175.)

JOHN, EARL OF CASSILIS to [ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS], the Scotch Ambassador, his cousin.

1596, July 21.—Has taken occasion to write with this bearer of his estate and health. Has passed through France and a great part of Italy from Rome, has come to Venice where he now is for the present, purposing with expedition to come back to France. Has heard of the appearance of trouble to England by the Spaniards. Looks he will write to him to Paris, where he will remain some space at his back-coming. Has sent a letter to be delivered to his servant, Hugh Kennedy, who will be in London.—Venice, 21 July, 1596.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**42.** 67.)

WILLIAM BENGER, Customer, and the other officers of the port of Bridgwater, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, July 21.—As to the charge the port of Bridgwater hath been at towards the furnishing out of shipping in the service under the Earl of Essex and Lord Admiral., here hath been paid out of the said port 50*l.*, which was towards the furnishing out of certain ships from the city of Bristol employed for the said service, without the aid of any other port, creek, or inland whatsoever, but at the only charge of the said port. —Bridgwater, 21st of July, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ⅔ *p.* (**42.** 68.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, July 21.—Since my letter of the 5th of July, the enemy hath plied his business so hard that (nothwithstanding all the endeavours of Count Maurice to hinder the further coming over and to keep and defend the forts) he got over what he would, encamped himself strongly in the land of Hulst on the south side, planted certain pieces wherewith he beat the moerevaert and the contrescarff between that and the town, and the 8th of this month (old style) after midnight, attempted the contrescarff kept by fourteen companies of foot, which made so small resistance that ere morning he got possession, with little loss on his side and some forty on the other: the rest stood not to fight, but saved themselves, some in the town and the rest in the moerevaert. This he began to beat about 10 o'clock until the afternoon, when it was surrendered by composition, to the dishonour of the defendants, though they got out with large conditions. His Excellency was in Hulst, where he gave order for keeping the rest, leaving the command of the town to Count Solms, who with all the captains have resolved and promise to keep the place to the last man: which can be done if their courage serve them, for they are thoroughly provided, and have well fortified the weaker places since the enemy entered the country, being twenty-eight ensigns in the town, and the passage yet open, and will be so kept as long as the fort of Nassaw is held; which to maintain the better, all the waters and rivers are beset with ships of war, and the country being under water, every flood it will be difficult to bring up and place ordinance thither. As yet the enemy makes no approaches, but has cast up a trench on the south side of the town from the moore-vaert to the old haven, to defend his men from their ordnance and their sallies, wherewith they are plied often so as of late they lost in a morning near three hundred men that were surprised in the trenches for all their great guard of horse and foot. From the side of the old haven they beat the fort of Nassaw with two pieces, but effect little, the fort being

very strong. On the north-east they have planted certain pieces in a place called Absdawle, whence they shoot at the said fort, and seek to hinder the passage of ships, having fired three which came on ground with the high water on the drowned land, missing the channel, but the men were all saved. It is thought with this wet weather and great winds, all will be overflowed, and these pieces lost or spoiled. His Excellency has been at Axele and Ternewsen, which shall be fortified, and a fort made on the breach by Sastinge, to hinder the enemy, if Hulst be lost, to come into the river of Schallda. Bergen-op-Zoom is also cared for, and the island of Tertole is furnished with those that returned out of France; his Excellency abiding at Ervyninghen in the land of Tergoes. Men is all the want, and hinders the services which might be attempted over the Rhyn, while the Cardinal lieth before Hulst, which will keep him longer than he looked for; being troubled mightily with the triumph and signs of joy they of Hulst and the forts made upon news of Essex's victory at Cales, received the 28th of this month (new style) by ships escaped and come from St. Lucas. This did revive them here, half-dead and more discouraged by the Cardinal's assaulting them and leaving France. If your Lordship would order Mr. Reynolds now and then to impart to me what he hears from you, it would content these men very much.

The horse of Larques having ravaged the country as far as Bruxeles, met with the camp of Herentals, charged and overthrew them, bringing away above fifty and divers prisoners. Count Fredericq Vandenbergh hath gathered certain troops to have tried an attempt on Schenck's scaunce but it is reported the Cardinal hath sent for them to reinforce his camp.

From Andwarpe is written that your Lordship's success dismayed the merchants and makes want of money. It is wished that this beginning may be followed up while the Spaniards are in fear, whereunto these men would be very forward. As yet none from these men are sent over, but the deputies thereto appointed are willed to be here the 10th of August (new style) for instructions. They have despatched Salvaert into France to endeavour that the wars may begin upon Arthoys, to drive the Cardinal further from them, and if her Majesty would send but 2,000 men, a good occasion would be offered to give him a scorn afore Hulst, where it is thought he wisheth not to have come, seeing the likelihood that it will hold out. Sends a portrait thereof.—From the Haeghe, this 21th of July, 1596.

Endorsed:—"Readde."

Signed. 3 *pp.* (**173.** 98.)

Sir Thomas Cecil to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 21.—The course you write unto me that others take for their friends maketh me think that the world thinketh my friends might do the like for me, and the rather in my absence when I cannot speak for myself.

Upon the understanding from you of late of my L. Chamberlain's danger of death, I wrote a letter to my Lord, my father, to beseech him, either by himself or by some other of his that might move her Majesty as from him, that it would please her to consider of me either for the presidentship or for the government of Barwick. If my friends in this opportunity speak not for me, I must not look that strangers will, who thinketh my Lord's greatness a sufficient fortune for me to look for somewhat, and as for mine own letter to her Majesty, it hath no reply. If I be forsaken by a father and a brother, who are

in that place, I must take it as an unkind fortune. I know, if my Lord speak for me, he will carry one of those places, if his Lordship come earnestly to attempt it; and I think with less envy he might nominate me for the presidentship since it may be taken from him that would gladly yield it. Her Majesty cannot think my friends have been much importunate or partial unto me, having not all this time moved her in anything for me. And in my absence she might think I had unnatural friends if they would move her in nothing, and in their speaking her Majesty may think I depend of no faction but of mine own house. But I leave every man to speak as he shall be affected. I hope her Majesty, if no man speak, will deal princely with me. And so I will leave my fortune to God and herself, wishing you your full contentment. I thank you for your news, which I wish may prove true to the full.—From Snape, this xxvjth. of July 1596, your brother in all love to command, Tho. Cecill.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**173.** 105.)

Noel de Caron to the Earl of Essex.

1596, July $\frac{3}{13}$.—Learns from his secretary, Mr. Reynoldes, that the bearer is going to the Earl, and thinks it his duty to send the news of Flanders. The enemy having suspended operations in France, descended into Flanders, intending, as was afterwards learnt, to besiege Ostend; but, finding that place too strong, he passed by it, transporting his army into the country of Maes, with the intention of making himself master of the country and town of Hulst. Count Maurice followed him as far as Hulst. The enemy then made a feint to cross the river Scault and attack Bergues or Breda, and actually sent 4,000 or 5,000 men across into Brabant; whereupon Count Maurice went off toward Bergues with 3,000 or 4,000. The enemy then turned back and on the night of the 8th and 9th inst. entered the country of Hulst, being well supplied with boats and instruments which had been secretly prepared in Anttwerp, "a quelle fin aussi ladite ville auroit esté serrée bien quinze jours sans qu'on pouvoit scavoir le pourquoy." Notwithstanding the absence of the Count, his entry was opposed and he lost many men, among them Barlotte, Tesseling and other chiefs. In the end he made good his entry with 5,000 or 6,000 men and his artillery and, after a furious battery, won Moerscrans, the principal fort of the town, by composition: although Count Maurice made haste to succour it he was too late. He now seeks to win fort Nassau, which taken, the town will be in great danger. Count Maurice has put in a garrison of 3,000 under Count Solms, with Piron as his lieutenant. They cry out for succour and wish they might have Mr. Veer and his troops. Has pressed for succour from the Queen in two audiences during the past eight days, and obtained the sending of 500 or 600 men and promise of 800 or 1,000 more, "moyennant que ce soient voluntaires. Surquoy j'attends maintenant la resolution desdits seigneurs Estats, qui, a mon advis (selon que je leur ay aussi mande) le feront mieulx par forme de recreute que par regiment ou compagnies nouvelles." They must have men, or else not only Hulst, but also Axelle, Ter Nuese, and Biervliet and the islands of Hoes and Ter Tolen, will be in great danger. The Queen said she wished Essex and the whole fleet were there. Count Maurice writes that he needs but 3,000 or 4,000 men to destroy the enemy. A defeat there would abate the pride he has taken from his victories in France. Essex's victories, of which there are already

good reports, will help to subdue the pride of the great troubler of the world. Hopes God will prosper him.—Stretham, 31 July, 1596.

French. Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**173.** 108.)

MRS. CAREY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1996, July [21?].—Whereas this great sickness of my Lord, my father-in-law, being now dangerous even to death, so as there is no hope of his recovery, I think it not convenient to entreat further for Mr. Carey's present leave of coming up, but humbly intreat your favour towards him; who, losing his father, his great hope, relies in your honourable kindness.

To further the establishment or continuance of Mr. Carey in such place of service in Berwick, as with your honourable furtherance may stand to the good liking and pleasure of Her Majesty, whose gracious favours and good thoughts have ever been shewed towards him, may it please your Honour, as his chief hope of favour rests with your honourable self, to give your honourable consideration towards him.—"From Somersett House, this present Wensday, 1596."

Signed:—"Ma: Carey."

Endorsed:—"July, 1596."

1 *p.* (**43.** 20.)

LORD KEEPER, SIR THOMAS EGERTON, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 22.—I received your letter at three of the clock this Thursday this 22nd of this instant July, being at Ludgraves. I will not fail by God's grace to be with you to-morrow morning early.

Holograph. ¼ *p.* (**42.** 69.)

WILLIAM UDALL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 22.—Upon my last departure into Ireland with what resolution I departed you remember, and with what sincere loyalty towards her Majesty and my country I have adventured into England, to make proof unto you, upon hazard either of my life or liberty, if I have not endeavoured by all possible means to effect that resolution which in conscience I am resolved to be meritorious before God and honourable before the world. That I might with more liberty, under colour of my lord and master's causes, have access unto you, I moved the Earl to acquaint you first with my coming into England, who having talked with you, I perceived by his speeches that you were greatly displeased with me; since which time I have abstained both from Court as also from sending unto you, in that I was in continual expectation that you, being so heavily offended with me, would have called me before you. But as yet hearing nothing from you, I have adventured once more to trouble you, beseeching you even for God's cause and her Majesty's to suffer me to come unto you, not only to discharge myself of any slackness or abuse that may be imputed unto me, but further to deliver what plots and opportunities I know, for furtherance of her Majesty's service; as also to declare what is and will be the the state and resolution of Ireland.—"From the taylor's house over against St. Brides church, this 22 of July."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**42.** 71.)

William Purevey to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 22.—I have sent you a tame pheasant hen with her young, and am very sorry that the sitting of fourteen eggs hatched but these three. This bearer, the breeder of them, telleth me he had very ill luck this year, which maketh me think the unseasonableness of the year to be the cause your own breed not. But I hope he will so instruct your man to keep them that next year you shall have plenty.—From Wormleybury the 22nd of July.

Endorsed:—"22 July, 1596. Mr. Auditor Purvey to my master."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**42.** 72.)

Sir Ferdinando Gorges to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 22.—I have forborne to trouble you, chiefly for that there hath not arrived any certain news since my last letters, in the which I do also desire you to take notice of such artillery as for the present time I have taken in, and do hope it will not be disliking to their Lordships.—From the Fort at Plymouth, 22 July, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**42.** 73.)

William Parphey, Mayor, and the Aldermen of Bristol to Lord Burghley.

1596, July 22.—As to the ships set forth from this port to attend her Majesty's navy royal in this last service, we advertise you that there have been three ships set forth from hence, viz. the *Unicorn*, rated to us by the owners thereof in 250 tons, the *Pleasure* in 250 tons, the *Exchange* in 200 tons, victualled for five months and manned from hence with one captain and 50 mariners in every ship: the charge whereof every way, in victualling and furnishing them in warlike manner, already disbursed, amounted to 1640*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* as by the particular accounts may appear, over and besides the tonnage to the owners and the captains' and mariners' wages for five months, to be paid at the return of the said ships, amounting to 895*l.* Towards all which charge we have received from other places 336*l.* 12*s.*, viz. from Gloucester 177*l.*, Bridgwater 50*l.*, Worcester 40*l.*, Shrewsbury 40*l.*, and Cardiff 29*l.* 11*s.*, and are unable, without further contribution, to satisfy the residue; whereof we beseech you to have that favourable consideration as the poor estate of this city may be relieved in this heavy burden.—At Bristol, this 22nd of July, 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**42.** 74.)

Officers of the Port of Hull to Lord Burghley.

1596, July 22.—Having received on the 21st a letter from him dated 10th of this inst. by Bennett Blundevile, messenger of the Chamber, requiring a certificate of the charges and furniture of the ship from their port, set forth this year for service under the Earl of Essex and the L. Admiral, and the aid the town had from the inland country and from any creek belonging to the port, they find upon examination that the charge every way already made is 968*l.* 8*d.*, and the rest is 1178*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, as by particular enclosed appears. No inland town or creek, excepting York, hath been contributor to the charge, whereof York hath borne and doth bear four parts and Hull three parts. Hereafter (as the officers are informed) those of York purpose to become humble suitors

to his Lordship that other places that reap profit by this port may be contributors.—Hull, this xxijth of July, 1596.

Signed:—Willm. Rande, Customer; Ri. Gilbye, Surveyor.

Endorsed:—"With a certificate of the charge of the *Elizabeth Jonas* set out from that port."

Seal. 1 *p.* (**173.** 100.)

The certificate referred to:—

"The charges of the *Elizabeth Jonas* of Hull, furnished in warlike manner for her Majesty's service the 7th of April, who her owners do reckon to be of the burden of 200 tons, and esteem her to be worth 600*l.* besides her ordinance."

Total cost of provisions, ammunition, ordinance, wages, &c., including value of ship as above, 2,146*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; of which sum there is already paid 968*l.* 8*d.*, rest to pay 1,178*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*"

1 *p.* (**42.** 70.)

William, Lord Cobham to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 23.—This morning I received your letter, whereby I perceive it is her Majesty's good pleasure that I make my repair to the Court as conveniently I can, having my health; which, God willing, I mean to do, giving you thanks for your courteous letter.—From Queenborough, the 23 of July.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**42.** 75.)

George Goring to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 23.—I presumed to take my leave of you a fortnight past, but I was turned again with grief, for I found process commanded by my Lord Treasurer to go against my father's sureties; the which I have laboured may be stayed, as well unto her Majesty as my Lord Treasurer, until Michaelmas, when the gentlemen being here might take order for the payment of it (if by law they be bound) without their discredit and mine in the country. I cannot obtain my suit, her Majesty is hardly incensed against me, and saith that mine own men will avow that there was 12,000*l.* in my father's house within ten days before his death. I and the most of my father's men are already examined upon our oaths, and I do refuse all favour if it can be proved that there was 600*l.*, and do protest, as I am a Christian, I never knew of 600*l.* I am going into the country to make sale of any land I have to save harmless my sureties who are bound in 4,000*l.* for my father. It will make a great hole in my estate, having not a 100*l.* towards it. If my late honourable lady had not been I might have wanted meat to put in my mouth if this severe course be followed by breaking the decree, and not contented with my father's whole estate to answer his debt. Mr. More is one of the sureties, who will pay any other man's debts with an ill will.—Court, this 23 of July, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**42.** 76.)

Arthur Capell to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 23.—Has sent him a book by the bearer as a poor token of his unfeigned love. Although the distance of his dwelling and the small occasion he has to be cumbersome to Cecil with worldly business may procure an utter forgetfulness of so poor and mean a friend, be-

seeches Cecil to hold him among the number of those that wish him increase of all true honour.—From my poor house at Haddham, this 23 of July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**42.** 78.)

Dr. William Tooker to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 23.—Craving pardon for this boldness, I will not despair of your procurement until I see contrariety of effect. I hope, when you shall be remembered of your promised favour to the Earl of Essex and to Sir Walter Raleigh, and of my whole dependence upon the same, for the Wardenship of Winchester, you will call to mind how well they stood affected unto me, and how much you encouraged me by your good conceit of speeding in the cause. I shall be very sorry if, upon this dismission of Mr. Cotton, myself dispossessed of your favour by him that is possessed of 300*l.* per annum within these two years or less, and now maketh suit after the fourth preferment, and all of her Majesty's gift. I am very loth to importune you with any modesty, but in all humility I must protest and beseech you to believe that you shall never bestow your favour upon any of that foundation of the college who more honoureth you than myself do. If it might not be offensive to you, I would pray [you] to listen, after the common opinion and expectation of the colleges both, which of us shall honour you more in this one suit in th'end.—From Westdean, 23 July.

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 *p.* (**42.** 79.)

Nicholas Saunder to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 23.—My troublesome business being now ended through my Lord's and your letter on my behalf to Sir Fred. Gorges, for the which myself, my life and all else I have shall remain at your service while I live, I am therefore now ready to set sail by Thursday next if it please God the wind serve. Anything else that you would command me to the Fleet I will perform it if I live, meaning to stay and wait your answer. I beseech you to cause these two letters to my Lord of Northumberland and my Lady Howard to be sent unto them; the one is by special commandment to me from my Lord of Essex, the other by the like from my Lord Admiral.—From Plymouth, 23 July 1596.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**42.** 80.)

Sir Edmond Carey to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596 [about July 23.]—Beseeching Cecil (as he has ever shown favour to him) for God's sake, to make his wretched estate known to Her Majesty, that it may please her either to relieve him, or let him seek his fortune in some other country where he shall not be known.

As he trusts to be saved, this is his estate. First, his late father bestowed on him the keeping of Brocboro park, which he has during his brother's life and no longer, and for that he has 60*l.* a year. Then, he has of Lord Essex the keeping of Grafton park, the which his wife and children now lies at, and that he has during Essex's pleasure only. His poor wife's living it kills his heart to think of, and to think into what miserable estate he has brought her, for his going into the Low Countries with Lord Leicester and since his serving the Queen hath made him sell that which his wife brought him, which was

better than 120*l.* a year. Then he has a ferme of the Queen which is but small, and more, he protests to God, he has not.

Entreats Cecil to move the Queen to have pity on him, his wife, and children that they go not a begging.

Endorsed :—"July 1596. R. 23."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 19.)

M. de la Fontaine to the Earl of Essex.

1596, $\frac{\text{July 23}}{\text{Aug. 2}}$.—Congratulates him upon the success of his valorous exploit. Has himself been, as Essex knows, at the very gates of death. "Depuis que messieurs de Bouillon et Sanci furent retournez, la maladie du Connestable et l'absence du Conseil d'avec le Roy apporta retardment a l'approbation au traicte authentique. Cependant, le Roy ne laissoit d'exprimer par lettres son intention de l'accepter, comme il fit par ses lettres du 4e de Juillet, promettant d'en envoyer la ratification par Monseigneur le duc de Bouillon, lequel aussi en viendroit prester le serment. Depuis ledit seigneur voulut faire une course jusques a Sedan, d'ou estant de retour, il depescha ung gentilhomme pour scavoir le lieu, qu'il desiroit prochain de la mer, et de scavoir qui devoit passer la mer en son lieu, de la part de la Royne. On a assigné Greenwich et ordonné M. le Comte de Sherausbury, et pour ambassadeur ordinaire M. de Mildmay. J'estime maintenant mondit sieur de Bouillon a Dieppe. Cependant l'ennemi, aiant faict contenance quelque temps de menacer Boulogne et puis jetté quelques forces dedans la campagne ou le Roy envoya partie des siennes, finalement a emploié son armee contre Hulst: vous avez asses qui vous en descrira les exploicts. Le Roy s'est retire vers Paris tant pour pourveoir a sa santé, laquelle est bonne, comme pour recevoir le legat, ce qu'il a faict tellement quellement. Le reste de l'armee bien debifée est demeuré sur la riviere de Somme et soubz la conduicte de M. le Conestable, lequel attend le Roy a Amiens, et semble que l'armée se rassemblera asses puissante. Cependant il n'y a eu autre exploict que de le deffaicte de 400 chevaux ennemis pres le Chattellet. Messieurs de Nemours et d'Espernon sont arrivés en Lour et bien venus, la trefve de Bretagne prolongee jusques la fin d'Aoust. M. de Mercœur traicte avec apparence d'accord. Ceux de la Religion pressent leur establissement et accomplissement des promesses qui leur ont esté faictes; et s'y sont desja tant advancés qu'il y aura de remuement si on ne les contente. Si l'ennemi pour l'issue de son entreprise de Hulst se pouvoit veoir tout ensemble les f[orces] d'Angleterre victorieuses, celles de France et des Estats sur . . . . . verrions j'espere au Cardinal que l'orgueil est l'avant coureur de . . . . . , car le brave comte a este si mauvais facteur pour le Roy d'Espagne qu'il luy a faict perdre tout credit en Anvers, Bruxelles, et ailleurs."—London, 2 Aug. 1596.

Signed. 2 *p.* (**173.** 112.)

Lady Margaret Hawkins to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 24.—Her Majesty of her own princely inclination and good nature sent me sundry gracious messages by divers persons, but especially by Mr. Killigrew; by whom I was required, if any hard measure should be offered me any way, to let her Majesty understand thereof. Whereupon I presumed not long since to solicit her Highness with my rude letter, the copy whereof I send here enclosed [*see* July 16]. It was kept three or four days undelivered, expecting Mr. Killigrew's coming to the Court; and finding his coming uncertain I

procured the delivering of it. Her Majesty very graciously took the pains to read it over and over, and her answer was that Mr. Killigrew should certify her pleasure unto me concerning the same. But now being informed that he is sick, and for ought I know like to be long absent, I pray you at your best leisure, when her Majesty's grief for the death of the late Lord Chamberlain shall be in some measure overpast, to move her Highness for her gracious answer. I have but few friends left, especially such as be of credit to deal with her Highness, which makes me the bolder to become thus troublesome to you; being well assured that both Mr. Hawkins and myself ever found you our honourable good friend, and I do also assure myself you had as great interest in him as in any man in England of his degree.—From Deptford strand, the 24th day of July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. ⅔ *p.* (**42.** 81.)

[Dr. Bilson], Bishop of Worcester, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 24.—As I always reckoned myself deeply bound to you for your manifold kindness, so the favourable affection it pleased you to express towards me at your own house when we were private did exceed the rest, and merit so many degrees of duty and thanks that I satisfy not myself till I light on some fit course to requite the same. Whereto, though I gave no consent at that time, as doubting the strength of my body for so busy a charge, and in Christian modesty contenting myself with that which her Majesty had already bestowed on me, yet I did no whit the less esteem your favour that meant me more honour than I expected or deserved. And truly I should still have persisted in my first resolution had not Lord Buckhurst acquainted me with her Majesty's inclination in that behalf, and forewarned me how dangerous it were to check her choice or to refuse her favour so graciously flowing towards me of her own accord; the regard whereof hath forced me to change my mind, and without respect of former or feared disability to submit myself wholly to her Majesty's will. I thought best by letters to beseech your favourable advice and assistance as well to direct as to support this cause, which of your own accord you first mentioned.—London, the 24th of July, 1596.

Signed. Sealed. 1 *p.* (**42.** 82.)

The Earl of Essex to Lord Burghley.

[1596], July 24.—For the state of our fleet and army I must refer your Lordship to this gentleman's report. This is only to commend my service to your Lordship, and to pray you that you will continue in your favour and good opinion your Lordship's humble friend to be commanded by you, Essex.—24th of July.

Endorsed:—"pr^mo^ Aug. 1596."

Holograph. Seal. (**43.** 38.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 24.—I must refer you to this gentleman's report for all the news of these parts. He is upon his departure, and I have only leisure to salute you. Plead for your poor friends in their absence if anything be informed to make her Majesty mislike our carriage.—24 July.

Endorsed: "24 July, 1596."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**42.** 83.)

THE ARCHBISHOP and COUNCIL at YORK to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, [July] 24.—Since we received your letters touching Dawson, the priest, after much conference had with him by me the Archbishop, it hath pleased God to move him to yield, as appeared by a confession or note voluntarily written by him, a copy whereof we send here inclosed. And for that we make no doubt but he will wholly conform, we forbear further to proceed with him until we receive directions from your Honour.—From York, the xxiiijth, 1596.

Four Signatures. Seal. ½ *p.* **(173.** 103.)

The Enclosure:—

Confession of Miles Dawson.

After he had taught School in York two years, by reading persuaded himself the religion maintained by Papists to be the truth and out of it to be no salvation. To save his soul, left York about five years since about Christmas in the company of Thomas Welborne and one Bowes, which Bowes had provided at Newcastle a French ship for the three to pass to Rhemes. Being wearied, however, with lingering three weeks on the seas in so short a cut, and finding the mariners unwilling for them to stay on shipboard by reason that for their sakes they thought the weather was more cross, they landed at Yarmouth without setting foot in France. Thence they travelled to Cambridge, Oxford, and London by common inns; and parting companies because it was not safe to go so many together, Dawson spent that year, until the next Easter, travelling from one great town to another as best to avoid suspicion. About the second Easter after his departure, falling in talk with one John Hall, M.A., who was determined to visit friends in Ireland, he did bear him company. Taking ship from Chipsto, they landed at Dublin, where he was made acquainted with Edward Burnell, a priest, not having hitherto spoken with any, being always in travel. Burnell having had trial of their behaviour for almost three-quarters of a year took them both two days journey into the country, whither he knew not but to what end he knew, for about the third Christmas after leaving York he took the order of sub-deacon; the third Lent after he was deacon, and the Saturday after the third Whit-Sunday he was made priest. The Bishop he knows not nor ever saw before or since. When they received the order of priesthood, they were enjoined to read cases of conscience one year before exercising the function of a priest. About the end of that year, arose a doubt whether they might exercise their functions, being ordered by a Bishop which had not special licence from the Pope, considering all Bishops were suspended from ordering any Englishman, but by letters dimissories from the Pope's Ordinary; which Ordinary for Englishmen was the rector of the Seminaries. On this, he went from Dublin into Spain to the Seminary of Validelit, landing at Bilbo in a French ship. Continued there till last Michaelmas when he came to England; but for want of shipping stayed at St. Sebastian's till about Christmas, when having opportunity of a Scotch ship bound for the West of Scotland he embarked, but by bad weather was driven to land in Ireland. Thence in a few days he came to Hilbree and took his journey to one Mrs. Bridges, at Shefford, co. Berks, whom Hall before commended to him, where

he has continued ever since. Travelling to York to find out whether his mother was living or dead, he was taken at Tickhill by Mr. Polleyne's means, who knew him both a scholar and a teacher in York, brought before Sir William Bowes, and by him sent to the Archbishop and Council. After conference with the Archbishop has been brought to see his errors and yields himself wholly to Her Majesty's mercy, protesting that with her enemies in Ireland he never had to do. For matters in Spain knows only that an English captain named Burleie at St. Sebastians told him in great secret the King made promise to come with an army next spring, and how there were many ships building about the port towns of Biskeie, and some he did himself see on the stocks. Did purpose to have disclosed this, but while inventing the means with least danger, understood that Mr. Wright was taken the summer before, who had given intelligence of all King Philip's practices, and he was well acquainted with Captain Burleie.—July 23, 1596.

Signed. 2½ *pp.* (**173.** 101.)

Officers of the port of NEWCASTLE to the LORD TREASURER.

1596, July 24.—By your letter of the 11th inst. we were required to certify what shipping was set forth this summer for the Queen's service, what furniture has been made ready, what was the charge of victual and wages, and how levied. Knowing nothing ourselves touching that business we required the Mayor and his brethren in your name to instruct us therein: which they refuse to do: answering and expecting that you should have written to them.—Newcastle, 24 July 1596.

Signed: Ro. Dudley, Anthony Felton, —— Draper, deputy surveyor.

1 *p.*

SIR DRU DRURY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 25.—I did the last night at 8 of the clock receive a letter from Mr. Wade, one of the clerks of her Highness's Privy Council, signifying that her Majesty's pleasure was I should search Mr. Peter Wentworth's chamber for the copies of his book touching the establishment of the succession of the imperial crown of this realm, with all secrecy; which I have this morning executed accordingly and can find but one of them. I did further charge him, upon his soul's pain and of his allegiance, whether he had any more copies. He confidently protested, No. Which book I send you by the bringer hereof; and although I am nothing at ease, yet I may not but render you my most hearty thanks for your so friendly care which I understand from yourself and other my friends you have for my enlargement; and pray your continuance, and then I do assure myself by my good Lord Treasurer's furderance and yours, it shall very speedily be effected of my dread sovereign's often assured behests. For without the cause be removed shortly, I do assure you I dare not expect long life; which though I have many years vowed to her Majesty, yet if God would I would most willingly depart with it to her Highness's more advantage and less discomfort to others. Whatsoever it please her Grace to do with me, my hearty prayers to God and my heart and all my parts hath never nor shall while I breathe be but her Grace's to dispose of.—From the Tower, this 25 of July, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**42.** 84.)

LEVIES.

1596, July 25.—Warrant to Lord Burghley to levy and arm 70 men in Essex and 50 men in Herts to take the place of those withdrawn from Flushing in April last for the service of the army then sent to sea, and to conduct them to Harwich, where shipping shall be provided by August 15 to transport them to Flushing.—Manor of Greenwich, 25 July, 38 Eliz.

Sign Manual. Signet. 1 *p.* (**42.** 85.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 25.—I must salute you very shortly, though I have will to do it very kindly. I refer all our news to the bearer, and we shall see you so soon as compliments will be very superfluous. I pray you be my good angel in pleading for me to her that is more mistress of me than of any man or anything in this world.—25 July.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**42.** 86.)

WILLIAM, LORD COBHAM to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 25.—This morning I received your letter. Immediately by that post I have written to the sheriff to make his repair to Dover, accompanied with such gentlemen as dwell thereabout, to bring the Duke of Bouillon to Sittingbourn, where the Earl of Northumberland shall meet him. I have also written to Mr. Fane to advise to the Court of his landing. You may not forget the coaches for the Duke, for there are none in the country to be had, and the ways are marvellous foul. It were convenient that they were sent presently away. It were necessary that some gentlemen of account were sent from the Court to deliver some message from her Majesty. I had been this day at the Court had I not been very [sick ?] and out of temper, but, God willing, to-morrow, if I live, I will be there.—From Cobham Hall, the 25 of July.

Holograph. Seal. ⅔ *p.* (**42.** 87.)

JOHN BELLOTT, Customer of Poole, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, July 25.—Excusing himself for the unavoidable delay in replying to Lord Burghley's letter of the 14th, requiring him to certify what shipping, with the several and total charge, had been accomplished out of the port towns of this shire in the late service under the two right honourable lords, as also what aid had been afforded, as well of the inland countries as from any creeks belonging to this port.—From Poole, the 25th of July, 1596.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**42.** 88.)

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, July 25.—Understanding by the officers of customs here that, by letters to them of the 11 July inst., your Lordship has requested a certificate of the cost of furnishing forth the ship, appointed for the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne for her Majesty's service this summer under the Earl of Essex and the L. Admiral, &c., we enclose a schedule of the particular charges laid forth by the mayor and burgesses in furnishing the said ship of war called the *Barck Rawe*, of the burden of 160 tons.—Newcastle, this xxvth of July, 1596.

Signed, William Riddell, maior; Wyllm. Selby; H. Anderson; H. Chapman; Robert Atkinson; George Farnabie; Lyonell Maddyson; Rayf Jenyson; Willm. Greenewell. . . . . .

Damaged. Seal. ½ *p.* (**173.** 104.)

G. Lord Hunsdon to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Before July 26.—Thanks him for his love. "And though beggars may be no chusers yet to make my mind plain to you, as to one upon whom I will chiefly rely, and by whose means I hope your father will be pleased to yield me the more favour, of all my lord's offices I do least affect Barwicke, as a place far from her Majesty, subject to many jealousies, and where I would be as loth to live as to make a benefit of it by my absence. Of his other offices, the captainship of the pensioners and the justice en oyer, I do chiefly affect, not so much for the benefit, which is less by one half than Barwicke, as for the honour, and desire I have to be near about her person."

Holograph. Endorsed:—"July 1596. L. Hunsdon to my master. R. 26."

Seal. 1 *p.* (**173.** 111.)

George, Earl of Cumberland to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 26.—I am so earnestly entreated as I could not deny it, to move you in the behalf of the Baron of Walton, arrested upon an action and so committed to the Counter in Wood Street. He doubts not but he may take order for his own enlargement well enough, for any actions already entered against him, so there be no executions laid upon [him]; from which danger (he is informed) he may be freed by a letter from any one of her Majesty's Privy Council. Himself and his friends have much importuned me to entreat that favour from you.—London, this 26 of July 1596. [P.S.] I must needs pray your present resolution either this night or in the morning, otherwise he will be undone.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**42.** 89.)

Sir Edmund Carey to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 26.—Though it hath pleased God to lay this great and grievous cross upon me, yet I must humbly thank Him He hath raised me so honourable a friend as yourself, for I understand by my cousin, Sir Thomas Gorges, how greatly I am bound to you. I beseech you to continue me still in your good favour, and as you have begun, so doubt I not but it will please you to effect that which it hath pleased her Majesty to bestow of me.—The 26th of July.

Holograph. Seal. ⅔ *p.* (**42.** 90.)

Thomas Heton, Edward Maxey, and John Capelin, officers of Southampton, to Lord Burghley.

1596, July 26.—We received your letter of the 10th of July the 21st of the same, requiring us to certify you of the shipping set forth with the Lords Generals of her Majesty's now employed forces out of this port, &c. We, not having had to deal therewith and so wholly unacquainted in the matter, made the mayor and aldermen (who managed the business) privy to your letter, requiring from them

certificate which we might return to you, who promised speedily to effect the same and deliver it us; but sithence, upon what occasion we know not, and contrary to their promise, denied the certificate to us and have sent to you themselves without our privity.—From Southampton, the 26th of July, 1596.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**42.** 91.)

PAUL ELLEYETT, Mayor, and the Aldermen of SOUTHAMPTON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, July 26.—In reply to the letter referred to above. We, in discharge of our duties have framed a book containing the particular charges and expenses disbursed thereupon, and the same do present unto your lordship by this bearer, our town clerk, sent of purpose; beseeching you, that insomuch as the charge thereof is so great, the contribution received from the inland countries so small, and divers of our neighbours (of good means and ability) charged to this taxation not having as yet satisfied such sums as they are appointed unto, being no more than the meanest of us have been set unto, according to one ordinary rate, it may please you to send unto us by this bearer some special order with authority to compel them to yield unto us their several taxations: divers of us of any reasonable ability having disbursed extraordinary sums of money for the speedier despatching the ship to the sea.—Southampton, this 26th of July, 1596.

Endorsed:—"*Elizabeth* of Hampton, 514*l.* 5*d.*"

Signed. 1 *p.* (**42.** 92.)

The Enclosure:—

Certificate of the shipping set out by Southampton containing account of the cost of victualling "the Elizabeth" wherein goeth Captain Lawrence Prowse with 65 *men for the service of Her Majesty, begun in the month of April,* 1596.

Endorsed:—26 *July* 1596. 7 *pp.* (**139.** 65.)

SIR WILLIAM KNOLLYS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 26.—Having received a letter from Mr. Stanhope this morning I thought good to make you privy to the contents thereof. Wherein it seemeth her Majesty hath had divers times speeches with him of my father and his fidelity to her, adding withal some good speeches of myself; whereupon Mr. Stanhope replying that my supplying my father's place might be both a comfort to my friends, and an exceeding witness of her Majesty's special favour both to my father and his, her Highness' answer was that she had determined that place to my Lord North, and would place me either Controller or Vice-Chamberlain, but hath told him since once or twice that she meant to make me Vice-Chamberlain, and either Sir Richard Bartley or Sir Henry Lea Controller. Now may it please you my opinion is that if my Lord North be make Treasurer (a thing never seen before) it is likely there will be no Controller in haste, or if it be, it will be nothing pleasing having such a superior; but if her Majesty be settled in that humour, I wish rather to be Controller than Vice-Chamberlain. For as I desire to continue my father's place if it be possible, so will I by all the means I may shun to be Vice-Chamberlain; persuading myself rather to a solitary country life than to remain a courtier in that place. Herein do I put myself wholly under your protection, and desire to be

supported by the good favour of your father; humbly beseeching you both to continue me if it may be where I am, or if it will please the Queen to make Controller without delay it is possible a Lord Treasurer will not be so suddenly made. Whatsoever you shall effect for me I will ever acknowledge thankfully.—This 26 of July.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**42.** 93.)

Sir Edward Stanley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 27.—It should seem by your speeches to myself you had forgotten, by reason of your other great affairs, my suit in my last letter, which was not for a serjeant-at-law, but for a place in the Court of Requests, which is fallen by the death of Mr. Rookebie, which must be supplied by a common lawyer. And whereas you pleased to make doubt of his honesty for his proffering money for the place, there shall be sufficient testimony of his virtue, both by Mr. Attorney and other grave gentlemen not unknown to yourself. And if this stand not to your good liking, then my humble suit is you would move her Majesty in my behalf for the keeping of Norham Castle, which is now fallen void by the death of my lord of Hunsdon. If neither of these, somewhat else that shall seem good to her Highness to enable me to do her service, which, God knoweth, is the thing I most desire though I live very idle at this instant, greatly to my grief, seeing so many employed that were in their cradle when I lay in a cold trench.—From my lodging in Great St. Bartholomew's, 27 July.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**42.** 95.)

"The voluntary confession of John Lewys."

1596, July 27.—Upon familiar conference with one [Thomas] Salisbury, a bookbinder dwelling in Powles churchyard, and understanding that I was towards Mr. Lieutenant of the Tower, he asked me how Mr. Wentworth did, whether I was familiarily acquainted with him, or had often conference with him, commending the man to be sound and zealous in religion, godly in conversation, and a good subject; concluding that he was a very wise man, and such a one as he wished and prayed me to be acquainted withal. I answered that Mr. Wentworth was as well as a prisoner might do, that I was not a fit man to be familiar with him, nor spoke with him but when I was sent from my master unto him, saying that I did my duty in saluting him when I passed by him, and that I was loth to trust myself into his acquaintance, being but a poor servant to the Lieutenant, lest I should be suspected to be overbold or overbusy, and so incur a displeasure. Hereupon he encouraged me to make myself known unto the said Mr. Wentworth by these means or the like in effect, to signify unto him that one Salisbury, meaning himself, (cousin to Mr. Salisbury, my kinsman, also, as he said, parson of ———, that parish where Mr. Wentworth dwelt, a man that he loved for his zeal and good doctrine) had him commended unto him, wishing to [be] acquainted with him, and thereupon to pray the sight of the book which Mr. Wentworth exhibited in the Parliament house, commending the book to be learnedly penned, &c.; and to get a copy of it if I could, and that he might have a copy of it also. Whereupon being encouraged by him, as my hardhap was to incur your lordship's displeasure doing these com[mandments, I] requested to see the book, and to have a copy of it, who for parson Salisbury his sake granted it, charging me to keep it secret; which I writ unknown unto anybody but

Mr. Wentworth, Salisbury and myself, meaning (as I protest before God) to keep it secret after that Salisbury had the reading of it, who made such vows and protestations and giving me his hand that nobody should see it but himself, and to redeliver it back again to me without making any copies of it. When I had written it, it repented me and [I] thought to burn it, but because I had written it, I locked it up and kept it a good while, intending not to shew it to him; but meeting with him sometimes he was very earnest to see it, promising me to give it a new coat for the reading of it—I use his own term—continuing in his protestations for the redelivery of it back again secretly. At the last, relying upon his promises, as my hardhap was to incur your displeasure, [I] delivered it unto him upon those conditions, and came for it within two or three days after for fear of the worst. He answered that he had not read it all, offering to fetch it that I might know it to be in his custody, and so continued till Friday at night, that he told me it was discovered. Then I thought it my duty to impart my mishap first of all to my late master Mr. Wade, but being employed by my master about his business came not home till it was late yesternight being Saturday; then came to the Court hither to submit myself upon knees craving pardon; protesting that I meant to do no more than to take such phrases as were fit from my instruction, being somewhat trained up with my pen: thus acknowledging the truth, being very penitent seeing your lordships do take it an offence, contrary to my meaning.

Endorsed:—"27 July 1596. The confession of John Lewis concerning Mr. Wentworth's book."

1⅔ *pp.* (**42.** 97.)

Deposition of Thomas Salisbury.

[1596, about July 27.]—Coming to the company of Mr. Lieutenant's man I talked with him, to know if he knew Mr. Wentworth, and he told me that he was sick; and I told him that [I] heard great commendations of a book that he had written, which I wished to see if possibly I might. He answered he knew not what he could do for it, for he was not acquainted with him, and told him that "you are a kinsman of the parson of Loulingston, and it may be that you shall see it." He told me that [he] was loth to meddle with it, but I, knowing no danger in it, the more entreated him the more earnestly; and so to both our grief I had it, and am sorry at the heart that I was born to give offence to any body, and, as the Lord knows the innocency of my heart, I meant no harm in it. By me, Thomas Salisbury.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**42.** 96.)

The Earl of Lincoln to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 27.—I have not written to you, having no matter worthy the troubling you. By my letters to Lord Borow (Burgh) I think you understood of our long stay at Yarmouth and beating back twice by contrary winds, being more than half way over, yet not in such danger by the report of all men as we were this last day in passing over a small shallow water from Brille to Masland Sluse, where we had a sudden pery of wind that made the sea rougher than ever I saw any, and had almost sunk our boat with the water that was taken in. This day at the Hague I received advertisement that the sconce called '*Moore veri*,' which the Spaniards had gotten, is recovered by them of Hulst, and yesterday and the day before they have abiden divers furious assaults by

the Spaniards, Burgundians and others; and now there is great hope that the Cardinal, who hath vowed to win the town, though it cost the lives of all his army, will depart with shame, for he hath lost the best leaders and the most part of his best soldiers in these last assaults. He hath given fifteen assaults within these few days. Whilst I was writing I am certified credibly by the Estates remaining here at the Hague (who dined with me this day) that the ravelin or rampier which was won by the Spaniards (which most dismayed and offended the town) is recovered this day. I have sent you the plot of the town herein enclosed and crossed the places I write of with my pen, that you may the better know them. If you will bestow such good advertisements as you have from Cales Males, or otherwise upon me by the next messenger that you can conveniently send, that I may speak thereof more certainly than the reports are, you shall do me a favour. Your letters came to me to Yarmouth too late to do therein what was fit; but time and truth shall hereafter serve me sufficiently in greater matters, *maulgré le maldisant.* I received this day a letter from you by Mr. Cranmer.—Hague, this 27th of July, 1596.

Endorsed :—"Received the 12th of August at Greenwich with a plot of Hulst."

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 *p.* (**42.** 98.)

WILLIAM MARWOOD, Customer, and the other officers of PLYMOUTH to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, July 27.—According to the effect of your letters of the 10th July, received on the 19th, we have endeavoured to accomplish your commandment.—From the Custom house of Plymouth, 25 July, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**42.** 99.)

The enclosure :—

"*The particular charges about setting forth one ship out of the harbour of Plymouth by the inhabitants of the town for the Queen's Majesty's service, and under the conduct of the right honourable the Earl of Essex, 3° die Junii Anno regni Regine nostre Elizabeth* 38°, 1596."

The ship called the Prudence *of Plymouth, a new warlike ship and rated of the burden of* 120 *tons, was hired to serve in this present voyage during the space of five months for* 1*s. a ton* per mensem; *with furniture, victuals and wages as herein specified. Total* 561*l.* 6*s. There was also another ship appointed and made ready but upon later direction dismissed again, in recompence whereof and of the owners' hindrance there was given them by composition* 50*l. Sum Total* 611*l.* 6*s. The whole charge, excepting only the wages of the ship, hath been defrayed altogether by the townsmen without any help at all from the country or any port, towns, or creeks, for all do refuse to contribute towards it: and at the return of the ship the said wages of* 60*l. must be also paid.*

Endorsed :—"27 July 1596."

1 *p.* (**42.** 94.)

SIR JOHN NORRIS to the QUEEN.

1596, July 27.—If the unconstant humours and ill disposition of these barbarous and perverse rebels do not suffer us without delays, or not

at all, to bring to good effect your Majesty's resolved purpose of pacification, I beseech the same to consider in your princely judgment, that we have to deal with a subtle and malicious generation, that will not spare to serve their turns of all occasions, and I fear are made too much privy of your Majesty's intentions and the disposition of your supremest governors here. Your Majesty shall (before this can come to your sacred hands) have understood how variable the appearance of our performing your Highness's pleasure hath been, neither yet dare I presume to deliver your Majesty any assurance what will be brought to pass; for we find what we labour to bring to ripeness in a week is overthrown in an hour, but by what means time must discover to your Majesty. The Lord Deputy hath ever seemed to despair of any pacification, and confirmed in that opinion by many advertisements, demandeth from your Majesty great forces for suppressing of the Irish rebels, as by common report I understand. What my unworthy opinion is in that matter I have by instruction delivered to my brother, with some other notes declaring the state of this country; wherein if there be anything that may be interpreted to be set down for any particular respect of benefit to myself or my brothers, I beseech your Majesty to believe that the greatest hope of gain shall never make me imagine anything prejudicial to your Highness's service, or to wrong any that is employed by your Majesty. I must confess, that presuming that your Majesty would have thought it necessary for your service to have altered the government of Connaught, I did recommend one of my brothers to that charge, whom I doubt not but your Majesty should have found as capable thereof as any I know in either of your realms; but I will deliver it here with protestation before your sacred eyes, that I should hold it the greatest happiness that could come to us that with your favour and without disgrace we might all do your Majesty service somewhere else than in this ungodly country. I must further in the greatest humility beseech your Majesty that if by the hope of succour from Spain or any other sinister device, whereof this country is too plentiful, this treaty take not such effect as your Majesty expecteth, that it may not be imputed to our faults that have not spared our uttermost travail and industry to bring it to your Majesty's desired purpose.

And lastly we both humbly beseech your Majesty to give us permission to complain of the usage we receive in this country, which for fear of farther troubling you at this time, I refer to the world's testimony and my brother's relation; continually praying that the Omnipotent God will preserve your Majesty in long and happy reign, perfect health, and desired success in all your royal enterprises.—At Alone, this 27th of July, 1596.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**42.** 100,101.)

Sir Harry Knyvett to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 28.—Congratulates him on his "instalment into the place of her Majesty's principal Secretary. By a Scot lately arrived on this coast, the taking of Cales, St. Mary Port and St. Lucas is confirmed, and that our army doth mightily prevail in all their enterprises, which God grant to be true and continual; the which at large, with as much more as may certainly be learned before the departure of this bearer from Plymouth, I refer to his report. My Lord Mountjoy, not upon the old ground, which sure would have wrought the former event, but upon a new point unlooked for, which by counsel I could not therefore prevent, hath obtained a verdict against me at these last assizes at Exeter;

wherein if my tractable course prove ungratefully requited I shall hereafter complain how ever I speed. I beseech you if occasion require, the rather in regard of me something interested in the cause he hath in hand, to assist this bearer, Mr. Anthony Larder.—At Walreden, my wife's house in Devon, this 28th of July, 1596."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**42.** 102.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR GELLY MERRICK and MR. CUFF.

1596, July 28.—I know you take it somewhat unkindly (though causeless) that I left you, being better horsed than you; but necessity hath no law, for my hard fare did enforce my extraordinary haste, and am now gone lingering a little before out of that town of Plymouth by very easy journeys, not doubting but you, Mr. Cuff, will easily overtake me, considering I never ride by night nor more than forty miles by day till I come to the Court. Where, if I should arrive before yourself, I dare undertake to make you a sufficient excuse when it shall need, serving all turns till I see you and may have further conference.

I purpose, Sir Gelly Merrick, to haste my return to effect our commission and other things to both our contentments in furtherance of this great expedition. Meantime I pray you give good hand to the search and stay of all whatsoever that cometh in this fleet with you till my return, with whatsoever else you know, we may release it at leisure. I have left my commission with Sir Fardinando Gorges to impart the contents to Mr. Cary of Cockington, that they may be the more ready to accomplish what is commanded.—From Ashburton, the 28th of July, 1596. [P.S.] Mr. Cuff, you shall be sure to find me at Salisbury, or at Andover at the furthest.

Addressed:—"To the right worshipful my very loving friends Sir Gelly Merrick, knight, and Mr. Cuff, and to either of them. I pray you haste King away if he be not drunk, and the oil prize, that I may dispatch all ere my return."

Signed. 1 *p.* (**42.** 103.)

SIR THOMAS HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 28.—Recommending his cousin, William Coke, who is more than desirous to go into France, and whose humble suit is that Cecil will procure his leave for that he has been told that the Queen has referred the appointing of such gentlemen as shall attend the Earl of Shrewsbury thither unto his honour, amongst which he humbly prays he may be one.

Thanks him for his favour to the writer at Chelsey, the fruit whereof (as he thinks) his mother will entreat him to be a witness of.

This 28th of July, 1596.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**43.** 1.)

SIR THOMAS HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, July 28.—Your Honour will excuse my not being tedious unto you and for matters to yield you satisfaction my means is not to come by it. What I would, if I could, to your service is not now, I hope, to be believed of you. My own weakness I still discover to my Lord, your father, and, therefore, need be the less long to yourself. My letters to my Lord were first written to be brought by Mr. Bucke. Since, councils changed and I protest to your Honour, for what you may

divine, I neither dare nor will write. I would I were at home with stripes, more displeasing to me than the enemy's encounter. I hope my chamber at Chelsey be ready by this time, but my poverty in this voyage bringeth no pillage to furnish it with but my virtue, which is wonderful rare. This bearer is so able to impart to you all that, if I knew much, it would be but obscured, in his presence. I humbly beseech your honour to excuse my letters to your father, for I wrote them as if Buck should have brought them. And so humbly desiring I may be remembered in all duty to my best lady and cousin I end, bound to your Honour for bearing with all my infirmity.—From Her Majesty's Royal Ship the *Ark Raleigh*, 28 July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**43.** 2.)

Jo. Barvitius to Thomas Arundel.

1596, $\frac{\text{July 28}}{\text{Aug. 7}}$.—Naufragium quod passus es serenissimæque Reginæ offensam cum accepimus vices tuas doluimus. Mirabatur Cæsar primum, de iis quæ tibi in Anglia acciderant, nuncium, cum de serenissima Regina non nisi honorificentissime prædicaris. Postea rem Cæsar e Reginæ literis intellexit, ad quas modo respondetur. Itaque mitius tecum et benignius actum iri neque occasionem defuturam spero ut amicitiam quæ inter nos inita fuit deinceps libere colamus.—Praga, vii Augusti, 1596. [P.S.] Serenissimæ Reginæ secretario quem mihi multum prædicasti ut me commendes rogo.

Addressed:—"Perillustri Domino domino Thomæ Arondelio, S. R. I. Comiti."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**47.** 72.)

Weymouth.

1596, July 28.—Certificate of Richard Jourdayne, mayor, that the inhabitants of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis set forth the *Great Catherine*, with 30 men, for the Queen's present service, the charge whereof amounted to 160*l.* and upwards, which hitherto has been borne by the said inhabitants only, without the help of any of the inland or port towns or creeks of the county of Dorset. Moreover there are gone in the same service out of this town, of voluntary and pressed men, more than 130 mariners and sailors, besides the others. The owner of the ship and the men in her have referred themselves to the consideration of the Earl of Essex and the Lord Admiral for their pay.—28 July, 38 Eliz.

Signed. 1 *p.*

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 29.—We received your letter on behalf of one George Brownman to be admitted into the freedom of this city of London, whereupon, having called a common council, they willingly and freely admitted Brownman. Withal, we entreat you to be a means to her Highness for the obtaining of an ordinary and anniversary suit. We have a grant from her most noble progenitors, confirmed unto us by her Majesty's charter, wherein is permitted to the Mayor, aldermen, and principal citizens to hunt in all her Majesty's forests and parks about the city, which was afterwards turned into an ordinary number of two stags

and twenty bucks, for which we received warrant from the Justice of Oyer. That place being vacant by the decease of the late Lord Chamberlain we entreat your good favour to her Highness for the obtaining of her warrant for these stags and bucks, which as it may yield us some recreation, so it will give us occasion to remember our thankfulness due to her Highness for many other benefits of far greater importance.—From London, 29 July, 1596

Signed. ½ *p.* (**33.** 60.)

Lord Cromwell to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 29.—I beseech you let the protested love of myself and mine to my good Lord, your father, and all his, give assurance of the interest that your honourable self hath in me; and as by my late father I was wholly bequeathed unto his Lordship's disposing, so would I be most glad by all good occasions to give testimony of thankfulness for former good favours, and to desire the continuance of his Lordship and your good opinion as one that doth wholly rely and depend upon the honourable kindness of your Lordship and yourself. I hope it is conceived that my former time bestowed abroad in her Majesty's service hath not been fruitless, but that experience hath enabled me for the service of my Prince and country in anything whereto I may be called. If in any occasions, either at home or abroad, I may by your good means be remembered in anything fit for one of my sort, you shall find both my endeavours for her Highness' service and my thankful acknowledgment to his Lordship and yourself to be such as none shall more loyally serve the one nor more faithfully honour the other. Amongst other occasions, the lieutenancy of Norfolk where I live is not yet disposed of. There liveth not within the county any other of my rang, and for me to live there as a private Justice of the Peace, subject to the commandment and directions of others, I doubt not but you will conceive how unpleasing a taste it may have.

My humble suit in that behalf particularly, as in other occasions generally, I have already made known to his Lordship who hath promised to remember me both therein, and therefore I address the like request for your good favour. I will at your better leisure attend upon yourself.—This 29 July 1596, Ed. Crumwell.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 5.)

Christopher Keynell to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 29.—Upon receipt of your Honour's letter, being the 26th present, I went to the tapestry man, to whom I offered 24*s.* ready money, but he would in no wise hearken thereto. Next day, I offered him 24*s.* 6*d.* but no acceptance would he thereof. This day I have agreed with him for 25*s.* and am to pay him ready money; the whole is 150 ells Flemish, which cometh to 187*l.* 10*s.* In the other suit of 140 Flemish ells, I have bespoken the stuff, and because I would have it exact to the depth of the room, may it please your Honour that a small lyme be sent of the depth, and how long every piece thereof. The whole shall be with borders, and if with any arms or other story, the same being drawn and sent, shall be set in. I have caused a case to be made for the better transport of these pieces and keeping them in threefold, and with the first good convoy for England will send them.

Seeing I am occasioned to write, I will presume farther for the imparting the occurrents this place and time giveth. Haerste is the object of all men's speech, being a near neighbour to us of Seland. Sir William

Stanley is slain before this town, also Mounser de Roen, Lieutenant General to the Cardinal, and one Labalot, Colonel of the Wallones, and one of the valiantest in his whole army. On Monday last the enemy made three attempts to gain a ravelinge without a port, but were put by to their great loss. On Tuesday, the Cardinal commanded the Italians that should on horse to serve on foot, which they granted unto unwillingly. There were of them about 500, which had the first charge, and were many of them entered upon the wall, but were enforced to leave it to their exceeding great loss; the enemy had made a mine under part of this ravelinge, which he blew up, where there were lost of our men well near an hundred. The enemy attempted again, and were put off, and a mine made in the town by the Governor was fired, which slew many of the enemy. Here is writing come from Antwerp that the enemy lost that day thirteen captains and six hundred men at least. In the town they lost three captains and an hundred men. I dare not almost write to your Honour of the report that is here, how many men the enemy hath lost, but it is written from Antwerp, since his coming before this town, he hath lost six thousand men, which report is confirmed by a prisoner taken into the town on Tuesday last. The States have the river open, by which they send daily into the town men, munitions, and whatsoever is needful, and every day the hurt men are brought from there. There are remaining here at this present in this town above three hundred hurt men, for which the town taketh care. What is happened since Tuesday we do not yet know. Thus craving pardon for my bold attempt in presuming to write I humbly end.—Mydelboro, 29 July, 1596. (43. 6.)

Henry Knowlis to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 29.—Having matter (to my thinking) of some importance to deliver for the good of the commonweal, I stood not in a little doubt what I were best to do. First, for a man to put his finger in the fire and need not, I thought were mere folly: then again, to conceal that which in revealing might haply do much good, were neither fitting the mind of a good subject nor an honest man: and thus, being holden in doubtful balance a good time, danger holding me back on the one side, and love and duty to my prince and country pricking me forward on the other side, at length I concluded that, happen what should, I would disclose what I knew, and so have taken my journey out of Ireland hither to that purpose, and have, for divers considerations, made choice of your Honour (although unknown unto you) to deliver my mind unto. Wherefore, when it shall please your Honour to command me, I shall be ready to give my attendance.—29 July, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (43. 7.)

Sir Richard Fenys to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 29.—By God's permission, my Lord, through the diligent care of Captain Goore who hath long attended at Yarmouth for him, arrived safely upon 28 July at Brill by 2 in the afternoon, putting out from Yarmouth about 4 of the clock upon the 27, being Tuesday; which day there arrived here a ship that came from St. Lucas, which confirmed the taking of eighteen galleys, the sinking of two and the escape of four, with the burning of the *Great Philip:* as also the taking of eighteen great ships more the next day following: further, the quiet possession of the Isle of Cales, won without any great resist-

ance, save only the bridge was defended by five hundred gentlemen who were also defeated. He saith also St. Marye Port is burned and St. Lucas (although with the loss of a thousand men) taken, the Duke of Medina departing but two hours before our Generals came to the castle. He further saith that the galley slaves (all which were enlarged) do great service and that the Moors by thousands come in and offer their services to our commanders; and by this ship it is here very confidently affirmed that our men have very lately taken Gibraltar.

For the news of Hulst, it is credibly reported here that the Spaniard hath been thrice repulsed from the assault, but hath not before the 27 (all which day they might hither hear the battery) lost above five hundred men, although it be reported many more. But there is a confident hope that the Flemish will hold it out for that they are fully supplied with all things and three thousand strong within the town, Count Solmes and Count Hollock being within and his Excellency hard by them: but the Spaniards won a scons wherein there were nine hundred men without any resistance. But the Cardinal having been twice sent for, it is thought he will forthwith remove into Artois, where the French King intendeth to attempt the winning of some town of importance; neither had the Spaniard continued thus long, if he had not won the scons.—From the Brill, this 29 July, 1596.

P.S.—This morning, the 29 July, the Lieutenant Governor, Captain Turner, told me he received a letter from Middleborowe that the Spaniards have gotten within the rampiers of the town of Hulst, and that they were twice repulsed, but the third time, with the loss of 500 men, they won the rampier.

2nd P.S.—At Hulst they sent the Cardinal word that he had more need to go to the rescue of Cales Males; the winning whereof (with as much more as the States can learn certainly to be true) is already imprinted here in these parts. My Lord intendeth this 29 to go to the Haege, but the Lieutenant Governor here hath most honourably entertained us all.

Second postscript holograph. Signed. 1½ *pp.* (**43.** 8.)

Zacharias Lok to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 29.—Right Honorable. *Curæ loquntur leves, ingentes stupent.* I have lost an honourable lord and master and fifteen years' service of the flower of my time. My case is very lamentable, not having wherewithal to relieve myself half a year to an end. If it had pleased God to have lent him life, I know he had determined an honourable recompence and stay of living for me, but his untimely death (to me and many others) hath cut off that expectation. I am not ignorant of the honourable regard you have had of my lady and her children since my Lord's decease, which argues the true respect your Honour had of him in his lifetime: and, therefore, (upon the assurance you pleased to give me the other day of your honourable intention to do me good) I have taken the boldness most humbly to pray a timely remembrance of me to her Majesty's gracious consideration, in such sort as it shall be pleasing to her and your H. to think fittest, without whose princely regard, I am a man utterly overthrown and of all others that ever served in her Majesty's Court of my rank the most miserablest. I beseech your Honour pardon my humble desire herein and further me to some relief.—Somersett House, this 29th of July, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**173.** 106.)

William Cecil to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596], July 29.—Sir, What greater trial could I have of your honourable favour than already I have received, in that it pleased you, upon my unworthy letter, to grace my suit to those who chiefly could relieve the same ; and, although the duty of kindred doth tie my love unto you, and those honourable parts which are in you are motives sufficient to make me reverence and esteem you, yet Sir I must confess such a favour as this doth work in me as sure effects of perfect love and true observance as, God willing, you shall ever find in me to my power. To whom have I to fly unto for favour and protection but to yourself, whom I must needs account as one most fortunately raised by God to strengthen our house: and as my account is thus of you, so I humbly pray you account of my service, not according to my ability, but according to my sincere affection, congratulating with the same the honourable title lately bestowed upon you, and wishing the accomplishment of the rest of your honourable desires, I humbly take my leave, from St. Leonardes nigh Nuark, this 29 of July, your nephew humbly to command, William Cecil.

Endorsed:—29 July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**173.** 107.)

Mrs. Mary Arundell to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596, July 30.]—My father-in-law, Sir Matthew Arundell, is now at length contented to receive my husband with his family to live with him at Warder, only excepting against myself, upon some unkindness that passed between us at my last being there, neither (as I understand) is he otherwise to be wrought in this matter than by the advice of some especial friend. Wherefore, knowing yourself to be one on whose friendship he doth rely above any other, I am bold to entreat your letter, wherein, if it please you to assure him that I will not behave myself otherwise towards him than as shall become a kind and respective daughter-in-law, I am persuaded that such your persuasions will affect as much as I require of him. Myself will remain beholden to you for this courtesy, and be willing to deserve it in w at I may. And so for this time I commit you to God, your well-wishing friend, Mary Arundell.

Endorsed:—" 30 July 1596." (**43.** 10.)

Sir Robert Carey to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 30.—I have written to my Lord, your father, how great need there is that an officer be appointed from her Majesty to govern these marches, and to entreat that there might be one presently appointed; the country will soon run to ruin and decay else.

My humble request is that you will esteem of my credit, and as heretofore so now you will shew your love to me. My fear is that I shall be commanded from the Queen to stay here, and execute the place I had in my father's time by him till she appoint one fit to be Governor of Berwick and Warden of these marches. Sir, my trust is that you will not suffer me to be so disgraced. If Her Majesty shall think me worthy of the place and grant me a patent for the continuance thereof, I shall ever acknowledge myself most humbly bound to Her Majesty, and endeavour my best to serve her and my country; but to be appointed for a time and then to resign it to another, good Sir, I beseech you suffer it not to be so; for either absolute or not at all is

my humble desire. My trust is in your Honour that I shall have your favour in this my reasonable request. God's mercy be with you ever and send you to live long and happy.—Barwick, the xxxth July 1596.

P.S. If the Queen bestow of my Lord, my brother, the government of Berwick (as reason would), I know he will look for the East March likewise, against whom I do not mean to oppose myself in anything; and therefore, good Sir, if you knoweth he shall have Berwick, speak not for me in the other office but that I may be dismissed, and hope to taste of your favour in some other things.

Postscript and signature holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 11.)

Lord Cromwell.

1596, July 30.—Going from Fish Street to take boat at the Old Swan, and seeing a company assembled about some brawl wherein Captain Latham was, who was known to him, came amongst them to understand and pacify the matter.

Neither himself nor any of his had any purpose, nor made shew of quarrel or offence, neither drew any rapier, dagger or other weapon. While he was seeking to appease the matter, one Newman, an old man, being in choler, and (as it seemeth) not knowing him, and in all likelihood conceiving him to be a partaker of Captain Latham's, did strike him with his hand on the face. Upon which indignity, Lord Cromwell taking hold of his beard (which was long) said that his years and gray hairs should privilege him from striking, but his beard should not be excused, and therewith pulled away some part of it.

Hereupon, by command of Alderman Gurney, violent hands were laid upon him and he was carried into the house of A. B. There being haled and pulled by many on every side to take away his rapier (which he not so much as once offered to draw), he by chance with his hand struck the said A. B., the goodman of the house, upon the face, whom he knew not but being one of those that were then so busy about him. The said Alderman Gurney thereupon sent for the appointed marshals of London and their guard, to whose custody he offered to commit Lord Cromwell, protesting that if he would not go quietly, he should forcibly be carried away. He, thinking himself unworthily dealt withal, refused to yield therein, whereupon he was there holden prisoner by Alderman Gurney, with a guard upon him, and a great multitude of people gathered together, while the sheriff was sent for. On the sheriff's coming, Lord Cromwell went with him to the Lord Mayor's house, where he tarried two or three hours until the coming of the Lord Mayor and some of his brethren, and his recognisance in 500 marks was taken to appear before the Lords of the Privy Council on Sunday next in the morning.

Many unworthy speeches and deeds were done to him by Simpson, one of the Marshals (late a glassseller), under colour of his authority.

Headed:—"Memorial of wrongs done to the Lord Cromwell, 30 July, 1596."

1 *p.* (**43.** 12.)

Sir William Russell, Lord Deputy of Ireland, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 30.—I have written so lately as I have presently nothing to trouble you for the service, but having occasion to send my man thither with hawks, I have appointed him to deliver a cast unto your

Honour, and to present you with an Irish nag, which (though he is not answerable to my liking) I hope you will take in good part, considering the scarcity in these times of extreme trouble. For I do assure your Honour I do hold myself so much bound unto you of late as I was most desirous to shew my thankfulness by something of better worth if this country and time would afford it.—Killmaineham, this xxxth of July, 1596.

Signed:—Will: Russell.

Seal. ½ *p.* (**43.** 13.)

R. Douglas to Archibald Douglas.

1596, July 31.—Commending to his favour this bearer, Thomas Johnstoune, who is recommended to them both by the Earl Bothwell and certain other gentlemen whom he would be glad to pleasure wherein he might, the said Thomas having to travel in London in his lawful affairs of merchandise and, as occasion shall serve, to stay there.—From Edinburgh this last of July 1596.

Addressed:—"To my very good Lord and loving uncle M^r^ Archibald Douglas, one of His Majesty's Privy Council."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**43.** 14.)

Captain Thomas Lovell to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 31.—Concerning an offer made by Lovell to drain all the low lands.

Whereas Lord Burghley did say it was not convenient that all should be freed of their water, by reason that in drying some other some should be annoyed, by the leave of God he will not burden any man's ground with water dyke or water course, but rather it shall be an unburdening of any course or dyke that shall next butt and bound unto them. Likewise, he will not turn nor hinder any river, stream or water course, but rather will be a furtherance to all sewers, drains, rivers &c., and to passages for boats, and to amend the fishing for poor men, and make plenty of corn, pasture, and other provision for the poor commonalty. And whereas they have said that he asked many shires, thinks it were better he had the whole of England and Wales, being so good and godly a cause that it were better it should be freed in one year than to stay two years the doing: it will yield 10*s.* where now there is not ½*d.* made by the year and every man well contented. As Lovell has already told Cecil by word of mouth, for every 1,000*l.* laid out by his advice, he will in three or four years make it worth 1,000 marks a year for ever, and so proportionably. Begs Cecil to be a mean unto Her Majesty and Lord Burghley for expedition of his suit, and he will make sufficient proof on his charges.—This last of July, 1596.

Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 15.)

William [Day], Bishop of Winchester, to Lord Buckhurst.

1596, July 31.—In your letter you have set down Her Majesty's pleasure in three points. The first is, that the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, should proceed to the election of a warden in Winchester, according to their Statutes. The second is, that they should name and elect Mr. John Harmar. The last is, that I should forthwith give him admittance and approbation according to the form of the founder's Statutes. Unto the two first points, the Warden and

Fellows are to give answer themselves. Touching the last, it may please your honour to understand that, under the Great Seal of England, Her Majesty hath commanded me to admit Mr. Cotton, to whom by virtue of Her Highness' prerogative she hath given the wardenship of the said College of Winchester. Which thing I have performed, albeit in the execution thereof, the sub-warden and the company did openly resist me, shutting the gates against me. I pray you consider whether without danger I may admit another upon your letters. If it please Her Majesty to revoke those former letters patent by some sufficient other deed, I shall be very ready to admit any lawfully chosen or named. To undo that done already is not in my power, and I wish your lordship would advisedly consider whether, Mr. Cotton's right standing as it doth, the acts and proceedings of another warden coming in after this manner may not hereafter be called into question. For the matter itself I stand indifferent, only my desire is, before I admit any other warden, I may have my sufficient warrant from Her Highness.—From my house at Waltham, this last of July, 1596.

Seal. Signed. 1 *p.* (**43.** 16.)

Sir George Trenchard and Sir Ralph Horsey to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July 31.—To the purport of your letters we have received into our hands the plot or discovery of the Indian voyage, with other books which your honour wrote for, being in the custody of one Samuel Mare and William Downe; who, upon delivery of them, made great moan and complaint unto us that the same should be taken from them, doubting thereby that other men should take the benefit of their travel, and so defeat Sir Walter Raughley and themselves of the prosecution of their hard and dangerous adventure begun. Insomuch that upon moanful complaint—being poor men and had great charge this voyage, being the only thing they rely upon for their good, having been employed divers times before in the action to their great loss and hindrance—by themselves and friends have intreated us to solicit this—that you will let the plotts remain in our hands till Sir Walter Rawleigh return, upon whom it should seem they wholly stand, to be to him in safety delivered, hoping thereby to be further employed, for whom they judge your honour undertakes this that is done. In regard whereof they hope your Honour will afford them this favour: if otherwise, things that are in our custody shall be addressed to you with all conveniency that may be. —From Dorchester, the last of July, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 17.)

Monsieur N. Pillart to the Earl of Essex.

1596, $\frac{\text{July 31}}{\text{Aug. 10}}$.—The praise of his Lordship's wisdom resounds throughout the world, but particularly in France, where he knows it by hearsay only, not being now in England as at one time he was, when he had the honour to be in his Lordship's service, with Monsieur De Mongomery. Being ever mindful of many benefits received from his Excellency, and from the late Monseigneur his father, has an extreme desire to go to England to see Essex, and hopes that it may be gratified before he dies.—Denouzville en Beausset (?), 10 Aug. 1596.

Holograph. French. Seal. ½ *p.* (**43.** 71.)

Lady Margaret Hoby to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July.—Though my present state and misery be fittest only to continue in prayer to God for His grace that I may with patience endure this rod of my afflictions, yet doth the "feeling" knowledge of my brother Robert's estate and despairs when he shall hear of this desolate news, added to her Majesty's former undeserved displeasure, so fright me that I am forced to be a mediator to you that he may not be forgotten. Alas! Sir, his desires were such at his going down as both his wife and I had much ado to make him stay in his own country. Judge then what this new assault of sorrow will work in him; for besides his natural grief, his office of the wardenry which he had under my lord is gone, his office of Norham is no avail to him, his brother having (by her Majesty's commandment) the commodity of it, so as in that country both countenance and commodity is lost now, and if her Majesty with some remorse do not "begene" comfort in him that was first overthrown by her, I fear we shall have cause to bewail the untimely misfortune of my brother with the unfortunate loss of my father. "She that is nothing but grefe and misery, Margarete Hoby."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**42.** 34.)

Lord Hunsdon.

1596 [July].—"A note of the charges of the funerals of the right honourable Henry late Lord Hunsdon, and late Lord Chamberlain to the Queen's most excellent Majesty."

Note of the price and quantity of cloth allowed to the Lords Keeper, Treasurer, Chamberlain, Buckhurst, Rich, and De la Ware, Banner bearer, Standard bearers, and their servants; to Knights, Gentlemen, Doctors of Divinity, &c., &c., on the occasion of Lord Hunsdon's funeral: *e.g.*:—

The Chief Mourner 8 yards @ 23*s.* 4*d.* the yard.
6 servants 1½ yards apiece " "

Concluding:—

Garter King at Arms agreed with for the charges of the hearse with the banners and banner rolls and other necessaries to it belonging, in gross - - - - - -	100*l.*
The duties of the church - - - -	20*l.*
The dole - - - - - -	14*l.*
Expenses necessary - - - - -	13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
Bayes hired to hang the church, &c., and lost -	8*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

Sum total of charges, 1,106*l.* 17*s.*

2 *pp.* (**42.** 77.)

Thomas Arundell to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596, July.]—If I do over much importune, blame not me but that passion of mind that doth importune me. I crave that one kiss of those grace-giving hands may be a confirmation to me of Her Majesty's favours, the enjoying of which I have made the scope of all my life's actions. And if in this I shew more passion than Aristotle doth allow to seven-and-thirty years of age, lay it to her charge, the irresistible force of whose virtues may easily overcharge my mind, too weak a vessel for so strong a liquor. It may please Her Majesty to think that there is no fault but in the will, and then (beside my own protestation that I never

had will to offend) the matter itself will manifest that this honour was given not for my sake but for Her Majesty's—not to Thomas Arundell (though descended of blood not unfit to bear such a title, if so Her Majesty allow it) but to her kinsman, so as in all this action nothing is properly to be called mine, saving my desire to deserve well of Her Majesty, my labour to breed a good opinion in foreign princes of my country and myself, and lastly, my humility used, and ever to be used towards my sacred Sovereign. And though I had attained this honour by suit (which is not by suit to be attained), yet do I assure me that her deep piercing judgement would soon censure so natural a desire to be *error* and not *scelus;* which errour either my shipwreck, my imprisonment, Her Majesty's disfavour, or my father's determination to disinherit me, may by this time have been [sic] sufficiently punished, and had I not been somewhat strengthened by your persuasion that time and humble demeanour would at length reconcile me to my prince's gracious acceptance, my poor reason had made but weak opposition to so many miseries. Wherefore let me conjure you to solicit my cause as that Her Majesty may rightly conceive of my course of life wholly bended to her service, that she give not over easy ear to such tales or talemakers as shall inform her that my wife hath assumed as yet to herself any higher place than she was borne to, or that I have broken my promise of submitting myself and my claim to this honour to her consideration; both which accusations I have at large answered to my cousin Stanhope, and do now openly own that they are most untrue. Truly, my honourable cousin, my thoughts of my father's birth and worth were never so base but that I might hope in time Her Majesty would advance him to some higher degree; from whose sacred hands the least addition of honour would be much more dear than any foreign title, and therefore now can I not be brought so far to despair as to look for less from my most admired Queen than justice with favour. Hers I am whatsoever I am; her kinsman, though unworthy; her subject, her sworn servant; whom God ever direct and prosper whatsoever become of me or my fortune.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**43.** 18.)

John Edmonds to The Queen.

[1596, July.]—The great happiness which your subjects have enjoyed under your Majesty in their love, in the trial they have received that your Majesty hath been ever willing to favour them in uttermost clemency and mercy, and allowing to the least to come themselves and beg it of you, maketh me thus to presume to press and creep hereby to the same your Majesty's grace, to beseech you in all humility to withdraw from me the cloud of your heavy displeasure, and to be pleased to be informed of my reverent affection and desire to do you all humble service to my uttermost possibility.

Your Majesty's commandment being signified unto me to return into France, I desire it would please you to take notice of my ruined estate, and, in respect of my unableness longer to support the burthen of that service, that either I might be spared or enabled to serve your Majesty as I am bound. Whether I did therein make a false suggestion of my estate and the insufficiency of your Majesty's allowance to make me to live there, I must humbly beseech your Majesty to be pleased to refer the examination thereof either to one of your Council or such as have been your Ambassadors in that country, to take straight account in all particularities of the manner of my living there, and if it appear that I might suffer more for your Majesty's service than I am willing to do, let me receive sharpest punishment. My fear also to be engaged there

for a long season in respect of the unaptness of the time for your Majesty to send an Ambassador thither, and now likewise, wanting that relief which heretofore I derived from Sir Henry Unton's purse, made me the more importunately to beg that I might so return as I might, without further troubling your Majesty, afterwards be enabled to serve for the time it should please your Majesty to continue me there, and whereby, freed of that care of mind, I might the better serve. And since it is behoveful that your Majesty be well served, I hope it will please you to allow it to be an honest and necessary duty to be zealous and provident to satisfy that care. I know how great a happiness I have (being so unworthy a wretch) to be employed in the service of so rare and perfect wisdom, and God is my witness, my mind hath no other apprehensions than to strive to serve you as appertaineth to so great a merit, as I hope ever to make faithful proof in all occasions that it shall please your Majesty to use my poor service, and do hold myself most unhappy that the miseries of my condition, in unableness, maketh me to incur other suspicion of an unwilling disposition. And where your Majesty doth conceive further offence against me in that I did not acknowledge my most humble thankfulness to you for the office which it pleased your Majesty to bestow on me, I were a very unworthy wretch if I should not therein hold myself highly bound to your Majesty's gracious favour, as a place much too good for me, but the poverty of my wracked estate, enforcing me on the one side to entreat your further compassion and relief to enable me to serve you therein, and more fearing on the other side to offend you, made me in that ecstasy to lose both judgment and speech, and to commit so great a fault, for the which I most humbly crave pardon, which you have been ever accustomed to extend towards greatest offenders, whereby you have made yourself most glorious, in that yours do as respectively love your own person as they do fearfully apprehend the rigour of your laws. And I most humbly beseech your Majesty to be pleased to join to that grace the releasing of the stay made by you of your grant to me, that I may sustain myself by the relief thereof, being not otherwise longer able to subsist, to attend the occasions of your service; the which having been ever of virtue to gain to all men their making, I hope it will not please your Majesty to make me the first example of misery after my painful endeavours therein, but that with others I shall as well magnify you for your goodness as in bounden duty I do affectionately daily pray to God to bless us in the continuance of your Majesty's happy long life and most prosperous Government.

Undated.

Endorsed:—"July, 1596."

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**43.** 21.)

WILLIAM KENNEDIE.

1596, July.—Whereas complaint hath been made by divers persons that they cannot keep their servants nor others of their retinue without molestations and grievances done unto them, as well by ordinary messengers as others, upon colourable searches, vexations, and feigned causes of inmates, papistry and such like: Know ye to whom these presents shall be shown that William Kennedie, servant unto Mr. Archibald Douglas, resident in London, is by his said master avouched to be a man of good and honest conversation, and therefore not by any whosoever to be molested or troubled without special warrant from the Lords of the Council. The Court this —— of July, 1596.

Draft. ¼ *p.* (**43.** 22.)

G. Lord Hunsdon to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596, July.]—I understand by some of my good friends your honourable opinion of me and good affection towards me. It is no more than my love hath ever been desirous to deserve and no less than my present estate needeth, who, besides the loss of a good father, must bear the burden of a naked honour, which yet I could the better bear if the world did not expect that I who have lived honourably without honour should increase my charge with my title, and equal him in greatness who had many more hundreds by office than he hath left scores in land, and though I make no doubt but that Her Majesty, in her love to him who was more careful to serve her than to provide for his, will be mindful of that house which is so near unto her, yet, because I would not be prevented by the opportunity of suitors, I heartily pray you to play that part of a friend to me and of a faithful councillor to her as to put her in mind what the nearness of my blood, what the ripeness of my years, what my former service in meaner places, what the poor estate of my barony, what the opinion of the world expecteth in those offices of my lord's, for the which I hope to be found as meet as others; in which respect I send a brief of all his lands and offices, as well to make known the truth of his estate against the overslanderers thereof, as also in hope her Majesty will think them no less fit for me than necessary for my estate. Wherein I shall owe you much and yet no more than I will be ready to requite.

Enclosure:—

The state of the lands and offices whereof the late Lord Chamberlain died seized.

In Lands.

	Per Annum. £	*s.*	*d.*
Of all he had and was born unto, he only left to his wife, heir, and all his children - - -	366	0	0

In Offices.

Governor of Berwick and Warden of the East Marches, in value to him or very near thereabouts -	1,050	0	0
Lord Chamberlain, whereby allowed a table and fee of - - - - - - - -	166	13	4
Justice in oyer on this side Trent, his fee thereof -	133	6	8
Captain of the Pensioners, with the fee of - -	365	0	0
Carver, with the fee of - - - - -	33	6	8
Master of the Hawks, with the fee of - -	33	6	8
The keeping of Hyde Park and Somerset House.			
Lieutenant of Norfolk and Suffolk.	*Matters of honour and pleasure not of profit.*		
Gentlemen of Her Privy Chamber and of Her Council.			
Summa - -	2,147	3	4

Ships furnished by the City of London.

1596, July.—Account of the charge of the setting forth of the twelve ships and two pinnaces, with twelve hundred men in them, by this city in this their present voyage with the Earl of Essex and Lord High Admiral.

	£	s.	d.
The city appointed committees who made provisions of beeves, fish, bread and cask; but, being contended with by the owners in hiring of their ships, they were enforced for more expedition to leave the same to be ordered by the Lord High Admiral, who set down that the city should pay to the owners 15*l.* per man and they make their several ships provisions, and to bear their own freights and to pay men their wages, limiting to every ship their several numbers of men, and every ship to take of the provisions aforesaid their proportionable parts; so the charges of 1,200 men at 15*l.* per man amounted to - - - - -	18,000	0	0
The city do find in losses by making the said provisions, for that the owners made some variance in receiving of the same, and in other charges about that voyage, it will stand them in some 400*l.* or 500*l.* - -	500	0	0
Sum of the whole charge - -	18,500	0	0

Endorsed:—July, 1596. (43. 25.)

The States General and Sir Horatio Palavicino.

1578, July 2.—The States General of the Low Countries, recognising the benefit done unto them by Her Majesty in yielding to grant her assurance to the behoof of Sir Horatio Pallavicino for the sum of 16,636*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, payable by moieties in February and October 1579, do by instrument of 2 July 1578 bind themselves, their subjects and goods, for Her Majesty's indemnity, and to give their sufficient further caution and assurance in that behalf so soon as they may be sufficiently informed that the said Sir Horatio, or his factor, shall have received assurances from Her Highness for the same.

Nov. 3.—The same States acknowledging, by another instrument dated 3 November 1578, that Her Majesty by six several obligations under the Great Seal, dated 3 September 1578, for payment of that sum of 16,636*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* by two payments, viz., the last of February 1579 and the last of October following, had given her security, and that the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of London stood also bound to the said Horatio as principals, by Her Majesty's assent, by their letters obligatory under their common seal dated 5 September aforesaid; the said States for Her Majesty's indemnity, and the city of London, do for themselves and their successors bind themselves and every of them, their subjects and their goods, for the true payment of the said sum to Her Majesty, or to the said Sir Horatio, or to such as should be thereunto authorised, at the time and places of payment in the said letters contained.

The like instruments are made by the States for 12,121*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* to Babtista Spinola.

And these two sums, being by the said States received of Sir Horatio and Babtista, amounting to 28,757*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

1581, July 1.—The States by another instrument reciting that Her Majesty, as above, had given security to the said Sir Horatio and Babtista for the said sum of 28,757*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, as also in respect that she had obtained some respite of time for payment of the principal, and therewith also in default of their payment thereof at the days and times prefixed, had in the manner of interest, after the rate of 10*l.* in the 100 yearly, paid to the said Sir Horatio and Babtista out of her own Treasury, at the instance of the said States, the sum of 4,616*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*; by their said instrument, dated 1 July 1581, do add and unite the said sum to the former sum, so as their debt by such incorporation grew to the sum of 33,374*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

For the interest of which sum, Her Majesty, by letters patent dated 15 March, *anno* 23° of her reign, did grant to Sir Horatio a yearly annuity of 2,942*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, by virtue of which letters he received for two years ended the last of December in her 25th year 5,885*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

But the annuity being less than the due interest, Her Majesty by other letters patent, dated 8 June in the said 25th year of her reign, for the full interest for the said two years, doth grant unto him the sum of 789*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, and by the same letters doth increase the former annuity by a second grant to the sum of 3,337*l.* 8*s.* 5½*d.*, by virtue of which second letters patent, Sir Horatio hath received in nine years, ended last of December 34 Eliz., the sum of 30,036*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

He hath further received also of the executors of the late Lord Chancellor, as parcel of his debt to Her Majesty, in discharge of so much of her debt to Sir Horatio as in behalf of the States by a privy seal, dated 13 February 24 Eliz., whereupon one of her letters patent obligatory and of the City's bonds to that same were cancelled, 4,425*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

And so the principal debt of 33,374*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* became reduced to 28,948*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Whereby the interest also, notwithstanding the second letters patent for continuing the second annuity until he received his full debt of 33,374*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, or were otherwise compounded for, became, rated proportionably to the debt, diminished to 2,894*l.* 17*s.*

After which rate, he hath received for one year and a half to 1 July 1593, since which time payment of any annuity for his said interest hath been discontinued, 4,342*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

And so he hath received in all, 45,479*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

Burghley's note:—The debt was but 28,757*l.* so more paid than the X^th^—16,722*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

Memorandum: This view is taken upon consideration of the reckoning as it standeth betwixt Sir Horatio Pallavicino and Her Majesty, to whom Her Highness hath paid part of the principal as above, in respect of which the interest is also for the sum and rate abated accordingly.

But in account betwixt Her Majesty and the States, who for any thing appearing have not satisfied any part of the principal or interest, the sum remaineth entire the full sum of 33,374*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* according to the instrument of incorporation, and the interest seemeth answerable accordingly as Her Highness doth stand chargeable with the same.

Burghley's notes:—

Interest unto July 1596 at 2,894*l.* 17*s.* from July 1593 —— 11,576*l.*

Nota:—If the States shall answer to Her Majesty 33,374*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, then Her Majesty shall lose by her payments of 45,479*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*—12,105*l.*

Endorsed:—"July, 1596."

And by Burghley:—"The States' Bonds for Palavicino's debt."

Draft. 2½ *pp.* **(43. 27.)**

Particulars of Bonds entered into by the States in 1578 and 1581 referred to in the foregoing view of Account.

Endorsed by Burghley:—

"Bonds of the States for Palavicino's debt."

Undated. Draft. 1 *p.* (**43.** 26.)

Lady Riche to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, July.—Worthy Sir Robert; The obligation you have tied me in by your noble and kind friendship doth increase so much as though I know not how to acquit myself of so great a debt, yet my affection to honour and esteem you ever shall be as assured unto you as your favours hath been to me, who desires to merit them and yields you infinite thanks for the grace you vouchsafe my uncle, hoping that his fortune cannot be hard so long as he shall be happily favoured by you. When you hear any more news of my brother, I pray you let me enjoy the sound of it, which I trust will be pleasing to all his friends, among which number, as you are the worthiest, so have you been in his absence the most honourable and kindest. He, I am sure, will faithfully requite it, and myself will deserve your noble affection by being ever firm in loving and honouring your virtues.—Penelope Riche.

Endorsed:—"July, 1596."

Holograph. Seals. 1 *p.* (**43,** 30.)

John Sanderson to Sir Robery Cecil.

1596, July.—The 3rd present the Lord Ambassador departed towards the Great Turk's camp; the Vizere much hasted his departure, for so it was the Grand Signor's pleasure. I being here resident, factor for Mr. Cordell, his Lordship required me to remain his "Vichele," being needful that one be here in his absence to answer both to matters that may occur concerning the merchants, for their better quiet trafficking and proceeding in their affairs, as for conveyance of letters; also ordinarily to advise his Lordship what passeth here. Matter worthy to be noted at this present I have not whereof to certify you, other than that having accompanied his Lordship some forty miles on his way, the great numbers of people bound to the camp, their quiet progressing without giving any manner of disturb to the towns and villages wherethrough they pass, the abundance of all kind of grain by the way untouched of them, with so great plenty of all things, is to be admired, shewing the great love the people bear or fear they have of this their Emperor. Certain news here is not of any thing passed since the Grand Signor's departure. When I hear any matter worth the writing, I will not fail to certify your Honour thereof, for so my Lord Ambassador hath ordered me, and I shall be the readier if I might know it so standeth with your liking. I was at first very unwilling to have troubled your Honour with my letters, but his Lordship alleged it to be no less than my duty in time of his absence and in a manner commanded me.

Endorsed:—"July, 1596. John Sanderson to my master from Constantinople."

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**43** 31.)

Lady Ralegh to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596, July].—Sier, I understand that the *Darling*, wherein Lemish went to Gueano [Guiana], is come into Yarmouth safely some eight days past. As yet I have not heard one word from him or any of my men there, which I wonder at, but that I think they are returning about with the pinnace for London. As soon as I hear where they are, if it please you to send down a man to them, as I will send them on to them, that you may know what they have brought; which cannot be anything, as I think, much worth, for that the Spaniards are already possessed in Gueano, I mean along the shore, so as they durst not land, and also Topeaware, the king that was Her Majesty's subject, is dead and his son returned. This, Sier, you hear your poor absent friend's fortune, who, if he had been as well credited in his reports and knowledges as it seemeth the Spaniards were, they had now been possessed of that place. Thus humbly taking my leave in haste,—Milend, this Wensday, your poor friend, E. Ralegh.

Endorsed:—July, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 29.)

Lord Admiral Howard to the Earl of Essex.

[1596, July.] I have received your writing by the "cocson." I perceive your lordship will not be before night at the place to embark; our boats have attended there all yesterday and all this day, for that your lordship did write you would be there. I sent my boat yesternight by Morgan who returned this morning, saying they were aground and were fain to return, for they had no water to pass. My lord, all men are tired with continual rowing either up or for water, but there hath been great abuses, for when the boats have been sent up for the ordinance and to bring weak men, they have been sent back with luggage, every man seeking for his own profit. I have not had the leisure with any of my boats to water. I do send your lordship my boat by Morgan, and I think there is the *Lion's* boat and your own, with the *Mere Honour's*, gone to you, for so I commanded, and two boats will carry all the ordinance that I hear is there. Where your lordship doth write to have the sick men in their own ships, I do think your meaning is that the soldiers shall all return to the ships they went out of, and so have I sent to the boats to do; but you shall do well their officers may go with the sick men that may best order it, but you shall see that the luggage will pester the sick men, and that some will have more care of that than of the men. Divers boats yesterday and this night are come with luggage that might better have brought sick men. I send the boats with all speed, and God send you and your company well aboard and me some fresh meat.—The *Ark*, 10 o'clock.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**47.** 101.)

The Expedition to Cadiz.

1596, July.—Memorandum of the names of persons who were in the town of Cadiz and have left it by the favour of those who were lodged in their houses, viz:—The Petty Canon (*raçionero*) Chiviaga with six others named, Jeronimo Jayna with five, the Vicar-General (*provisor*) with five, Dr. Cuellar with four, Bartolome Sufia with six, Canon (*Canonigo*) Termineli with five (among them the bishop of Cusco), Hernando Deguemel Castellano, Francesco Duar te Caboverde, and four others.

At the foot in another hand.—All these were in the bulwark of San Felipe, which was and is included in the agreement "y nos toca, y no sabimos que sean fecho."

Endorsed by Essex :—"Names of the pledges at Cales."

Spanish. 1 *p.* (**47.** 112.)

The Queen to the King of Scotland.

[1596, July.]—The more I see your letters, read your answer, and weigh your resolution, I ever rather impose the fault on our Ambassador's neglect, in not touching the material groundwork of this our unkindness, than can imagine that, for your own honour, though all respect of us were debarred, you should not weigh so the balances awry as that a mean man's taking, whether right or wrong, should weigh down the poise, that our treacherous castle's breach should have no right redress. Neither, if you understood it aright, can we believe that, if all the council of Scotland would tell it you, they might cause you be persuaded that commissioners should need or ought try whether any subject of yours should take out of any our holds a prisoner, however taken, and, therefore, do not beguile yourself nor let them make you believe that ever I will put that to a trial as a matter doubtful. But for the truth to be known of the first taking of that silly man, and divers other points fallen out betwixt our wardens, I agree very willingly to such an order; but let the matter of greatest moment, which is the malefact of the larceny, be first redressed. And if such a treachery had been committed by a man that either ought for dear affection (won him by his demerits), nay, if not by such as whose deeds in public (whatever in private) hath well shewed his small regard of your commands, I might have borne with your partiality; but if you remember his former foregoing deeds, as well in your realm as without, I shall need the less to solicit my honour and his right. Where you yield that, if such causes be not ever adjudged by such like manner of commissioners, you yield to what censure of you I shoul choose, I would lothly take such advantage; for, if you ever found that it were put to trial whether such a violent entry were lawful, or that the malefactor was not rendered, I will wage my credit of that wager. And when you plainly now do see my true meaning of repair of honour, which so lately hath been blotted, and how no desire of quarrelling for trifles, nor backwardness in faithful affection, which you never shall find to quail but by your own desert, I hope at length you will postpose your new advisers, and remember her who never yet omitted any part that might concern a most faithful friendship's love; and for such one hold me still that whatever she hears (yea, by your own) will never trust but you, as God best knows.

Endorsed :—"July 1596. Copy of her Majesty's letter to the King of Scots."

1¼ *pp.* (**133.** 148.) [*Printed by the Camden Society, Ed. Bruce, p.* 116.]

Lady Elizabeth Russell to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596.] Aug. 1.—Mr. Secretary, My son, God willing, is to be married on Monday being the 9th of August, here at my house in the Blackfriars. My meaning is not to make any solemnity but only a private meeting of good and honourable friends, a few whereof (if it please you and my Lady, your wife, to be the chief) as friends to my

son and fairest flower of his garland for friendship when I am gone, is all my desire at this time. I mean to send my coach for my two daughters, and appoint them whom they shall bring with them, whereof Sir Robert Sidney and Sir William Brooke to be two against that time. So loth to trouble you longer from your affairs at this time I take my leave. From my house at the Blackfriars, this First of August, your unfortunate Aunt, Elizabeth Russell, Dowager.

Endorsed :—" 1596."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**43.** 34.)

Officers of the Port of Gloucester to Lord Burghley.

1596, Aug. 1.—In answer to his Lordship's letter received on 17 July, there was no ship set out of their port of Gloucester ; but by his Lordship's letters there was to be levied upon the city of Gloucester and the town of Tewkesbury 200*l.*, to be paid unto the city of Bristol towards the charge of the shipping set forth " therhens," which, as they understand, was performed.—Gloucester, the first of August, 1596.

Signed :—" Edward Barston, customer ; John Bower, deputy surveyor."

Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 35.)

Arthur Gregory to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 1.—I am sorry that among so many seals upon the out cover there is no choice of one perfect print. I wish it had been better, nevertheless I will proceed as I may and do my best. But if your Honour hath had any other letters that could help it, I humbly desire you to send the bare seal, for it importeth greatly. I see your hand grossly counterfeited, which maketh me hope for 'stuffe' accordingly. I will not fail to use care and expedition, and return them myself, being most ready to do your Honour all service in whatsoever.

Endorsed :—" 1 Aug. 1596."

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 36.)

The Lord Generals to the Queen.

[1596, Aug. 1.]—Most dear and most excellent Sovereign, Since our last despatch by Sir Arthur Savage we have been at the Groyne, and have sent in to see what was in Ferroll ; and, finding no shipping there, we have called a council in which we have propounded the going alongst the coast for to visit the other ports betwixt this and France ; but, it being by our best seaman thought too great a hazard to venture your Majesty's Fleet within the Bay of Guipusca, we are going directly for England, sorry that we are at an end of doing your Majesty service in this voyage, but glad to think we shall so soon come to see your fair and sweet eyes. And so, with our zealous prayers for your Majesty's infinite joy and happiness, we rest the most humble and devoted of all your Majesty's subjects, Essex : C. Howard.—From the opening of the Bay of the Groyne.

Addressed :—" To the Q^{s} most Sacred Majesty."

Endorsed :—" pr^{mo} Aug. 1596."

In Essex's handwriting. Seal broken. 1 *p.* (**43.** 37.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596,] Aug. 1.—Sir, I pray you receive in few words my best wishes, and be content to be referred to Sir Edward Conway for all news from hence, and hold me ever for your most affectionate and assured friend.—First of August, in the mouth of the harbour of the Groyne.

P.S.—I pray you commend me to Sir John Stanhope.

Endorsed:—"prmo Aug. 1596. E. of Essex to my Mr. by Sr Edw. Conway."

Holograph. Seal. (43. 39.)

Seminaries and Jesuits.

1596, Aug 1.—A note of the names of all such seminaries and jesuits as are in the prisons in the City of London and suburbs thereof, the Gatehouse at Westminster and St. Katherine's, with the time, place, and persons, when, where and by whom, they were apprehended and committed.

Brydewell.

Thomas Sprott, seminary, aged 25 years, apprehended in May last at Brill in Holland by Captain Turnor, Lieutenant of Brill, committed by Mr. Waade the 8th of July, 1596.

George Hethersall, seminary, aged 33 years, apprehended upon Good Friday was two years at Vvlishing by one Sampson, Serjeant-major there; committed first to St. Katherine's by the Council's warrant, and from thence removed to the Gatehouse by Mr. Topcliff, and from thence removed to Bridewell by Mr. Doctor Stanhope and Mr. Topcliffe the 5th of March, 1596.

[*Note in margin.*] Very dangerous, as I set down on the other side, for he conspired in the prison at Newgate with other.

John Persey, jesuit, aged twenty-seven years, apprehended in April last at Vvlishing by Captain Browne, vice-governor there; committed by Mr. Waade the 23 of April, 1596.

Nicholas Lanch, seminary, aged fifty years and upwards, apprehended about St. James tide was twelve months near Bristowe, by one Mr. Norton, a justice of Peace there; committed by the last Lord Keeper to the Gatehouse and from thence removed to Bridewell by the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Waade and Mr. Skevington, 19 August, 1595.

The Clynk.

Robert Wallgrave *alias* Barrowes, jesuit, aged thirty-one years, apprehended the 10th of March, 1593, in the Queen's highway by Newell and Worsley, two pursuivants, committed by Mr. Younge the 21 of March, 1593.

[*Note in margin.*] Very dangerous, as also shall appear on the other side.

John Gerrard, seminary, aged thirty-two years, apprehended in Holborn, at one Mr. Middleton's, on St. George's Day was two years by the said Newell and Worsley; committed by Mr. Younge the 6 July, 1596. [*In margin.*] Very dangerous, as shall appear on the other side.

King's Bench.

John Pyebush, seminary, aged thirty-four years, apprehended about three years past at Murton Henmarsh in Gloucestershire at the sign of

the Harte by the constables there; committed first to the Gatehouse by my Lord Treasurer, and thence removed to the King's Bench by my Lord Chief Justice, 20 June, 1595.

[*In margin.*] Desperate and dangerous and condemned, as shall appear on the other side.

The Gatehouse.

Francis Tillicen, seminary, aged forty years, apprehended in Bedford town by Mr. ———men; committed by my Lord Treasurer the 11 March last, 1595. [*In margin.*] Dangerous and did break prison at Wisbeach, and is to be used for the Queen's service and benefit shortly.

Edward Hughes, seminary, aged fifty years, apprehended at Feinch in North Wales by Mr. Robert Brureton, a justice of Peace there; committed by my Lord of London and the Commissioners, 8 March, 1595. [*In margin.*] Exceeding dangerous and a conspirator in prison.

Robert Hawksworth, seminary, aged thirty years, apprehended at Lairepoole in Lancashire by Sir Richard Mullineux, committed by Sir Robert Cecil, 8 March, 1595. [*In margin.*] Dangerous.

John Wilson *alias* Richard Railton, seminary, aged twenty-eight years, apprehended at Preston in Lancashire by Mr. Sorums, minister there, committed by my Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Solicitor, and Mr. Topcliff the 16 June, 1596.

St. Katherine's.

William Cornwallis, seminary, aged sixty-seven years, yielded himself about seven years past to Mr. Younge, and by him committed about seven years since.

Newgate.
Ludgate.
Marshalsey, where there is an English friar.
Both Counters, where one priest hath hanged himself in his own garter.
None.

A brief of the substance of such matter as Richard Topcliff can charge and prove divers of these priests to be guilty of, whom Mr. Solicitor hath certified as before is set down.

George Hathersall, seminary priest, of Valladolid in Spain. Although taken at Vlishing, and therefore not in danger of death by the statute 27 Eliz., yet hath he since he was committed to a favourable prison at St. Katherine's (where Bagnalle is keeper) shewed his traitorous humour, for he used to go into London or about London, unto most of the prisons unto other traitors, and to what other place and person he listed, and there conspired with them. As in Newgate with Edward Hewghes, seminary priest, and Mr. Thyrkhill, a seminary of Spain, of which two he had the Book of Succession and the Pedigree: and there they drew note out of the same, tending all to the advancement of the Infanta of Spain and against the Queen's Majesty. Which note (part of them) be extant in my hands. Besides he had a most traitorous written book of them dedicated to the Queen against her Government proceeding in justice against Papists by her laws, against the Scottish Queen, against Babington and Bullerd, &c., extant, and showed to their Lordships by me. He used to say mass and to reconcile, as if he had been in Rome. Worst of all, being removed from St. Katherine to Bridewell, he did his endeavour to murder himself and to cut his throat with a thin pot-shard most terribly, but with diligence I procured him to be cured of that hurt.

At Michaelmas term he is to be arraigned, both for that vile book against Queen and State published by him, and also for reconciling of a subject in St. Katherine's prison, where he said masses as if he had been in Rome: and he showeth mischief by his look.

Robert Walgrave *alias* Barroes, a going Seminary priest. Unto him the said Hathersall did enter in the prison of the Clink, and so have other dangerous practisers against Her Majesty and the State.

John Gerrard, seminary priest, son of Sir Thomas Gerrard that was in the Tower prisoner, very desperate and dangerous every way. Is so to be used, as his prison fellow Walgrave *alias* Barroes, to do service.

John Pybushe, seminary priest, a desperate traitor. Broke prison at Gloucester and thereby caused twenty prisoners to escape; was retaken and condemned for treason in the King's Bench before the Lord Chief Justice. He will dissemble deeply for his life.

Francis Tyllesson, seminary priest, broke prison at Wisbeach where he and the residue of the priests had intelligence from and unto any part of England or beyond seas. I know a man of 500 marks land that sent him the horse on which he fled, whereby her Majesty may have good gain and a good example made to aiders of traitors to escape.

Edward Hewghes, seminary priest, hath done much mischief in Wales. Hath conspired of treason in prison with Hathersall and Thirkill.

William Cornwallis; for the same conspiracies and books, and saying masses in prison.

Robert Hawkeswoorth, seminary priest, a gentleman's son of the North. Is dangerous and may be forced to utter much for Her Majesty's service.

Endorsed:—"August, 1596. The names of the priests that are in several prisons about and within the City of London.

Sent by me from the Queen Majesty's Solicitor, Mr Fleminge, to Mr Wade.

The knowledge of me R. Topclyffe, of the faults and evil properties of eight of those priests."

3 *pp.* (**43.** 41.)

John Carey to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 2.—Your letter of 26 July was most comfortable both to my brother Sir Robert Carey and myself, seeing thereby the Queen's gracious care in remembering of us in this time of our loss and grief; in whom only it consisteth to revive and make us joyful again, wherein your honourable father will assist us much. The Queen has commanded I shall stay here for a time, which I willingly obey; but if it be her pleasure I shall remain here any long time to do her service, then must Her Majesty needs give me some further authority whereby the town and country may publicly know that I am authorised by Her Majesty, otherwise they will contemn me. For so far as they dare they have already begun to skan of my authority, for that they neither see or know any I have, which the 'connyng' of this country and people will soon find and take advantage of. Without sufficient warrant I dare not meddle with anything save only to save the town from surprising, which I will do to the uttermost of my power, if men will be commanded by me.—Barwick, this second of August, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 43.)

Sir Robert Carey to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 2.—Having received Her Majesty's warrant for the government of the East March till her pleasure be further known, his

humble request is to know Cecil's opinion whether he is like to continue in the place or no. If the Queen think him worthy to continue still in the office, he will seek no other fortune; otherwise he would gladly seek his liberty, for to stay there and at last lose the place, besides the discredit, may turn to his great hindrance. If his brother shall hear of his discharge from there, his Lordship will bestow on him his office of Marshalsea or some other thing; but by his stay there, his Lordship may imagine he will continue in his place, and dispose of those things otherwise, perhaps to his utter undoing—Barwick, the second of August, 1596.

"Good Sir, either keep me in the place still or else soon dismiss me of it, your Honour's humbly to command, Rob. Carey."

Conclusion in Carey's handwriting. ½ *p.* (**43.** 44.)

Edward Darcy to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596], Aug. 2.—The messenger I sent your Honour's letters to the Bishop returned his to me this last night, which I have sent to you, and hope that he will (by your Honour's good means) perform what he promised to me heretofore.—From Waltam, the second of August.

Endorsed:—"1596."

Holograph. Seal. (**43.** 45.)

Sir Edward Dymoke to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 2.—I have received by one of Her Majesty's Messengers this second of August, a letter from your Honour of 29 July last, willing me to be ready this week to attend the Earl of Shrewsbury into France. I should be very glad of so honourable an opportunity to see that place I have so long desired to see; but, besides that I am utterly unfurnished of all things, which in so short a time cannot be supplied, whereby I might do his Lordship honour according to his place, message and my desire, I have also been long troubled with an indisposition of body, which being now fallen into my legs, makes me unable to travel but only by coach. Wherefore, I beseech your Honour to take this my just excuse into your hands for me. For never shall there want will in me to do Her Majesty any service it shall please her to command me, as far as my ability shall extend, to my uttermost breath.—From Harrington, this 2 of August, 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**43.** 46.)

Thomas Bellott to Lord Burghley.

1596, Aug. 2.—In reply to his Lordship's letters to certify as well the particular charge of such shipping as hath been employed in this late action, as also what aid hath been afforded as well by the inland countries as from any creeks to this port of Poole belonging, encloses a true note thereof, underwritten by the Mayor of the town of Weymouth Melcombe Regis, from whence the whole charge hath merely been performed, without the aid of any inland countries, the port of Poole or any other creeks thereunto appertaining—From Way. Mel. Regis, the second of August, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**43.** 47.)

William Stallenge to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 2.—As touching the success of Her Majesty's Navy, I doubt not but your Honour hath been sufficiently informed by Sir

Anthony Ashley and others, of late returned from them. Since Sir Anthony's departure from hence, here are come from the Fleet divers ships, and lastly two flyboats, which about nine days past left the Lord Generals near about the Burlings, pretending to go for Bayonne in Gallicia and from thence to return for England, which I much marvel at, considering the West Indies fleet, looked for to be in Spain within these six weeks, being, as I am informed, to the number of twenty sail, namely, eight from Terra Firma and twelve from New Spain, wafted with thirteen of the fourteen ships that met with Sir Thomas Baskervile and come very rich. I doubt not the Lord Generals are very willing to attend their coming, but their companies having gotten so much pillage, as is reported, I fear will hardly be kept any longer at the seas, but will allege many wants without cause whereby to return home.

I have in my house, placed by Mr. Mearicke, a gentleman of Cales of good account, who has served the King as judge in his Indies causes and otherwise many years; with whom having had some conference, I find that there is order given by the King the aforesaid twenty ships, with their wafters, without any delay or excuse, to depart from the Havana the 21 of July last, and although (as he says) presently as Her Majesty's Fleet was discovered upon the coast of Spain, there was four carvells of *aviso* despatched, the said Indies Fleet could have no intelligence thereof before their departure from the Havana, and therefore, could receive no more benefit thereby than to alter their course, but of force were to come to Spain.

Touching the strength of shipping now remaining of the King's in several ports in Spain and Portugal, I understand in the river of Seville there is very little or none at all, or in those parts, besides the galleys. At Lixbon there may be six of the King's armados and ten other great ships which came out of the Straightes. There are in Biskey certain ships on building, but, as he saith, it is impossible they can be ready before the India Fleet come home.

Touching the state of the country, I perceive the King being very far indebted, required of the States and Commons of his country to disburse so much money as should set him free. Whereupon, about four years past, they gave him eight millions of ducats, and thereupon were petitioners that the *Alcanal* of ten per cent. might be taken away; which was not utterly denied, neither to this day is done. The said eight millions being spent, he now demandeth again the like sum, or otherwise one rialle of plate upon every *hanéga* of wheat that shall be ground within his realm, neither of which as yet is granted, but answer made the country is unable for it: so that it is verily supposed if the fleet now expected from the Indies might be intercepted it would hazard the whole country, or at least so weaken the King as that in many years he should not be able to make head against Her Majesty or maintain his trade for the Indies.

Of the ships returned from the fleet there was a flyboat which should have gone for London laden with oils, but by reason of a storm and some negligence of the company, was here driven ashore and cast away upon the rocks; the ship wholly lost and as I suppose very near three-fourths of her lading. The rest hath been saved by such as the Lord Generals have authorised for all matters concerning the fleet in their absence, to wit for this place, Sir Ferdinando Gorge, Sir Guilliam Mearicke, and the master of this town. I pray God that matters may be so ordered as not only Her Majesty, the Lord Generals, and others adventurers, but also the poor soldiers may be encouraged for service hereafter. For the rest, I doubt not but they will provide sufficiently for themselves. I do not

understand of anything yet done by the Lord Generals since their departure from Cales but thes poiling of Jaxao in Portugal.—Plymouth, the second of August, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**43.** 48.)

Sir R. Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Aug. 2.—Here are news come to Middleborrow that the King of Spain in an assembly of his Estates, after the blow received at Cales, shewed unto them the great disgrace and danger Spain had been in, and did therefore give God thanks that He had yet given him life whereby to take order from any other the like accidents hereafter; but that, that being not to be performed with only defending himself, but with assailing also them from whom the harms do come, they were to assist him with the means for that, and demanded forty millions, of which it is written that thirty are granted unto him. This is said to be most certain, and that the King resolves upon a great invasion. If I hear more I will advertise your Lordship. These letters came to Middleborrow two nights ago. The going over of these deputies of the States is to desire further succour of Her Majesty, their state being indeed but bad if either the Queen do not assist them or that the French King help to draw away the Cardinal and his forces from them. And to that purpose here is a speech that the King of France hath taken St. Pol in Arthois, and that the Mareshal of Biron is in it, but I hear it only from Buzenval, who is come hither to receive the Duke of Bouillon, and, therefore, I know not what credit to give unto it. These deputies, I think, will offer some twenty thousand pound a year to the Queen, to be paid upon her birthday, and eighty thousand pound a year for four years, so as they may be acquitted of all the Queen can challenge of them; but I hope the Queen will look well about her before she make any such agreement, for in mine opinion it may prove both dangerous and dishonourable. But before anything can be concluded in England I will write unto your Lordship at large what I think of this matter, and of all other things concerning the present state of this country.—At Flushing, the 2nd of Aug., 1596.

P.S.—If I hear anything concerning your journey, I will not fail to advertise you. One of your tokens I have delivered, for which you have infinite many humble thanks. The other two I must see soon to send into Holland, which I will do by a trusty messenger whom I know how to find them who must have the tokens.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**43.** 49.)

William Cycyll to the Lord Treasurer and Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 2.—Renews a former offer as to leaving them his inheritance. His son-in-law Delahay will confer with them thereon.—Alterinis, 2nd August 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.*

Edward Stanhope to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 3.—I held it a great benefit to the State, and an exceeding great comfort and countenance to us and all our name that have always depended on my Lord, your father, and yourself, when it was first notified here at York that Her Majesty had made so good choice as of

your Honour to be her principal and only Secretary, wherein, as a poor well-wisher, I wish you as honourable success as your worthy father or the happiest of your predecessors.

We understand it hath pleased God to take my late Lord Chamberlain who was (by the choice of the Mayor and burgesses of Doncaster) their High Steward, being Recorder of the said town. They being desirous to have some man of honour to succeed to the place, I have by their own willing desire and my dutiful furtherance made an election and choice of your Honour to be High Steward and patron of their poor town, hoping as they have found your father their special good Lord, that his good favour towards their town will descend to your Honour. The patent thereof, with the simple fee of 5*l.* a year, they mean shortly to present unto your Honour, presuming upon my undertaking to them that you will vouchsafe to accept the same and to keep the place.—From York, 3 Aug., 1596.

1 *p.* (**43.** 50.)

The Countess of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 3.—Understanding of late that you have been importuned to be a means to the Bishop of Winchester to keep this bearer, Mr. Hulbock, minister in the Tower, from his induction to a prebend in Winchester which my Lord had procured him from Her Majesty under the broad seal before his going to sea, I am to pray you, in my Lord's absence, to stand so favourable towards the poor minister, who hath both spent his money for the passing and his best friends for the procuring thereof, as to suffer him quietly to enjoy the benefit of Her Majesty's grant; the living which he possesseth being but small, himself charged with a wife and family, and the other party being (as I hear) a single man and one that by means of his honourable friends may be soon advanced to a better preferment. In allowing him this favour you shall perform a very charitable work and worthy of yourself, and give my Lord occasion to think beholding to you in his absence for protecting of one towards whom he had declared so special a liking.—Barnelemes, y^e^ 3^d^ of August, 1596.

Signed:—Fra. Essex.

Cecil's endorsement:—"readde."

1 *p.* (**43.** 51.)

Lord G. Audelay to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 3.—At the petition of divers of good account of the county of Somerset, commiserating the estate of one William Jeanes, a prisoner in Ilchester gaol, and having been present at his arraignment, where the evidence given seemed but small conjectures to deprive a man of his place and credit of life or living; being also credibly informed of hard practices against the said Jeanes by his enemies, and of the good credit, honest behaviour and godly disposition of the said Jeans (of which I do partly know myself); I am emboldened, for charity's sake, to write these few lines in his favour; with my earnest request that, as hitherto it has pleased you and the rest of Her Majesty's council to grant many charitable courses in defence of this cause against the attempts of his adversaries upon like information of Lord Morley, Sir Francis Hastinges and others, you will be pleased to vouchsafe your honourable and charitable recommendation unto Her Majesty in furtherance of Jeanes' his pardon in this behalf, and the rather for that I am

credibly informed the principal is already pardoned.—Stalbridge, this third of August, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 52.)

George Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Aug. 3.—Having on 21 July advertised his Lordship of such as the time afforded, has now not much more to participate than the proceeding of the wars here, which will be partly understood by the enclosed copy of letters lately sent out of the town of Hulst. Since the date thereof there is intelligence that such powder as the King had in his camp for store was by negligence set on fire, which spoiled many of his men, besides the hindrance it will be to his proceedings, having made a new battery to beat the bulwark on the south-east, to take away the flank and defence of the town.

The breach which the enemy had made in the rampart is repaired so strongly that, if he will make more assaults, he must make a new breach, and then is there yet the half moon to make resistance, so as he will find work a good while. The entrance by water is also free and open, though annoyed by a sconce on Absedale which Count Maurice purposeth to make an attempt upon; as he could have done before this if he had not wanted men, having on Friday night last sent into Hulst five companies more to refresh and encourage the others that hitherto have so well quitted themselves. It seems the Cardinal is very opiniate and cares not for the loss of men, which at length may breed a mutiny, besides the overstepping other opportunities.

The Earl of Lincoln came here 29 July, and was made very welcome by the States; his charges defrayed by them here, and letters sent to the towns of the other provinces through which he must pass, to provide carriage and like entertainment until he shall come to Embden.

The deputies appointed for England are come to receive their instructions, which they shall have as soon as Barnefield and the rest of the States return from Count Maurice, being looked for daily, so as in all likelihood they will be setting forward in eight or ten days at farthest.

The news of Essex's good success at Cales, &c., has been heard there, and is believed for certain to be true, though as yet there is no confirmation thereof out of England. This day the French ambassador received news from the King in confirmation of the service done at Cales, with a few particulars, whereof these men were glad to hear, but yet hold not themselves fully satisfied. If Gilpin might have some knowledge by his Lordship's Secretary touching the reported victory, (besides that it would cause these people to continue in the devote opinion they hold of Essex) it should be as a spur to him to persevete in the course which he has vowed to perform unto his Lordship.—From the Haeghe, this 3d of August 1596.

Signed. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**43.** 53.)

Enclosures:—

Hulst, 5 *August* 1596.

Our soldiers are very resolute in their resistance, as appears by the sallies and assaults endured from time to time. The 2 *of this month, the enemy advanced, with fourteen pieces of battery, to make a breach in the water gate, and after firing more than* 1700 *rounds, attacked with his whole force which he had put under arms, thinking thus to carry the place by storm, but our soldiers*

repulsed them so rarely that they were forced to retire to their trenches.

The 3 of this month he has quietly advanced his troops in the trenches, in hope to have surprised the place at 3 o'clock in the morning. Having gained the ravelin at the said gate, he was forcibly driven thence by our soldiers; and an hour afterwards trying to retake the ravelin he was a third time repulsed. On the 4 of this month, he thrice attacked in full force, retiring with a loss of 700 men. Deserters from the enemy report that Monsieur de Rone, Marshal of their army, is dead, with seventeen or eighteen captains and most of the officers. He is however entrenched up to the counterscarp of the town. He is said to be preparing mines, as our soldiers are doing under the ravelin, in case of need. We also made a demi-lune *in the town as a second line of defence in case we are compelled to abandon the said gate and ravelin. We have lost three captains, two Scots and one Fryson, in the defence of the ravelin. The enemy has reinforced his camp with 3000 Walloons and 2400 Germans, pending the arrival of the Swiss and Germans now being levied for him with all speed.*

French. Copy. (**43.** 56.)

7 August.

Yesterday before dinner, the enemy attacked, after springing their mine against the ravelin with little harm to our people, and advanced to the breach where they met with such a reception that they retired hurriedly, and yet not all, for four of their captains remain. We took prisoners an Italian appointé, *one Alferes, who has given us particulars of the great loss of their chiefs. To-night I have had our mine exploded and many of the enemy lie dead. This prisoner tells us that his regiment on arriving here had 500* appointés, *to-day not one. I presume it is the same with the other nations.*

French. Copy. (**43.** 56.)

Duplicates of the two foregoing. (**43.** 57.)

The Bailiffs of Yarmouth to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 4.—Being greatly beholding to his Honour for the furtherance not long since of a suit that their town had unto her Majesty, for which they have not been so thankful as became them, they are now humble suitors for his favour in a matter defending before the Privy Council, wherein they are defendants for certain liberties which they have possessed by law and Royal charters many hundred years, and for which they pay a fee farm yearly to Her Majesty. Upon certain doubts thereof made, their Lordships have directed their letters of commission to divers knights and gentlemen of Norfolk and Suffolk for deciding thereof; who have met and could not end them, as by their certificate appeareth. This suit hath been very troublesome and chargeable to the town, and they beseech Cecil to be a mean that they be dismissed from further attendance and expense, and that order may be given by their Lordships that they may quietly possess their franchises, without which the town shall not be able to perform unto Her Majesty like service at sea as their forefathers did to her progenitors.—Yarmouth, 4 August, 1596.

Signed, Geoffray Punyett, William Yonges } bailiffs.

Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 40.)

Ri. Drake to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596, Aug. 4.]—For better performance of the service which you commanded me, I do stay in a view over against Mr. Assheley's house, where I sent for a shoemaker that dwelleth the very next house to him, of whom I bought, to the end to learn what I might touching this service; who told me that his men were come home very rich, for those that were not worth one halfpenny when they went have now 20*l.* in their purses: but he hath seen none of Mr. Ashleye's stuff brought home as yet, neither by ear nor otherwise. But I have been given to understand that he had seven or eight trunks this night brought to London about two of the clock in the morning. Wherefore I am to pray your pleasure whether that after this next tide if nothing be brought, that according to your warrant I shall go into his house and seal up such trunks and chests as I shall find there, and so to return, or tarry any longer time.

Endorsed: "4 Aug. 1596."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**43.** 34.)

M. Noel de Caron to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 4.—Desires a warrant to hunt a buck as he expects good company shortly and would be grieved to be unable to give them venison, which otherwise cannot be got for money.—Stretham, 4 Aug., 1596.

French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**173.** 113.)

Sir John Savage.

1596, Aug. 4.—Bill of velvet &c. sold to Sir John Savage, 4 Aug. 1596.

(2163.)

The King of Spain to O'Rourke.

1596, Aug. $\frac{4}{14}$.—Readily believes the assurance in his letter of his zeal for defence of the Catholic Religion, for what can happen better for a man than to pour out his life for God, and to fight for hi sancestral religion and his country. For the rest, will refer him to Alphonse Cobos, as one in whom he can repose entire confidence, if Cobos should be sent by the King to that country.—Toledo, 14 August, 1596.

Latin. Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**133.** 149.)

Thomas Fane to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 6.—Yesterday, towards evening, here arrived passage from Dieppe, by whom I am informed that the Duke of Bulloigne was not yesterday morning come to Dieppe, but much expected there.

The French gentleman that had Mr. Secretary's pass, and was bound to the Duke of Bulloigne, embarked here on Tuesday night for Dieppe, with the conduct of a man-of-war of Flushing. I suppose he arrived well at Dieppe on Wednesday night, for he had for the most part a side wind altogether from the west.

I doubt not but to advertise your Honour with the first, or rather first, of the Duke's arrival and of his retinue which I am informed is great.—Dover Castle, this Sixth of August, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. (**43.** 55.)

Sir George Trenchard and Sir Raufe Horsey to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 6.—We have sent by the ordinary post the Indian card with two others not perfected, with a red book and two other paper books, all which we found in the house of one Samuel Macye and William Downe. One of which mariners we judge will not be long behind his card and books, hoping to obtain some favour at your Honour's hands, to be employed in the prosecution of the action, and for the obtaining of the same again.—From Wolveton, the 10th of August, 1596.

Signed. Seal broken. 1 *p.* (**43.** 72.)

Robert Moore to Lord Burghley.

1596, Aug. 7.—Whereas we received your Lordship's letter of 10 July here in Exon the 22 of the same, concerning the charges about setting forth a ship out of this port, the mayor and citizens of this city, who were chief dealers therein, promised with all convenient speed to make out a just note of all, which should have been sent immediately to your Lordship, but the chief doers therein have been from home almost ever since, so that they could not meet to make up a perfect account until this day. Which having now received, I have thought good to send by the first, notwithstanding the rest of the officers be now from home.—Exon, this 7th August, 1596.

1 *p.* (**43.** 60.)

Sir Ferdinando Gorges to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 7.—So soon as I had despatched my last letters unto your Honour, my Lord Admiral arrived with the greatest part of the Navy, and this night my Lord of Essex, with all the rest of the Fleet, will be here. I do not see but that very much goods will be embezzled, for that the Commissioners are not yet come down from the Court, and the other commission upon my Lord's coming is now in surcease.—From the fort at Plymouth, this 7th of August.

Endorsed:—1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 61.)

Sir Ferdinando Gorges to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 7.—Understands by Cecil's letter of the 3rd of this month that much trust is reposed in him for Her Majesty's services in the affairs of this Fleet, in which duty he will perform as much as is in his power.

Cecil writes of information given to the Queen of things having been brought in at Plymouth in the *Lion's Whelp* for Sir Anthony Ashlye, yet so it is that within very short time after his arrival that pinnace set sail for London, as they said, before anything was landed, for it was never brought within the harbour, but went out of the Sownd again the same night.

Encloses copy of the Lord Generals' commission and the names of such ships as have arrived there, and he has taken pains with the officers for the entering in the Customer's books such things as belong to Her Majesty.

There is daily put ashore (the which there appears to be no order for) great store of all sorts of victuals, so much by the opinion of those that are of judgment as would be sufficient to furnish a proportion of

shipping for intercepting the carracks, which are expected the latter end of this month. If it would please Her Majesty to be persuaded hereunto upon the return of her victorious Navy, it would redound to the greatest benefit possible, which was the thing by all men looked for by their Lordships to have been put in practice, but Sir Ferdinando perceives by Mr. Dorrell, who has arrived this day, that through the plenty that is amongst the greatest number of them, and the present good success of their late enterprise, they cannot by any reasons or persuasions suffer themselves to condescend to the perfect finishing of the wars for a long season. But why should he meddle with these things which belong not to him.

There was a prize cast away there upon the rocks the last of July thought to be worth 4,000*l.* Some of the goods have been saved, but the bark and the greatest part of the goods were lost.

Will use what means he can to procure a ginnett for Cecil.—From the fort at Plymouth this 7th of August.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**43.** 62.)

The Mayor, &c. of Exeter to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 7.—Such news as we have received from France, for lack of time to write, we made it known unto Mr. Kellegrewe, and by his advice to a gentleman then in saddle to ride away, by word to be advertised to your Honour with speed. Now by letters we do the like, giving you to understand that by advices from Rochell it is given us to weet that at Belliall there be five ships of war well appointed, and at Bluet twenty other like ships, which are said will go for England and land in some part to burn and spoil some town, &c. The like is advertised out of Morleux; which we thought good in duty to make known unto you.—Exeter, 7th of August, 1596.

Signed:—John Chapell, Mayor. Nicholas Marlyn. Richard Prouz.

Noted on cover:

"R. at Honyton at V^th^ of the clock after noon the 7^th^ of [Aug]ust.

Receyved y^e^ [let]tre from Hwnyngton . . Awgoust a. VIII. of y^e^ [clock at] nyght.

R. at Sherbo[rne] at X. of the clock.

R. at Shaf[tesbury at] XII. of the clock.

R. at Salisbury half an hour after 4 of the clock.

R. at Andover at 8 o'clock in the morning.

R. at Basingstoke at quarter after XI. o'clock in the morn.

Hartford bridge at 1 of the clock."

½ *p.* (**43.** 63.)

Lady Hunsdon to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 7.—I am solicited by a sister of mine dwelling in Cornwall, to be a mean for the procuring of Her Majesty's proclamation for the explaining of Her Majesty's letters patent to one Warner for drying, salting, and packing of fish within that country. And though the same, besides the satisfying of my sister, will be of some small benefit unto me, being a poor widow, yet have I no means left to procure the same unless it please your Honour (upon whose favour I most rely) either to move Her Majesty, or to afford me your hand unto it. Wherein I shall rest (as already) bound unto your Honour during my life.—Somerset House, this 7th of August, 1596.

Signed, A.H. ½ *p.* (**43.** 59.)

R. Douglas to his Uncle, Archibald Douglas.

1596, Aug. 7.—"My lord, since my last to you I have been extremely diseased at my mother's [*corrected from* "father's"] house, so that for the space of more than twenty days I was not able to stir, being troubled by my ordinary disease, with a quotidian fever; and that was the cause that this while past your lordship heard not from me. So soon, and before I was well able to travel, I went west for your affairs, where, by my expectation and by promise, even that same day that I came to Edinburgh, I was advertised of a letter written with the King's own hand to the Council, commanding them to call the summons against you and put you to the horne; which did not a little trouble me, not being able upon that suddenly to understand or learn the cause of so sudden a change. Yet I dealt so earnestly with the secretary and the prior of Blantyre that, by their means, I got that matter stayed at that time, and continued until they should speak with his Majesty, which they purposed to have done upon the Monday after, but his going from Falkland to Dundee, and other matters touching Huntley's offers, intervening, which are to be handled [and] reasoned in Council at Falkland the eleventh [of this month], as I shall set down more particularly hereafter, [cau]sed them delay their journey thither until that day. So that your matter lies over until then; at which time I shall accompany them, and hope, by their mediation and information, albeit my credit, by irreconcileable malice of Sir George, be altogether fallen, to bring your matter to that point that it shall be continued until, by the King's letter to the Queen of England, ye may be brought home to reason your own cause, which is now the only grace and favour I crave, and by all indifferent men thought very reasonable. Always the occasion of this sudden change to have caused you to be put to the horne, so far as I can learn, proceeds from that foolish Foules, who, by his continual advertisements to his Majesty, ceases not to detract you and accuse you as a doer of evil offices against his Majesty's service; which accusation is holden up by Sir George his credit, with whom Mr. Bowes is now in great familiarity and privy dealing, who for malice against you, thinking, albeit upon wrong ground, you and me to be the informers of this slander betwixt him and some of our ministers, does all the evil offices against you he can. I trust his Majesty shall be moved to have better consideration what is meet for his own service when, by the information of them whom he credits, he shall understand how ye have been used, and that all their plotts devised and prosecuted against you has been but to hinder his service, that by your holding back from him he might still remain ignorant of these matters ye could inform him of, that concern him so near, and that he should never use your grave and wise advice in his proceedings. Of the ground of all these matters I have particularly and sufficiently informed my lord secretary and the prior, who has promised in them all to deal earnestly with his Majesty at their first conference, which is to be at the eleventh of this month, as I wrote of before; for to that day the King has sent for, by [*Qu.* sent for forbye] his ordinary council, certain of the nob[ility] and [ba]rons and some of the minist[ers] . . . . . to be proponit certain offers brought by my lady Huntley to Court, sent by the earl her husband, as she says, out of Flanders for satisfaction of the King and the Kirk, but it is of truth that the earl is at home, albeit quietly, and has been this month past, and by the King's advice has sent a blank which is to be filled by his Majesty with such offers and articles as he thinks may best be agreed unto, which if they be refused the said earl before he be decernit to be any longer banished will refuse

no condition can be proponit unto him. It is as yet uncertain what shall follow hereupon, but if his Majesty get his will, questionless, he will be received. But of the success of this and your own matter likewise I shall advertise you immediately after it be concluded, for I have resolved in grace of God to be at Falkland all that time.

Other news there are few here except great unquietness, and appearance of greater, betwixt the borders of both the countries, which if they be not in time prevented may well draw to a greater trouble betwixt the countries.

"Colonel Stewart is appointed lieutenant general for going to the Isles and is making his preparation for that journey. The news are uncertain and contrary here of the success of the army of that country gone in Spain, some affirming the great exploits it has done upon that coast and others that they are all defeated (*deffiatt*); and every man believes as he would have it. Your two last letters I received I did not communicate to his Majesty, for causes which ye will know, but only to his secretary, who promised to make him acquaint therewith. And thus until the next occasion, my humble service rendered, I commend you and your estate to God's holy protection.—Ed. [Edinburgh] this 7 of August, 1596. Your l. loving nephew always to serve you, R. Douglas."

On a leaf enclosed in the preceding :—"It is no little grief to me to consider the state of Polybius who has to do with foolish and simple Penelope, so far abused and carried by her own weal and honour by Clitus who, in hope of some gain he received of Isabella and her brother, makes her to think she has not so worthy and wise a servant nor one so well versed in the state of Capadocia as she, and by the contrary that Polybius is false and deceitful, employed only by them of Capadocia, and principally Crassus, to undermine her. Poor Seneca is very hardly entreated, for all that ever he show Penelope of the knavery of Diomedes and his courses and plots against her with the Smiths and that faction she has, persuaded by Clitus, revealed to Diomedes, and further has given him up as author of that tale betwixt Diomedes and the Smiths. So that Seneca looks every day to be called to answer for it, but he would make small account thereof if it were not for Polybius and his being in Ca[pado]cia, but he shew . . . . . All their powers to cause him [say] any thing that might [hurt] Polybius. Seneca has shown all this to Epistemon, for so do I call him who succeeded in Damelas nephew's place, who is far ashamed of this form of dealing and thinks with time to cause it be the first way to disgrace Clitus, the only doer of that matter. Epistemon show me a letter sent from Isabella to Penelope [*substituted for* "his Majesty" *which is crossed out*] and a letter written from another to herself, subscribed in cipher, which I take to be a letter written by Lucretia or else one Asbie in Capadocia to her, containing a l[ong] discourse of Polybius, and altogether to his disgrace; which letter was the first occasion procured this last hard dealing. Amongst other malicious calumnies it contained that Polybius had alleged to Crassus that the principal cause of his disgrace with Penelope was that he had an intention and had travailed to have procured the heads of the faction of men in Phrygia and Montanus to depend upon Adriane and to leave all Lycian courses. In like manner how hardly Crassus dealt with Polybius, and gave him but a little to keep him in breath, and a number of such matters to disgrace him. Epistemon has not been much (*mickle*) at Court since his promotion, but now he minds to follow it more diligently, so that I hope his credit shall increase and that Polybius and Seneca shall reap the fruits thereof. Isabella is to return,

and Seneca intends to call her to account of some things she has written, principally if she can have Penelope not to be partial. If Epistemon and Plutarch, as they have promised, take not a better order with Penelope at this appointed day, for Polybius, Seneca is resolved not to meddle any further for a while, but to see what time will produce, and would wish Polybius either to take some other course in Capadocia, or else, if he could retire himself quietly, in Phrygia, where a number of the best sort has promised to assist him that he get no wrong, and I know his presence would work great matters. Epistemon is yet a novice in his office and therefore would be glad Polybius should set him down the form of dealing with Capadocia and principally all the wrongs [done by A ?]drian . . . . both to Penelope . . . . . so . . . . . Capadocia [&] all as I (?) made in prom . . . . . ight to that realm and send it to Seneca and [he has trust ?] with time to work some great matter for Polybius' benefit; but desires Polybius in his letters or otherwise not to seem to know him, for so he will be the more able without suspicion to him good. And so again to the next occasion I commend you to God."

In Scottish dialect and orthography.

Address almost all illegible from fading, but the name "Archibald" can be read in it.

5 *pp.* (**173.** 114.)

Sir Ferdinando Gorges to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 8.—I have received your letters of the 6th of this month wherein is to be seen a purpose in Her Majesty to revictual certain shipping for meeting with the Indian fleet, as also for transporting certain companies for the Low Countries, and others for Ireland. The first will hardly be assented unto, but the two latter with small difficulty will be brought to pass. For the manner how they may be furnished with provision of victuals, your Honour shall understand by the letter from Mr. Stallenge and myself. If I may be bold to speak what I think, I would say, without offence to any man of better judgment than myself, that all this might very well be performed, for first, whereas it will be said their ships are many of them, some leaking, some no winter ships, many of their mariners sick and dead, and some of their soldiers also, whereby they are persuaded it is impossible they should be new furnished in any reasonable time, either with men or victuals, I answer that I doubt not but here are ships of Her Majesty that may in very short time be furnished, if speedy order be taken in it according to Her Majesty's expectation. For this they must do if they will do anything, presently bring all of them that they will use for that voyage into the harbour, and instantly disembark the greatest part of the men, saving such as are used as labourers. By that means the ships may be sweetened and trimmed whilst the victuals are providing, and fresh men may be put into them, whereof there will be a sufficient number found; and the like may be done to some of the best merchants ships. As for the soldiers for the Low Countries, they may be transported in those Flemish bottoms which are here, and very fitly conveyed with their own men-of-war. Those for Ireland may be transported in the hoys that are here, and some other ships such as may conveniently serve the turn; they that are to be left behind for the sick men, they are to be sent into their countries, as also others not to be employed in this service.—From Plymouth, 8th of August, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 64.)

William Killigrew to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 8.—The sudden departure of this bearer after my Lord's arrival, and the little we have done yet in our service, for Mr. Carmarthen and Mr. Milles going by the coast are not yet come hither, makes me loth to write, saving that I would have your Honour understand that as soon as may be we will endeavour to do all that lies in us, whereunto we find his Lordship most willing to assist that Her Majesty may be answered according to her expectations. The messenger's departure makes me end.—From Plymouth, the 8 of August, 1596.

P.S.—I think the Earl will be there very near as soon as this messenger.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**43.** 65).

Sir George Carewe to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 9.—Since my arrival at Plymouth I understand that Her Majesty is informed of great sums of treasure gotten by me at Cales. It wounds me greatly that a suspect should be had that I would conceal anything from her by whose grace and favour I live, which when such dealing shall be proved against me, let me be exempted out of God's mercies. I will not now trouble your Honour with tedious apologies, but leave them until it shall please God to bring me to London to wait upon you at better leisure, at which time my innocency shall plainly appear unto you. My first care is to satisfy Her Majesty and my friends, not esteeming of the rest what they say or think. I will never crave a dishonest request of your Honour or desire to be protected in an evil course, but in matters honest and just I pray your aid to defend me from injurious reports. Your Honour hath been conceited of me that I would deal truly in all things, and this small absence hath not corrupted me. Then, by the Majesty of God I do protest, and by the religion of faith that ought to be between man and man, I neither had nor have in gold or silver coin, or in jewels, the worth of three ducats, but that which I have delivered, and in plate not above the value of twenty marks. [*In margin:* Gold, silver, jewels, and plate which I carried out of England is not comprised in this protestation]. If to disprove my protestations good witnesses may be produced, I crave no favour; but because I know that no man can be found so audacious as to charge me upon his knowledge to give Her Majesty satisfaction, whose good opinion is more dearer to me than life, I am willingly ready to receive the Communion that they be true: which I would not do in a matter false to possess the King of Spain's treasure and crown. [Further protestations of the like purport and prayer that Cecil will answer for him.]—From Plymouth, this 9th of August, 1596.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**43.** 66.)

Sir Ferdinando Gorges and William Stallenge to the Lords of the Council.

1596, Aug. 9.—In the absence of Mr. Darell, we have thought meet to signify our opinion concerning the effecting of that Her Majesty's pleasure is should be undertaken for the intercepting of the Indian Fleet or the carriques.

We suppose in the ten ships of Her Majesty's and twelve others, being of the better sort, as is needful, there may be employed about 3,800 men, which, with the help of such rusk wines, oil, rice and tonny fish as it returned in these ships (having present money) may within

three weeks very well be supplied with the rest for two months' victuals, and without any great charges to Her Majesty or grief to the country; so as the sick men and others returning from this service, not otherwise to be employed, may be forthwith dismissed from these parts, and withal present order may be given the officers make not spoil of that which is now remaining in the ships.

Mr. Darell departed this afternoon, unto whom by a messenger of purpose we have signified your pleasure, and expect him here this next morning, and having understood by him what remainers of victuals are in the Fleet, your Honours shall forthwith be more particularly advertised how all things may be accomplished.

We certify that the number of ships may very well be furnished of those now returned of this service, with some small cost bestowed on them.

For the furnishing of victuals for 1,000 soldiers to be sent into Ireland, the same may very well be done in these parts and shipping found fit for the same.—Plymouth, 9 August 1596.

Signed. Part of Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 67.)

William Killigrew to [Sir Robert Cecil].

1596, Aug. 9.—Begging that he will add to many previous favours that, if there come a new commission to Prochemouth [Portsmouth], Killigrew may be spared therein, and may have leave to go from Porchemouth to the Bath for two or three weeks, for he has found by riding to Plymouth such exceeding great pain and anguish in his knee that he wrenched before coming, that he fears there is something out of his place, for he has been with the anguish put into a fever twice or thrice since he came. This has made him wish to go to Porchemouth by sea, for from thence he might well in a coach go to the Bath; where, when his leg is "suppelled," if any bone be out of place, it will be easily put in again.—Plymouth, this 9th of August, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**43.** 68.)

William Killigrew to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 9.—Yesterday we advertised my Lord of Essex and your Honour's father of our proceedings here, being but newly arrived even as the Generals with the whole Fleet came into Plymouth, where my Lord of Essex who came in last stayed not four hours, but it was resolved that the Fleet should away for Porchemouth with all the speed that might be; and his Lordship took his journey to the Court presently upon the order taken. It was thereupon thought fit that we that were sent hither about this service in commission should divide ourselves. Sir Ferdinando Gorge with the gentlemen of their country to stay here with the commission, for that in this town, for all the little stay the Fleet make here, there is much landed, but in huxters' handling. Mr. Carmarthen and Mr. Milles doth also stay for three or four days after the Fleet shall be departed to assist them, and then to follow to Porchemouth with that speed they can: myself to go alongst with the Fleet to see (as well as I can) that no ships or pinnaces do go from the Fleet until they come thither. Wherein my Lord Admiral very honourably will give the best directions he can, for he is, and so is the Earl also, very desirous that Her Majesty should have all the contentment that may be. Your Honour knows the number of ships are many and the service hard to be executed by me; if you would think fit

there would be more assistance sent to Porchemouth, with good commission also (for the other of necessity is to be left at Plymouth), and if I may be so bold as to say what were fit in this case to further this service, the Lord Generals should be of the commission, but that I leave to your Honour's better consideration. This day, my Lord Admiral doth mean to embark and to be gone, and if the wind continue good the Fleet will be soon at Porchemouth, where I shall be to seek very much if your directions come not the sooner. But I will not fail to do the best I can in this service, as in all other that I am able to perform—From Plymouth, this 9 of August. 1596.

Addressed:—"To the Right Honourable Sir Robert Cecil, knight; Principal Secretary to Her Maty.

hast hast
hast hast

Postes, send this away with expedition.—Tho. Milles."

Cover noted with hours of arrival at various points on the route.
Holograph. Seal. 1¼ *pp.* (**43.** 69).

Sir Anthony Ashley to Sir Gelly Merrick.

1596, Aug. 10.—I have not durst to acquaint you with what hath passed to the prejudice of my poor self and my betters since my arrival at Court, albeit I doubt not but ere this you have tasted of the same sauce to my grief. I have received your letters touching the shipwreck of the oil prize, and of the Generals' proceeding at Farraon. I do hope, notwithstanding these storms, you will in all respects proceed gentlemanlike with me. I do long to have long conference with you, and do intend, after the Lord Generals be come to Court, to repair to those parts, and even so, omitting the rest, with mine unfeigned hearty commendations in exceeding great haste, I leave you to God.—From the Court this Tuesday, the 10th of August, 1596.

P.S.—I pray conceal all for fear of the worst, nor be not known I have writ to you.

Signed. Part of Seal. (**43.** 70.)

William Stallenge to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 11.—This last day Sir Ferdinando Gorges and myself certified our opinions concerning the effecting of Her Majesty's pleasure signified unto us by your Honour, respiting the particularities thereof until we might have conference with Mr. Dorrell; but finding my Lord Admiral otherwise determined (whose Lordship departed this last day towards Portsmouth with the Fleet), we thought it good to give Mr. Dorrell to understand thereof, to the end he might with all convenient speed repair unto Portsmouth, as before he did pretend to do, there to meet with the army and attend your further pleasure.

And now that the army is departed hence, I am out of hope the service can be performed that Her Majesty did expect, especially considering that such as are not willing thereunto will be contented to suffer any spoil to be made of the victuals, thereby the better to maintain their opinions certified in that behalf. To write much of that which now is past remedy were to small purpose, and I fear me that already done will be of some very ill taken against me, if it be urged against them, although in discharge of my duty I could do no less.

Her Majesty's Commissioners take here very great pains, although I doubt it will be to small purpose. All or the most part of the goods landed in this place was given by the Generals to men of desert, and is by them sold to others and the money received, which will hardly be gotten from them, so as the Commissioners have thought meet, for divers considerations, only to take their bills for such things as they do acknowledge to have, and leave the same to be recovered hereafter as Her Majesty shall think fit; which is as much as I find they can well perform. Mr. Killigrewe is gone with the ships towards Portsmouth, and I suppose within these three or four days Mr. Carmerthen and Mr. Milles will thither by land.

My employment therein and otherwise, I most humbly acknowledge to come through your honourable favour towards me, which, whilst I live, I will to the uttermost of my power endeavour myself in all honest and dutiful sort to deserve.—Plymouth, 11th August, 1596.

Noted on Cover.—"From Plymouth the eleventh day of August, at nine of the clock in the forenoon.

Wm. Stallenge.

At Asparton at iij of the cloke.
At Exeter at vij of the clocke.
R. at Honyton at ix of the clock at evening.
Received ye packet letter form [from] Hunyng to Crockerne three quarters of an hour after xij of ye clock in ye night.
Sherborne at 3 of the clock. R. at Sarum, half an hour after ix of the clock in the forenoon, the xij of August. . . at Basingstoke the . . of August at ix at night.
R. at Hartford Bridge at xi of the clock."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 73.)

THE LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORD ADMIRAL.

1596, Aug. 11.—We have before this time by Her Majesty's direction written unto your Lordship and the Earl of Essex, now returned, how ill Her Majesty took it to hear of so much taken and so ill a reckoning like to be made her: wherein (as, by her own letter, you may perceive what course the Earl hath taken in his answer, so because Her Majesty's own writing hath sufficiently touched it, to which both the Earl and we all in general and particular made the best answer we could) we do forbear any further to meddle with the same, and now will briefly set down what it is which Her Majesty desireth to be done, and thinketh may be done, if it be well and providently considered and so used. First, Her Majesty would have your Lordship by all means possible to see good search made of all ships and all passengers whatsoever that are come or to return, according to Her Majesty's Commission, to the intent that both such things of price and value that are brought home may serve to bear the burden of the charge; and also that all such victuals as in the whole army may be recovered may be preserved to set forth such a proportion of ships as shall be fit to lie for the Carricks or West Indian Fleet, as you shall think good in your own discretion, according to Her Majesty's own letter. And where your Lordship calleth for money to pay the mariners without showing what quantity you mean, you must give us leave to remember you, as one of her Generals, like as Her Majesty hath objected it here to the Earl of Essex, that, when that great reckoning was suspected to prove burdensome, you both made so light of any such suspicion as you in a manner warranted the defraying of all such reckoning with other

manner of advantage: and therefore, as Her Majesty hath objected this unto the Earl of Essex, so we are commanded to do to you, that if good search be made of the ships, it will be found that both the captains, masters and officers of all ships have pillage enough to bear each ship's charge, which, if it be, there is no reason the Queen should give them wages and suffer them to have such pillage too, beyond all good order. And, therefore, it is Her Majesty's pleasure that, upon good search and view thereof, it be considered which way will be most profitable for the Queen, either to pay them or take that which is so indirectly embezzled by them. Wherein Her Majesty meaneth not any such trash or petty matters as garments or other things fit for soldiers and mariners in like cases, but gross commodities, wares, and other merchandise, of which money may be made towards the common charge. For the dismissing now of mariners and bringing about of the ships, your Lordship's judgement can best tell what is to be done, only this we must remember to you that where the Fleet is compounded of mariners of divers countries, if you dismiss any, or shall use any now to go forth for the Carricks, it shall be fit you suffer them to be of those countries westwards, for seeing yourself well knows that the ships which shall be brought about will not require such complement as they have for service, it will be a needless charge for them to be kept in pay, or those mariners used to bring up these ships where they must have allowance for conduct money to return backward again. For the men which Her Majesty thought to use in Ireland, she now seeth it not convenient to use those at this time, but would have them all sent to their countries, according to such directions as she hath caused the Earl, in her name, to send unto you. For those which have served and came out of the Low Countries, she would also have them returned and paid there, and thinketh that the Admiral of Holland will help with his ships to carry some of them, seeing they shall be so acceptable to the States, who have so earnestly intreated for them. For money requisite for any of these things belonging to the land soldiers, the Earl saith he hath left order with the Marshal, whom your Lordship will call unto you, with all others, according to your commission, and direct them accordingly, and so we think it meet that you should call and command any person whom you shall think meet to assist you with any service. Now, to come to the setting out of ships for to go southwards to intercept the Carricks; Her Majesty would have all victuals used that is there in all ships more than to bring them about, and therein thinketh Darrell shall fail of his duty, if having victualled such an army and they being gone home before their time and having had at Cales and Faro such a refreshing, he shall not be able to draw out a proportion for those twelve ships to be sent out; and rather than fail to that shall be allowed a surplusage of victuals to make them tarry out two months, of new charge, so desirous we find Her Majesty to be to have some adventure for the fleets to return: which surely, if your lordship can order, Her Majesty will take it a good piece of service. And for the ships' numbers and commanders, not doubting but you will use good choice of valiant men, she doth refer it to your lordship, who may use the advice of those whom you think best acquainted with sea service.—From the Court at Greenwich, the 11th of August, 1596.

P.S.—Your Lordship shall also deal with the Marshal to persuade the Low Country ships, if any there be that are ready victualled for longer time, that they will with part of their fleet tarry out some of the time with Her Majesty's fleet, or at least help some of your fleet with some of their victuals for that purpose, wherein Her Majesty will undertake

the States shall not disallow of them in their action. The Queen hath written to the Admiral hereinclosed a very affectionate letter, whereof this is the copy, which we also send you.

Signed:—W. Burghley, W. Cobham, T. Buckehurst, Ro. Cecyll.

Seal. 3 *pp.* (**43.** 74.)

William Purevey to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 11.—This bearer, your servant, hath had stolen from him your Irish falcon, out of his father's house, being there mewed, and he thinketh he hath good cause to suspect a gentleman's servant of the country. Which if it be true, is too great boldness to offer your Honour in your own country, the hawk being known by the party to be your Honour's. But I leave the prosecuting of it to your Honour, and the private information of the matter to your own servant.—From Wormleyburye, 11 of August.

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**43.** 76.)

Sir Thomas Hoby to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 11.—These are humbly to beseech your Honour to favour a poor man named James Ormstone, an old servant to the late Earl of Huntingdon, and in my late Northern travail one that stood not a little devoted unto me. The keeping of the manor house at York is fallen void by the death of one Yonge that had the office by patent from Her Majesty, and thereupon this party, being very desirous to become suitor for the same (being a room that was promised unto him by his said late lord, if he had lived until the next avoidance) hath earnestly entreated me to beseech you to further his said suit unto Her Majesty: which I have the rather presumed to do because he hath been many ways very servicable unto my wife before and to myself since I made my first suit unto her. And so with remembrance of my wife's most humble duty, with humble thanks for your late most honourable favours, I will cease. This xith of August, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 78.)

William Stallenge to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 12.—At this instant Mr. Carmerthen and Mr. Milles are departed from hence towards Portsmouth, and were very desirous I should have gone with them, but, considering Mr. Dorrell is gone from hence, and not knowing what further cause there may be for my employment here, I have thought good not to depart until I know further your Honour's pleasure.

They have left the account for the oils sold, and some things here to be done by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Mr. Strowde, Mr. Harris, and myself, which, as they shall be affected, your Honour shall be further advertised thereof. The cause why the oils are sold is for that the cask is very ill, and not fit to be transported from hence for London, as willingly the Commissioners would have done.

The letters received from your Honour for the Lord Thomas Howard and others I do return herewith, for that the parties are all gone for Portsmouth.—Plymouth, 12 August, 1596.

Note on cover:—"From Plymouth the 12th of August, at ten of the clock in the fore noon."

Seal. ½ *p.* (**43.** 79.)

Captain Robert Crosse to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596,] Aug. 12.—Hitherto my successes have obtained no matter of worth whereof to write unto your Honour. Since my departure from Plymouth, I have met divers Flemings, and taken a flyboat and Byskyn laden with hoops and pipeboards. Of them I am advertised that one carrick arrived four or five days before we fell with the coast, that two came into Lisbon the 2 of August, whom I saw not, being unhappily in chase of other ships, that the Cardinal is gone into the Low Countries to conclude a peace, and that the King prepareth great store of new ships besides his old, which he hath cut lower and made more convenient for fight, and that he intendeth an invasion for England. These are the fruits I have reaped by my time already spent, yet am comforted in that which is to come, since such as I have met at sea do assure me that two carricks are daily expected, against whom (if it please God I may meet with them) I will employ my uttermost service. As conveniency serveth, I will not fail (God willing) to signify my succeeding days, which I pray may be happy that I may do Her Majesty's service and your Honour all dutiful respects as I desire. From aboard Her Majesty's Ship the *Swiftsuer* the 12 of August.

Endorsed:—"12 Aug. 1596. Captain Crosse to my Master. A Biskayner taken by him laden with hoops and pipestaves." "Rec: at Nonesuch y^e^ xxvij^th^ of y^e^ same."

(**43.** 80.)

Sir Anthony Ashley to Sir Gelly Meyrick.

1596, Aug. 12.—I now understand you are come to Portsmouth and, therefore, have sent this bearer purposely thither to be advertised from you what order you have taken for disposing of the oil that was saved from wreck, and of all other particularities of your proceedings, not doubting but you will deal as friendly and faithfully with me as well absent as present.—From the Court, this 12th of August, 1596.

Signed. ¼ *p.* (**43.** 81.)

Sir Thomas Hoby to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 12.—I most humbly thank you for your favourable letters; and, although I presume very far in moving so mean a suit unto your Honour, yet let me beseech you not to imagine that I would desire you to be the first mover thereof. For my meaning was only to beseech your Honour to favour him with your honourable countenance in his suit before any other that shall seek the place.—This xij^th^ of August, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**43.** 82.)

The Bailiffs of Ipswich to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 12.—Immediately on receipt of his letters in behalf of Mr. Stanhopp in the granting to him the office of High Stewardship of their town of Ipswich, the Common Council assembled for that purpose. At which assembly, the name of the Earl of Essex being likewise propounded, did then work such favour and liking in the opinion of most part of that assembly as they ended the same with full consent to be humble suitors to Cecil to pardon them in that election; and since the residue of the commonalty of the town, who by charter and custom have like voice among them in those causes, having been acquainted with the

choice intended, do shew themselves so affected thereunto as it seems a matter not easily to be changed, they pray him to be satisfied, and to conceive of them as that his letters being to the furtherance of Mr. Stanhopp (to whom they and their town are specially bound) might and ever shall prevail to command what their poor endeavours can in all duty perform unto Cecil, as likewise towards Mr. Stanhopp, what their abilities can witness to be thankful for the favour it has pleased him of late to shew unto them—Ipswich, the xijth of August, 1596.

Signed, William Mydnall—Robert Snellinge—bailiffs.

1 *p.* (**43.** 83.)

J. Harding, Customer of Berwick, to Lord Burghley.

1596, August 12.—He is obliged to keep horses for the proper levying of the duties, and prays for an allowance for their maintenance.—Berwick, August 12, 1596.

Much damaged.

½ *p.* (**213.** 30.)

Sir Robert Cecil to William Killigrew.

1596, Aug. 13.—Her Majesty being daily informed and finding that divers ships come from you and the rest of the Commissioners unsearched, wherein appeareth in gross kind of merchandise matter of good value being laid all together, hath commanded me expressly in her name to let you know that because the Marshal, Sir Francis Veare, is presently to go away with the troops of the Low Countries, whereby himself cannot be spoken with here, nor the goods in those ships unladen, that both the ships wherein Sir Francis Veare came may be duly searched, and all the rest that are to go into the Low Countries with the soldiers, saving the squadron of the Flemings, to whom Her Majesty beareth such respect as she doth only desire you to move them upon their honour to deliver unto you what goods they have of any Englishman's, which they are put in trust to carry, without any manner of inquisition or searching of them or their ships; of which Her Majesty's respect you must according to your discretion make them fully partakers.

Because I am not sure whether you may be come eastward before my letter find you, and that Sir Francis Veare may be gone with the soldiers in the meantime, I have also directed my letters to Mr. Vane to do this with the help of the customer of Dover, if you be not there. This matter thus done, I pray you satisfy Sir Francis Veare that I am not a little grieved to do this to him, lest he might think it an unfriendly office, in whose love, I confess, I do take great contentment, as I would demonstratively make it appear in any thing wherein I might do him pleasure. But I that know him too wise to seek to conceal anything that he hath, and how well he deserves all he hath, do look that it shall nothing trouble him, being that which the Queen desires to have done to themselves, in regard that their men and followers may haply be found faulty without their master's privity.

This being all I have at this time to write and I being all the Council that is up at this hour, I pray you take this letter of mine for a warrant of Her Majesty's pleasure and see it performed. As soon as I hear from you next, that I may be informed where you are, or what is to be done or more or less in these businesses, I will deal with the Council to

dispose you accordingly. And so I commit you to God.—From the Court, the 13th of August, at xij in the night.

P.S.—*In Cecil's own hand:*—Her Majesty meaneth not herein to include any such things as may with any reason be judged pillage, and acquaint my Lord Admiral with all this, if his Lordship be there, for so is it Her Majesty's pleasure, your loving friend, Ro. Cecyll.

Addressed:—"To my loving friend M^r^ W^m^ Killagrewe Esquire, of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber. Ro. Cecyll."

Endorsed:—"13 Aug. 1596. My Master's letter to M^r^ W^m^ Killagrewe. This letter never came to his hands."

Seals. 2 *pp.* (**43.** 85.)

Sir Ferdinando Gorges to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 13.—Your letters came two days too short by reason of the sudden departure of my Lord Admiral, with the whole Fleet, both English and Dutch; whereby it is to be feared those honourable designments thought upon by your Lordships will be frustrated: though for my own part, I do not doubt of the necessity of either, and as a poor wellwisher of my country's good, I do heartily wish that that of the Indian Fleet had gone forward, for, without all contradiction, it was the most reasonablest and most necessarest that could have been thought of, unless peradventure there are some secrets which to us poor commoners are unknown. I doubt not but your Honour have received particulars of our proceedings here from the rest of the commissioners, who, I must confess, are very able because better acquainted with those courses than I am, besides I have been troubled these two days with an extreme burning fever, the which doth enforce me to use this brevity, and always to pray for you who have been so exceeding noble unto me and unfeignedly to give myself to be disposed at your honour's command. —Plymouth, 13 August, 1596.

Postal stages noted on cover. Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 86.)

Lord Lumley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 13.—My Bess and myself do right heartily thank both you and my Lady for your so friendly care to hear of her amendment. I cannot advertise any amendment to much purpose, save that the accustomed pain about her heart doth and hath these two days shifted sundry times to her left side, which maketh her in some more comfort that in time, and by good advice of her physicians, the whole cause of her long grief will expel and wear away. Which God grant! For a pitiful time hath she endured more than this month. And so with both our good wishes, I bid you most heartily farewell.—From Nonsuch, this 13th of August, 1596.

Holograph. (**43.** 87.)

Thomas Myddelton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 13.—According to commandment has been with the Lord of Hunsdon for his letter to have all goods brought into the Isle of Wight stayed until Her Majesty's further pleasure were known. For the sugars which came in the Galego boat, his Lords had stayed it before his coming, and hath now written to stay all other goods coming in, and send an inventory and notice of their proceedings.

Appends an inventory of goods landed out of the *John Frances*, all laid up at the Custom House until further order.

Encloses a letter of the Lord of Hunsdon to be sent by the first post because his Lordship hath no present means to send it. "So humbly craving pardon for my boldness, I end this xiijth August, 1596."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**43.** 88.)

Sir H. Kyllygrew to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 14.—It pleased your Honour to favour my cousin William Treffry, this bearer's brother, as to procure him to be a commissioner of the Peace in Cornwall, for which myself, as the rest of his good friends, repute ourselves much beholden unto you. Since, as I understand from this assizes, he is left out of the commission by direction of the Lord Keeper, to his no small disgrace and our discredits. Because I know the gentleman to be of very sufficient living, of sound religion, and of learning and judgement fit to execute such authority, that there is no justice to the west of his house within thirty miles, nor to the north within twelve, nor to the east within six, the town where he dwelleth being a place subject to many disorders through the common recourse of men-of-war to that harbour, and therefore necessary to have some man of authority among them, I am bold to desire your Honour, as well in regard of Her Majesty's better service in that shire as to salve the credit of the gentleman, to be a mean to my Lord Keeper for his re-establishment, wherein (as for the rest of your Honour's favours) I shall remain most bounden to your Honour.

Added in Kyllygrew's hand, "As knoweth the Almighty, who ever preserve you. From my brother's house in Lothbury, this 14 of August, 1596, by your Honour's to command, H. Kyllygrew."

Seal. (**43.** 89.)

John Stileman to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 14.—Advertising him of Lord Bedford's late being in the chace and of the manner of his coming thither. First, he came with a brace of greyhounds into Norris' Walk, where he coursed but killed not. Norris being abroad in his walk, by chance met with one of his greyhounds and killed him, not knowing whose he was. Presently he, suspecting some stealers to be not far off, drew with his hound to the place where his Lordship was standing under a bush. After some words passed between them his Lordship asked whether he did see a dog of his which he had lost. Norris told him that he had killed one, not knowing him to be his. Lord Bedford seemed to be much offended at the matter, using these words unto him, that it should cost him one of his bucks for killing his dog. Which, within a day or two, he meant to have performed, for his Lordship came to the lodge, where, not finding the keeper nor his man at home, being both abroad in the walk, his Lordship took upon him to be his own carver, caused one of his men to cut boughs to call up the deer to the lodge: which being done one of his men went into the lodge and took out the keeper's bow. His Lordship shot at a buck and missed him. Presently came Norris home, who understanding what his Lordship had done, being somewhat grieved that his bucks were scared from the lodge, told him of it in very good sort. One of his Lordship's men standing by, being offended at the matter, said they were the Queen's deer and Sir Robert Cecil was but the keeper of them. So his Lordship, not liking his entertainment,

went away without his buck discontented. Cecil would do well to tell his Lordship of it, were it but in respect of the sauciness of his man.

From my Lord's house at Theobald's, the 14th August, 1566.

P.S.—"Your Honour's children are well."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**43.** 90.)

William Stallenge to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 15.—In my last, I certified you of the departing of Her Majesty's Commissioners from hence towards Portsmouth. Since which time, having considered of their proceedings here, I cannot find thereby how Her Majesty or the Adventurers can be much relieved towards their charges, unless there be some other speedy course taken therein; for, although the Captains have given their bills for so much as they confess hath come to their hands, they will hardly be brought to return the same or the value thereof, wherefore my poor opinion is that such as against all good order have been so forward to buy the goods should in some sort feel the smart thereof, although not so deeply as they deserve.

There are some that followed the army with ships at their own charges, not with an intent to do service but to bring away the spoil from others, and so that which they have brought is either given them, a great part thereof for carriage of the rest for England, or by them bought at Cales for their money. Other some have bought the goods here of such as are returned from the voyage. For the first, the goods given them for carriage of the rest may be taken to the benefit of the Adventurers, and those that brought it to be allowed freight for the same, as in reason is meet.

Those that have bought, either at Cales or here, of any belonging to the Service, to pay in money unto such as Her Majesty shall appoint, half so much more as already they have or are to pay to those of whom they bought the same, over and above Her Majesty's custom.

If there be any matter of moment found in the hands of any person that cannot or will not give a reason how or in what sort he came by it, the same be seized and taken also towards the benefit of the action. But for the doing thereof there must be a commission in very ample manner, as well to make search in all places as to examine any persons concerning the premises. If there be not some such course taken, I do not see which way there may come anything towards Her Majesty's charges and the general account of the voyage, more than the ships and the ordnance.

There was in two galleons and one other ship when they were taken at Cales, near about 2,000 quintals of rusk and good store of wines. Although the intended service should take none effect, yet it were very convenient the rusk, or so much thereof as is dry, should be put into sweet casks and preserved for any further service that may be hereafter, as also the wines, oils, vinegar, rice and tonny fish, or any other provisions which are returned from the service and may be kept; and, especially, that there be order given for saving of the iron hoops and good casks, for otherwise there will be great want thereof when any occasion shall be offered.

And although this service have been very great, yet if Her Majesty rest so and go no further, the wars will not so soon be ended. Wherefore if there be any intent of further service, some provision might be made beforehand so as the same may be done with more benefit to Her Majesty, less trouble to the country, and greater credit for such as the

charge thereof shall be committed unto. Now were a fit time for butter and cheese to be provided in Somersetshire, as well for the price, the ordering of the butter in cask, and carriage of both where it shall be used. The harvest being past, some wheat might be gathered together in storehouses as the cheapness thereof in the country shall offer occasion; and some store to be made of good cask.

At the coming home of the ships from Newfoundland were a fit time to take dry fish before the choice be carried away by the Flemings and such as are accustomed to transport the same from hence. And if there should not be cause to use any of the above provisions for Her Majesty's service, there will be no loss in them to be sold again. As for beef or any other provisions, if there be no present occasion, the same will be better provided hereafter.

Long time before Sir Francis Drake undertook his last journey, it pleased the Lords of the Council to appoint me a commission with him and other gentlemen in these parts concerning the fortification here in hand; and by the said Sir Francis and gentlemen. I was appointed to keep account thereof, and to receive the impost granted by Her Majesty on pilchards transported out of the realm; but since (according to their Lordship's order) I delivered an account unto Sir Ferdinando Gorges how far I had proceeded, and so have not dealt any farther therein, supposing the whole charge had been left to him, which now I perceive is but only for the fortification wherein he hath taken very great care and travail.

For the impost of pilchards there are divers sums due for the years past, and now cometh in the time again for the making of them. Wherefore, if it be Her Majesty's pleasure the same shall be recovered, there must be present order given therein, and a more severe course taken with those that do refuse to pay the same than hitherto there has been; for mine own part, I find myself very unable to perform that duty therein which is meet, and to remit the recovering thereof again to Her Majesty's customers will serve but to enrich them as before it did, so that I would wish the charge thereof might also be left to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, unto whom I will be ready to give my best assistance—Plymouth, the xvth of August, 1596.

Signed. 1½ *pp.* (**43.** 93.)

P. Tourner to ———

1596, August 15.—Since being at London, I have been with sundry captains at sea, and last with one Thomas Strobryge, who did promise to do me some pleasure, and now I am troubled for his cause. He did take a ship laden with wine and has distributed as he thought good: which ship was one of Apavyle [Abbeville] in France, and the same man is master of her that did "awcht" the ship of wine and prunes that was sold in the Isle of Wight. I would have had Strobryge to have gone to the Isle of Wight and there to have seen if the "myche" have been made good prize, in respect it pertained to the town of Abbeville, which town is in the commission that your Lordship had pertaining once to Francis Tennent and George Scot. And as for myself, I had no more of Strobryge; betwix me and another man, the ship and four tuns of wines which we sold and had but 6*l.*; and that because they were seized on as they came ashore. Then I did buy a small pinnace thinking to have furnished myself and to have followed my Lord Admiral, and with foul weather was put into Selsey, and for some misdemeanours I and six men were sent to the gaol of Horson [Horsham]. And now since, as

we should have been discharged, the Frenchman has arrived, and has charged me and the rest, and has sworn they will hang us, and are passed to London to purchase a commission and to hold a sessions against us. Unless your good Lordship seek some redress they both will have our lives and also the goods. Your Lordship may help me in respect of the commission your Lordship had as you did let the King of France's Ambassador see it. Beseeching your Lordship to have pity upon me, and to do for me as you has done many time afore. The poor men whom I have sent to you can shew the miserable estate I stand into. Taking my leave with a heavy heart, I commit your Lordship to the protection of the Almighty.—From Horson, the 15 of August 1596.

Holograph. 1¼ *pp.* (**43.** 94.)

TOBIAS [MATTHEW], BISHOP OF DURHAM, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, August 16.—According to a letter from the Privy Council for a strait charge to be given to the Mayor and merchants of Newcastle to see the shipping belonging to that town, and to advise others frequenting that port, hereafter to furnish themselves better with men, ordnance, powder and such like requisites, for defence in their trade against the enemy, he did both earnestly write to them and send his servant to debate the matter with them, receiving the enclosed answer.

By virtue of other letters from the Council to him, there are appointed and sent 200 horsemen, as well furnished as the time of year and other circumstances would permit, to attend Lord Eure at the day of Truce upon the border, albeit with some difficulty, for that the service in that kind hath not been heretofore required of this county, no more than was that other levy of 10 horsemen to reside in Northumberland for a "partie" supply of the decays grown in the Middle Marches.

Whereas by letters from their Lordships heretofore, and of late again from the Lord Treasurer of England, he has been required to deal in a money matter between Mr. Robert Bowes, the younger, and Mr. Thomas Fowles, Scottishman, he desires to be spared any further intermeddling in any cause of Mr. Fowles, as he cannot so soon forget how he was traduced by him to the Queen, even as he does and will with all thankfulness remember the special favour which Cecil shews him therein.

Thus having as much cause as any man to congratulate the late access of Cecil's dignity and trust with the Queen and the Estate, and beseeching God long to prosper him in the noble and virtuous steps of his most wise and worthy father, the true Cato (and more) of this commonwealth, he betakes Cecil to the blessing of Almighty God.—At B. Aucklands, 16 of August 1596.

Signed, Tobie Duresm.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**43.** 95.)

The enclosure:—

Letter from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs.

Having perused the letter of the Lords of the Privy Council, &c., they called before them so many of the owners and masters of ships appertaining to their town now at home as have used to transport sea coals. By their relation, it is found their belongeth not above two hoys in this place and very few other ships without reasonable furniture and ordnance, which do carry coals, any of which as yet (God be praised!) have not been taken by the

enemy. On hearing the contents of the foregoing letters read to them, they answered that they travelled in that trade with so many men and munition as the gain and profit thereof would afford; nevertheless they would endeavour to do their best for their safeguard in the trade.

Such masters of ships as are now at Newcastle or shall hereafter repair thither, shall receive warning of their Lordships' pleasure.

The letter from the Privy Council is returned.—Newcastle, this 14th day of August 1596.

Signed: William Riddell, Mayor; William Selby, H. Anderson, H. Shapman, Robert Atkinson, George Farnebie, Lyonell Maddyson, Ralph Jenyson, William Grenewell, Thomas Lyddell and one other.

Endorsed:—"The Maior & Aldermen of Newcastle, touching their ships to be better furnished. 14 Aug., 1596."

(**43.** 58.)

THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 16.—Received letters dated 1 Aug., from him and others of the Privy Council, to search for "one Greene, a tall black man, "dwelling in the city of York, a great harbourer of jesuits and seminary "priests, and a dealer for fugitives and evil affected persons." As the letters did not give his name of baptism, they searched the houses of four persons, the only persons of that surname inhabiting York, but found no suspicious writings, "these men with their wives and families being all "of good fame, well affected in religion, and very conformable to her "Majesty's laws." Dawson, the seminary priest lately apprehended, has conformed himself, goes to church and has taken oath to her Majesty, and is doing his best "to convert an obstinate recusant, his "fellow prisoner, that never came to the church in his life till within "these four days." Hopes Cecil will favour Dawson's pardon and they have good faith in his unfeigned conversion.—York, 16 Aug., 1596.

Signed. Matth. Ebor.: E. Stanhope: Ch. Hales: Jo. Ferne.

Endorsed: "Council at York." 1 *p.* (**173.** 117.)

JOHN CAREY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 17.—Having had promise by some of Cecil's letters of his kindness in what he might prefer him, takes hold of this promise which may now stand him in stead. The Queen being moved in a suit for the renewal of a lease already in Carey's possession, has answered that she will confer with Cecil both in it and other things. If it will please him to bestow his good word, he shall do a deed of charity to help a poor friendless man who will be ever ready to acknowledge himself bound to requite the same by any means in his power, and shall win honours in helping him than can do himself little good.—Berwick, this 17th of August, 1596.

Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 96.)

THE KING OF SCOTLAND to the QUEEN.

1596, Aug. 17.—I perceive by your last letter that the only thing you stickle at concerning Buccleugh's attempt is, that your honour may only be repaired therein, and for all other questionable matters you are

content that, with all expedition, they may be handled by commissioners. Surely, madame, my mistaking your meaning until now in that matter hath been the cause of my so long delay to satisfy you therein, for in respect of your ambassador's first complaint in that matter, craving first filing and then delivery, I could not but think that, according to the custom over observed in border causes, an ordinary form of trial behoved to precede an ordinary punishment. But since I do now find it is only your honour you respect herein, hurt by the breach of your castle, surely, as I would be loth to grant to any iniquity in the form of equal justice or mutual redress betwixt our two realms, so will I be also loth on the other part to give you cause to think that any prince in Europe would be so careful to preserve your honour from all blemish as I, without regard to the appetite of whatsumever the best subject in my land. Both nearness of blood and thankfulness binds me so to do ; and, since I have never been actor or consenter to your harm or dishonour in any sort, I would be sorry to begin so badly at this time. And to give you some proof thereof I have without (yea rather, against the advice of any) commanded in word the party whom with you are offended (that it may be seen I will not allow of anything that you might interpret to be an offence unto you) until I may be further informed of your mind herein ; which I pray you to haste, together with some speedly and undelayed order for commissioners, as I wrote to you in my last. For I doubt not it grieves your conscience to hear the smart that the poor ones daily receive of all hands, and this insolence of borderers can never be stayed but by commissioners. Wherefore I once again pray you to hasten them, with as few ceremonies as may be, that all delay may be eschewed. And thus praying you to excuse and take in good part my long delay of satisfying your honour, which I heartily pray you to impute to my mistaking, as I have already declared, I commit you to the protection of the Almighty.—Dumfermline, 17 August 1596.

Holograph. [*Camden Society, Ed. Bruce. p.* 118.] 1½ *pp.* (**133.** 150.)

Andreas Martingho to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596, Aug. 18.]—Whereas I have been detained prisoner in England this ten years, being taken in the King of Spain's affairs, in which long time I have seen the good conversation of the people of this religion, that I have wholly embraced it, as partly your Honour may perceive by my petition, I trust by your Honour's means to have my liberty, and if it please you to accept of my poor and dutiful service as touching Spain, or elsewhere you will employ me, I am ready to spend my dear heart blood at your commandment. The good remembrance of Sir Francis Walsingham would fain [have] employed me in time past but my conscience was not so inclined as it is now. I can speak all languages and have travelled almost the world over in the King of Spain's affairs.

Endorsed :—"18 Aug. 1596. Andreas Martiningo to My Mr. From the prison in Newgate ; his offer of service."

Undated. Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 98.)

Thomas Fane, Lieutenant of Dover Castle, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 18.—Upon Saturday last, in the evening, I received your Honour's letter of the 13th, together with the enclosed to Mr. Killagrewe, whereupon I speedily repaired to the Downs, and not finding Mr. Killagrewe there, I went aboard Sir Francis Veare, and did impart

unto him the tenour of your letters, who answering affirmed that Mr. Killagrewe (who as he thought was yet at Sandwich) had already a note under his hand of all things of value remaining in his ship. With which answer, forasmuch as it was then past 9 at night, I departed, leaving notwithstanding some of my servants aboard to see that nothing might be conveyed away in the night. And the next day being Sunday, for that I was myself to attend the Duke of Bollen's present arrival and provisions for him, I sent the chief searcher of Dover with some of mine own men to execute the tenour of your letters, but before their coming thither all the ships of the Low Countries, as well those under Sir F. Vear's regiment as the Flemish squadron, were setting sail, so as nothing could be done therein; and as I am credibly informed by men expert in such searches, it is not possible to make search in any ship to good purpose except the ship may first be cleared of all the mariners and company therein—a matter not feasible in this instant case and service. And the searcher demanding the copy of such note as Mr. Killagrewe had taken, Sir F. Vere delivered to him this enclosed, and further promised also to repair speedily to the Court, trusting to satisfy Her Majesty in all that hath or may be objected against him.—Dover Castle, this 18th of August, 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**43.** 99.)

The Enclosure :—

Sir Francis Vere.

I have received of certain Spaniards taken in Cales for their ransoms the sum of 12,570 *ducats at* 5*s.* 6*d. the piece. Moreover* 50 *or* 60*d. worth of plate, and I have a suit of 'bottones' which cost me* 40 *shillings the piece of Sir Oliver Lambert. And this is all that I set down to the Commissioners at Plymouth, and now, being pressed by Mr. Lieutenant and Mr. Searcher of Dover, in virtue of a letter to that effect received from Mr. Secretary, I do in testimony of my obedience certify the same once again under my hand.—Aboard the* Raynbow, *this* 15 *August*, 1596.

I being further urged by Mr. Searcher of Dover, being sent the second day by Mr. Lieutenant of Dover to grant him furtherance and assistance for the visiting of these ships which transport my regiment, I gave him a guide to the same ships. What he found I leave to his own report.

Cecil's endorsement :—"Readde."

1 *p.* (**43.** 92.)

The States General of the United Provinces to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Aug. $\frac{18}{28}$ —Asking him to favour and assist the bearers, whom they are sending to the Queen upon matters of great importance. —La Haye, 28 Aug., 1596, new style.

Countersigned, C. Aerssenz (?).

French. Endorsed by Cecil :—"Readde." 1 *p.* (**44.** 26.)

The States General of the United Provinces to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Aug. $\frac{18}{28}$.—Congratulate him upon him upon the success of his enterprise against the King of Spain, as certified to them by the Sieur de Reguemortes. Will consider the points proposed to them on

his part by the said sieur; and thank him for his continued goodwill to their state.—La Haye, 28 Aug., 1596, new style.

Countersigned, C. Aerssenz (?).

Endorsed:—"From the General States, $\frac{18}{28}$ Aug. 1596, *novo stilo*."

French. 1 *p*. (**44**. 27.)

Sir Robert Carey to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 19.—I rest assured of my deeds and thoughts that I have no way given offence, but your late proceedings with me makes me fear some evil disposed hath informed you amiss of me, else could it not be having occasion ministered by the Queen, as by two letters sent by your Honour to my brother doth appear, that you would use a second means to acquaint me withal, and not to write to myself thereof. I have twice written to your Honour since my father's death desiring your favour, and I have greatly longed to hear from you again, but my fortune hath not been so good; which confirms my opinion of my former fear: wherein resolve me, good Sir, for I shall live much displeased till I hear from you.

Touching Her Majesty's pleasure for Cutberd Armorer's remove from Norham, I promised to displace him from thence, and so I did shortly after my coming down. He has nothing to do under me there, but of necessity I must till Michaelmas suffer him to remain within the old walls, for his corn is not yet reaped that was sown in my father's time. I should do him great wrong to take it from him, having paid my Lord rent for it, but for my authority or to meddle with anything belonging to my office, upon my credit he neither doth nor shall. Though I mean not any way to employ him in my service, because Her Majesty mislikes him, yet let me say thus much for the poor man, he was a true servant to my father, for whose sake I know he hath gotten many enemies in this country who think now to oppress him. I will no way seek to excuse him, but I would he had a trial, and I think it be the poor man's desire, and as his deserts are so I wish it might come to him. If any have informed Her Majesty or yourself that he hath anything to do under me at Norham, truly they have done me wrong, for, upon my credit, he is no more to me than what I have already written, and so you may from me assure Her Majesty.—Barwicke, this 19 of August, 1596.

Endorsed:—"Received at the Court at Greenwich the 24th of the same."

Holograph. 1 *p*. (**43**. 100.)

John Carey to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 19.—Acknowledging Cecil's letter of August 12, with the Queen's most gracious and favourable letter for his using and executing the place of governorship of Berwick for the present, wherein he thinks himself highly bound unto Her Majesty, and will endeavour to discharge that great trust for both the safety of the town and the preserving of Her Majesty's honour.

Touching Her Majesty's great mislike of the Armorer's having such freedom there, does not know what this means, for he hath no other freedom than others of the garrison, unless it be her pleasure that Armorer should be put out of the place which he has long had in the town, that is to be one of the constables of the horse garrison in Berwick.

And touching Norham, his brother, Sir Robert Carey's, answer will shew that he hath little authority therein and is like shortly to have less. If anything Armorer does is disliking to the Queen, upon certificate Carey will soon displace him, and make him know his duty in better sort. Requests Cecil's favourable assistance as occasion shall fall out.—Barwicke, this xixth of August, 1596.

Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 101.)

William Killigrew to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 20.—Is sorry there hath not happened so much profit to Her Majesty by this action as they hath done honour, and doubts not, when all circumstances are examined, it shall be found there is no fault with the Commissioners. Craves pardon for not waiting upon Cecil, but is yet unfit to come into Her Majesty's presence, the surgeons having laid such unsavoury medicine unto his knee, which must be kept on for two or three days more. They do assure him that then he may be told to go upon it. The straining of his knee going in and out into ships, was the cause of this flux to come down to it, and therefore he desires to be spared from being any more employed in this Commission lest the like should happen again.—London, this 20 of August, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**43.** 102.)

George Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Aug. 20.—By Monsieur Regemorter, the fourth of this present, I received your letter dated 7 July, of the happy success and great victory the Almighty Lord hath vouchsafed to send you in this last expedition upon Cadiz, for which I most humbly pray Him to make us all thankful. The report of the particularities was also told to me, and I did what I could to second and further that your Lordship had given him in charge and desired. Whereunto what the States' answer hath been for the present, by him you shall understand at large, having in his dealing carried himself very well and discreetly. Mr. Bodley did also send me a relation of the service passed at Cadiz, with copy of your letter unto him, which I have here communicated unto those he appointed me, and was very well tasted and liked. At the first upon the news of abandoning the place after it was spoiled, here was great discoursing, every one speaking as he was affected and censured those actions, which little became or appertained unto them; but all that overpassed within a few days, and now begin to speak and conceive better thereof, yet wish that the place had been held to have served for a staple or magazine in those parts for these countries, whence all things necessary should have been sent very plentifully, and divers of Amsterdam and Middleborgh, besides other places, were already preparing to have loaded and come thither: which forwardness will serve another time to draw them on to join in any like action and follow your Honour, in which good mind and devotion I will seek and use all endeavours to keep and entertain them. And whereas their merchants (besides the loss sustained in Cadiz) do complain wonderfully of certain bags of money taken out of their ships which were met at sea, whereof I think the General States will write over unto you, please let me understand somewhat thereof, and what hath or shall be done herein, to the end I may answer and speak therein according as may be most agreeable with your honour and pleasure.

The States' deputies are in a manner despatched, Walke being returned into Zeland to prepare himself and set his business in order, where the others shall find him, to take passage together, and mean to set forward on Tuesday or Wednesday next. They propose to rely on your honourable favour, in hope thereby to work some good, but if their commission be so strict that they cannot go further than the content of those articles Mr. Bodley had given him and carried over, then have I cause to fear of their speeding. It is looked for here that the Duke of Bouillon, after he shall have done there, will come over hither about like business, and how to deal for the most annoying and troubling of the King of Spain, being also put in hope that the said Duke will do what he can that the States may be accepted and comprehended in the League which is now in terms of conclusion between their Majesties, whereof it seems (as is given forth by the French) that the King makes no difficulty, but proceedeth from Her Majesty's behalf, which troubleth them here more than they do make shew of. I dare not presume to intermeddle in so high matters, but in my opinion (under humble correction), if they be desirous to be admitted and joined, I see no reason but that they should endeavour themselves to entreat and seek for it at her hands unto whom they are so much bound and beholding.

They are sending of deputies for Denmark to be there against the coronation and the same passed to request the confirmation of former league, amity and privileges, which after the late King's decease they had required, but was then till this time deferred, and hope of their speeding.

Of the surrender of Hulst I am sure your Lordship hath heard. The Count Solms was since here, and made large report how all was past, affirming that the enemy had gotten such vantage and was come so far that it was impossible to have held the same longer. He was willed to deliver by writing so much as he had said, which, after some difficulties moved, he promised to do, and then will be seen what the States mean to say further unto him, or to let it rest, their most heat being overpassed, and the murmuring of the people quieted. The Count Maurice is still at Ervyninghen in Tergoesland attending to see what course the enemy will take, who hath been quiet since he possessed Hulst. An intent he had to Axele and Ternuesen, but the Count Maurice's cutting of the dykes and letting in the water sundered the same, and now the bruits are divers: some of Lyeffkenshoock, others of Steenbarghen, Breda and Nimeghen, which the Count Harman Van den Barghe insists very hard upon. There is levying of men here, entertained with half pays, to be placed and used in the garrison towns when upon occasions the others are drawn thence about some service. Out of Germany the news are confirmed of the Turk's great preparation by sea and land, so as it is feared that both Transilvania and Sicily will be attempted ere winter, and not without danger.—From the Haghe, this 20th of August, 1596.

P.S.—If it be purposed to set any discourse forth in print of the service in Cadiz, and that I may have one of the first copies, I will translate it in this tongue, and somewhat pleasing unto the humour of the people who love to read any thing come forth in their own language.

Holograph. Seals. 3 *pp.* (**43.** 103.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Aug. 22.—Le seigneur Bodley a prins sur soy mes congratulations de vostre retour, et aussi de vous declarer mes devotions, car tout ainsy que devant vostre venue je concevois que tout ce qui avoit estè

execute en vostre voiage vous estoit deu, et tout ce qui a estè omis attribué aux empechements et liens dont esties environe, aussi je l'ay maintenu es occasions qui se sont presentées, comme il vous pourra dire.

Maintenant que vous estes en repos, ayant rejeté de vous ce que la malice humaine avoit controuvé et basti, je vous supplie de vous souvenir des choses ensuivantes;—

Que l'entreprinse de Cales, appartenante a un aultre du commencement, est devenue vostre, et que le Roy d'Espagne la recognoit de vous seul.

Que l'Espagnol estant implacable de son naturel la recognoistra de vous en perpetuité et le jeune prince, heritier apparent de cette monarquie, heritera aussy bien la revange particuliere que la publique.

Qu'il n'a perdu que quartre de ses propres navires de guerre, et qu'il luy en demeurent ancores plus de cinquante, le dommage de ses subjects ne luy touchant point directement, mais il auroit plustost le desir de revange de ce qu'il diminue les forces.

Que par votre valeur sublime aves encomencé un ouvrage eccellent, mais que n'estant point poursuivy, il sera cause d'un plus grand mal qu'il n'y a place prennable en toute l'Espagne tant commode pour endommager l'ennemy en mer et en terre comme l'isle de Cales et en faire notre proffit.

Que s'on luy donne temps, seulement six mois, de la fortifier, il vous sera impossible d'y mettre jamais le pied.

Finalement, qu'il est mieulx par nostre sovraine faire la guerre a l'ennemy en sa maison, on elle se peut faire à ses despences, que de l'attendre en nostre mer avec incommodité et danger.

Monsieur, tout ce que dessus se pouvoit amplifier en grande facon, mais il n'est point necessaire devant vostre entendement qui est si clair. Vous me pardonneres, s'il vous plait, la hardiesse d'en avoir traité quelque chose. Au demeurant, il vous plaira d'entendre que j'ay obtenu le consentement du personage qui a ma maison de Crambrook et qu'elle est a vostre commandements pour y [mettre] voz prisoniers.—Londres, le 22 d'Aoust, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**43.** 105.)

William Stallenge to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 22.—Wrote on the 15th how far the Commissioners had then proceeded. Little has since been done, owing to the sickness of Sir Fardinando Gorges, who is now "upon recovery," but very weak, and has appointed Mr. Tristram Gorges, in his place, to join with Messrs. Strowde, Harris and Howe (one of the London Commissioners) for the searching of this town. "What they shall find that hath been had in the voyage they mean either to take into their custody or charge the parties therewith."—Plymouth, 22 Aug., 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**44.** 1.)

Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 22.—Considering the benefits he has received from Cecil's father and mother, is glad to find the same favour in him. "I do understand that it hath pleased God to move my Lord and your honour to be a special means for the procuring of the bishopric of Chester unto

me. I pray God make me thankful unto Him and able to discharge the duty required. I have heretofore had my livings by your father's means; so, if you both shall like thereof, I will accept the same with all thankfulness and dutiful service to you both." Recommends as his sucessor in his place Dr. Webster, one of the College and my lord Admiral's chaplain.—Chiswick, 22 Aug., 1596.

Endorsed:—"The dean of Westminster."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**44.** 2.)

JEHAN VAN OLDENBARNVELT to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, $\frac{\text{Aug. } 22}{\text{Sept. } 1}$.—Thanks him for his letter and the report of the Chevalier Reghemorres of the sucess of his heroic design and the damage done to the King of Spain and his subjects. Trusts he will continue his efforts against that King's ambition.—La Haye, 1 Sept. 1596.

Endorsed:—"Mons. Barnvelt, 2 Sept., 1596, *novo stilo*."

French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**173.** 128.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR JOHN FORTESCUE.

1596, Aug. 23.—Was constrained to depart suddenly, by reason of an extreme headache, and is yet unable to stir. "If I be now disgraced (my father-in-law being in the town and ready to confer on me much good) I am uterly undone. I do expect your comfortable answer hereunto in writing, acknowledging myself for ever most bounden to you, for the particularities of this matter are not yet well known to your Honour, which I refer to the next, and will undertake to do Her Majesty acceptable service."—23 Aug., 1596.

Signed, A. Ashley. 1 *p.* (**44.** 3.)

DR. RICHARD WEBSTER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 23.—Begs favour in his suit to succeed Mr. Dean of Westminster. Moved the Earl of Essex for his; and he replied that he had given his word for another (most probably Dr. Reynolds, Dean of Lincoln, or the Dean of Winchester, Dr. Eyton), but he would willingly prefer the writer to the place the other vacated. "So that my hope now lieth wholly upon the right honourable my lord and master and your honour; and my trust is, if your honour please to do for me herein, his lordship will be but an easy adversary. I may not with any modesty importune your honour (as often I have), but if your honour please to deal for me, I shall make an end of all like suits hereafter, and shall be at hand ready ever to be commanded by your honour and my lady daily, and my lord's house, as a perpetual faithful and thankful poor servant."—23 Aug., 1596.

Signed.

Endorsed:—Mr. Dr. Webster. 1 *p.* (**44.** 4.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug. 23.—Was constrained through extreme sudden indisposition to leave the Court, or must have betaken himself "to some unfit house there." Confesses that he has been too faulty and forward of tongue, and that, with Sir Gilly Merrick's consent and suggestion and by his delivery, he took to his own use "some of the monies that were not her

Majesty's nor the generals', but certain merchants' of Amsterdam." Though taken without his generals' leave, this could be no fraud, for repayment was guaranteed by charter parties. "Sir Gilly Merrick has prevailed herein against me to his own benefit, to make me unapt to receive the reward of a prisoner called Pedro Castillo, now in his custody, for whom I am presently an humble suitor to my lords generals." I beg you to look upon this matter with a favourable eye; "I stand at this present upon making and marring, and once you promised a special good turn, when I steaded you in your desire of the 'hough,' though it proved not so beneficial unto you as I wished." Marvels "whence this extreme alteration should come; for from so slender a cause as the diamond, knew you once the truth, it could never grow." Is sure that he has wronged none that are Cecil's "well affected" in this journey.—My poor house, 23 Aug. 1596.

Signed:—A. Ashley.

2 *pp. Seal.* (**44.** 5.)

George Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Aug. 23.—Wrote last on the 20th, answering the letter brought by Monsieur Regenmorter, whom he cannot now suffer to return without these few lines. Regenmorter has fulfilled his charge well, and can report "what his Excellency saith to the world, and doth think that will be done by the Cardinal, who yet is not resolved what to attempt next, keeping these men the whilst doubtful, and afraid of all their weaker places. The Princes and Monsieur Buzenval depart to-morrow towards Zealand, there to attend the Duke of Bouillon's coming. I have in my last presumed to tell your Lordship what I understood of these men's intent to be comprehended in the league, and what methought was fit. I could wish matters handled so that they might find and acknowledged that without your Lordship's favour their causes would not have gone so currently as they may wish; for I know their nature and humours, which is such as cannot abide to be too much extolled or suppressed."—The Hague, 23 Aug. 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**44.** 6.)

Sir Edward Norreys to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Aug. 23—Congratulations on his safe return. "Our soldiers are not yet returned, having been driven by storms into Zeland. The enemy as far as I am advertised hath broken up his camp, not minded to attempt any other thing this season, chiefly, as I hear, by reason of this league which the French King maketh with her Majesty, and a bruit that he will besiege Dorlens."—Ostend, 23 Aug. 1596.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**173.** 118.)

William Stallenge to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 24—Was, with Mr. Moore, appointed by Mr. Thomas Drake, by virtue of Cecil's letters, to receive from Messrs. Anthony Rowse, William Strowde, and Chr. Harris such things as remained in their hands of Sir Francis Drake, deceased. After many meetings, they promised to deliver certain plate and money, which Stallenge and Moore would have sent up towards the payment of the 2,000*l.* required by the Queen for men's wages; but now Serjeant Standfild has advised

them that Mr. Drake has no more to do in the executorship than themselves and they refuse to deliver it unless upon an unreasonable bond. Cecil should send for them and not licence Mr. Drake to come down, for which they have written. Mr. Drake "hath promised my lady Drake and the gentlemen to discharge his brother's debts, so far as the goods will stretch which he shall receive, and so far to assure my lady's jointure and legacies," which seems as much as can be required of him. Protests that he himself has no intention to wrong lady Drake.—Plymouth, 24 Aug., 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**44.** 7.)

Jane Yetzweirt to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 24.—The bills signed by the Queen in the month of Mr. Yetzweirt, her late husband's, waiting, have since his death been in custody of her brother Hall. Has sent to him in London to give direction that they may be brought to Cecil.—Sonbury, 24 Aug., 1596.

Signed, Jan Yetsweirt.

1 *p.* (**44.** 8.)

Sir Edward Hoby to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 24.—"Sir, I hope your honour will accept it for no compliment that I presume in all these great French ceremonies (with which in unripe years I was too soon and over familiarly acquainted) to tire your eyes with the peruse of these lines."

Could not permit the bearer to pass without sending some word. Has been comforted by a letter from my lord, Cecil's father, since coming hither. Wishes he were nearer him, "and with your favour, that honourable lady (my Lady), by whom my wife (poor wife) in this her affliction hath been comforted more than by any, and to whom myself resteth more tied than my pen can express, or I will write, lest I make your Honour jealous. With duty remembered to both, I rest, at her Majesty's prison of Queneburgh Castle, 24 Aug. 1596." *Signed.*

"Methinketh out of the grates of this castle I behold how patiently Sir W. R. carryeth his attending hope and how gravely G. Car standeth before your Lordships, but neither of them with much hair on their heads to be able to bear out so great a storm."

Not Addressed.

Endorsed by Cecil's Clerk:—"To my master."

1 *p.* (**44.** 9.)

Robert Beale to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 25.—"I have spoken with the bearer hereof touching his intention to repair into Yorkshire about the mine; and, seeing he mindeth only to go thither to bring some proofs of that which he hath informed unto your Honour, and saith that the place lieth in a common far from any house and that he needeth not the help of any others than of himself alone, I think your Honour's private letter unto the lord Archbishop will suffice." Sends a draft of such a letter; also of one of the officers of the mines of Cheswyke in answer to that which Beale lately received from Leeds, and mentioned to Cecil on Sunday last. It should be sent in the next packet to lord Scroope.—London, 25 Aug. 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**44.** 14.)

Allan Carr.

1596, Aug. 25.—Certificates (that Mr. Allan Carr, preacher of Braintford, Midd., has been very diligent in reading a divinity lecture there for five years and has been of honest and Godly life) by William Hickman and Francis Darcy, which latter has dwelt in Brentford "these two years."—25 Aug. 1596.

1 *p.* (**44.** 17.)

The Expedition to Cadiz.

Deposition of Sir Arthur Savage.

1596, Aug. 25.—On Tuesday, 22 June, the second day after we entered Cales, I was sent, late in the afternoon, by the lords generals, into the cassell with my lord of Essex's company of foot, of which I was lieutenant, "to see no violence or wrong offered by the soldiers or other to any of the gentlewomen or the rest, and withal to see such of them dismissed as were not appointed hostages for the general ransom." He and the company were forbidden to enter any house. Remained at that service till 9 p.m. when he shut the "port." "I entreated then the chiefs of the cassell to appoint me some house for my rest, not having taken any the night before or in both the days; and because I had received small blows with stones to which I had applied nothing and they began to grieve me, I entreated to be lodged in either a physician's or surgeon's house. Which being granted, I went thitherward, and on the way I met Sir George Caroe, complaining the want of his boy to bring him to his lodging, when, because it was late, I offered him to take such part as myself of what they had allotted for me. And so we went together to a physician's house, and not long after set us down to supper; when there came one to speak with me that would neither deliver me the name of the party from whom he came or the business—only I must go to a gentleman for mine own good. Whereupon I sent a soldier with him to understand the matter and to find out the man; who brought me word that it was Mr. Topley, to whom I must either go or send for such treasure as was in his house, which was, as he said, of good quantity. This message was privately delivered unto me, but I publicly told Sir George Caroe of it, and entreated him to take care thereon; who importuned mine own going with him but, seeing my extremity, was contented at last to go himself with one of my men and a soldier of my lord's whose service I used. Myself not long after went to rest and waked not till break of the day that Sir George Caroe came in, who told me of the money he had brought, and how he had been troubled with it." Two hours later arose and rode about the cassell and met Mr. Merrick, with whom he returned, and they waked Sir George Caroe and asked him of the money. He said there were some bags and a small chest, each such as a man might lift but not carry far. "This money, as it was taken out of the tower, as both those have sworn unto me many times that attended Sir George, was delivered unto Mr. Merrick, who sealed it up." Touched none of it.

"And whereas it is reported to her Majesty, and spread else abroad, of the abundance of the King's treasure that was within the cassell, I am sure they that most inforce this matter, if they were there, can tell that the most that was ever named to be there was 44,000 ducats, whereof part was impressed to (*sic*) Sunday before to such soldiers as went aboard the King's ships, as the *pagadore* there confessed."

Endorsed:—25 Aug. 1596. *Holograph.* 3 *pp.* (**44.** 18.)

Sir Edward Norreys to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Aug. 25.—Since he last wrote, the companies are arrived; but of the 600 sent, not past the half are returned, and of the companies whose captains remained here almost none. They will be at great charge to levy new soldiers unless Essex relieve them. Hears there is a great quantity of ordnance. Begs that part of it may be sent hither where the ramparts are now made fit to hold great store of cannon.—Ostend, 25 Aug., 1596.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**173.** 120.)

Count Maurice of Nassau to the Earl of Essex.

1596, $\frac{\text{Aug. 26.}}{\text{Sept. 5.}}$—Takes advantage of the sending to him by the Estates General of the Chevalier de Regemortes to congratulate him on the successful termination of his enterprise in Spain and his happy return. —Tholen, 5 September 1596.—*Signed.*

French. Seal. 1 *p.* (**147.** 125.)

Charterparty.

1596, Aug. 27.—Charterparty made 24 Aug. 1596, before John Hendrickes, notary public, in Middelborough, between James Maertens, merchant, now in Middelborough, and John Willemson, mariner, of Connickesberghe, master of the ship *Black Eagle*, of 100 tons. The latter agrees to be ready to sail within eight days for the Great Canaries, and there discharge the said merchant's freight and lade with such goods as the said freightor's assignee shall deliver him: if these be not a full lading, he shall sail to the islands of Palma and Garrechico and complete lading there. Three score days to be occupied in this unlading and relading. He shall then return direct to Rouen, in France, where he shall be paid for as much of the freight as shall be unladen, he shall come direct to Middelborough and deliver the rest. 3,650 Carolus gildrens, of 20 stuyvers each, and 40 gildrens for a cloak cloth, with the usual average pilotage, &c., is to be paid by the freightor; 600 gildrens of it in advance, towards the setting out of the ship. A young man on behalf of the freightor to go in the ship, and be well treated, and the ship to carry sixteen men (including cook and boy), "six cast pieces, weapons, munitions, victuals and also a new ship's boat," and all necessaries. Witnesses, James Van Dale and and Jacob Willemson.

On 27 Aug. the said John Willemson appeared before the said notary and confessed to have received the said 100*l.* Flemish towards the setting out of the ship.

Translation from the Dutch attested by Cornelius Spirink.

7 *pp.* (**44.** 10.)

Levies.

1596, Aug. 27.—Privy Signet to Lord Burghley, lieutenant of Lincolnshire, directing him to levy 100 footmen in Lincolnshire for service in Ireland, the captain to be named by the Council, who will send instructions as to coats, conduct money, &c.—Greenwich, 27 Aug. 38 Eliz.

Sign Manual. Seal. 1 *p.* (**44.** 20.)

Sir Anthony Ashley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 28.—Expresses his grief at "this increase of disgrace," and contrition for his sins. Hoped for some favour upon repayment of the money. "Woe worth the time that ever I meddled with the diamond, that I went this journey, or did return untimely before the Generals, and that I have offended (so God help me in greatest distress) whom I never so much as thought ill of; and am most of all perplexed for Her Majesty's heavy indignation, with conceipt of little trust or confidence in me." Begs to be confined in his own house, for his health's sake and the "comfort of such as (had not this been) intended my great good." Disgrace could not come at a worse time and his prison is the more hateful as he must be daily in company with Phillips, the decipherer, who deeply wronged him in his absense this journey and who lately hired spies to procure letters from traitors beyond sea to draw him in question. Begs to be imprisoned in the Marshalsea.—From the Fleet, 28 Aug. 1596.

Signed:—A. Ashley.

1 *p.* (**44.** 21.)

Sir William Russell, Deputy of Ireland, to the Queen.

1596, Aug. 28.—"It may please your most sacred Majesty, these three months your Majesty's Council here, being all become of my opinion that this kingdom is not otherwise to be kept than by force, have joined with me in divers letters to lay down unto your Highness' Council there, the distressed and most dangerous estate of this your Majesty's realm; and yet to this day we have received thence no manner of comfort or relief, but that we still remain destitute both of treasure and victuals, the grounds and very sinews of a war, and have not so much as directions to alter these courses of pacifications and cessations from arms which we have plainly showed in our judgements to have given disadvantage to your Majesty's service, with as great 'expense of your Highness' treasure as if a war all this while had been maintained, and yet with such commodity to the rebels as their strength thereby is much increased, and their combination so enlarged that, if it be not speedily altered and prevented by the better supplying of our wants, I protest unto your most sacred Majesty your kingdom is no small deal endangered. For, upon confidence of the Spaniards' coming hither, which yet they do undoubtedly expect, and that very speedily, as may appear by letters from Sir Thomas Norreys and Sir Edward Moore now sent unto your Highness' Council there, they are grown to such a height of pride and so strongly combined amongst themselves as the whole kingdom is in rebellion or conspiracy, and of themselves both able to do much to the hazarding of this your Highness' realm, and will surely this winter out into action, I fear me, to the very walls of Dublin. I have been most unwilling to trouble your Majesty with these things, knowing them to be both uncomfortable and unpleasing, but unto your Highness' Council there I have so often imparted the particulars, showing plainly that this would be the issue, as, seeing myself not credited therein, I have been disabled to do your Majesty that service here that otherwise I was in hope I should have done, and so remained, as still I do, most desirous to be revoked from this government, if it might stand with your Majesty's good pleasure and liking; or at the least my most humble suit is that your Highness would be pleased to vouchsafe me licence for a

month or six weeks, to impart some things to your Majesty which highly concern your service and I dare not commit to writing."—Kilmainham, 28 Aug. 1596.

Signed.

3 *pp.* (**44.** 22.)

Filippo Corsini to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 28.—Encloses a letter received from Florence. Has sent my lord, his father, a letter from the Grand Duke to the Queen, desiring besides the ten passes already granted, five more for five ships, to be laden with corn.—London, 28 Aug. 1596.

Signed.

Endorsed:—Mr. Corcino.

1 *p.* (**44.** 24.)

Sir Robert Cecil to Sir Thomas West.

1596, Aug. 28.—Sundry parcels of rich merchandise gotten at the sacking of Cales, have been brought into "that town of Southampton, and contrary to the will of the generals, are very secretly stowed in a house of Sir Oliver Lambart, and in sundry other cellars and warehouses of the town." Doubtless Sir Oliver will give a good account, but there is a danger that "his inferior officers that have followed him in the voyage" may purloin things of value. Commands him in the Queen's name to call the assistance of the officers of the port, and seize to the Queen's use all goods "that may be taken as gross merchandise, treasure, or things of value and not ordinary pillage as apparel, old hangings, carpets and other household stuff." Chests which cannot well be opened, to be sealed up.—The Court, 28 Aug. 1596.

Begs him to see that nothing is embezzled after it is known that he will make a search; "for the world is full of such devices. And because the mayor being a townsman may happen to 'doble' in the matter I have sent his letter enclosed in yours, to deliver him when you see cause and are ready."

Draft corrected by Cecil.

Endorsed by Cecil's clerk:—"My master's letter to Sir Thomas West."

2 *pp.* (**44.** 25.)

Roger Walton to John Stanhope, Treasurer of Her Majesty's Chamber.

1596, Aug. 28.—I beseech your worship be a means for my enlargement that hath never offended my prince or country, although it hath pleased that slanderous and malicious tongue wrongfully to give some hard speeches unto your worship against me, who hath not been contented by his injurious suggestions, made me suffer one and thirty months' close imprisonment within less space than three years, and doth not leave to pursue me still maliciously, although I have endured torture three times upon the rack, and set at liberty by the general council of a state in Holland and Seland, as I have under their hands to shew. And now recovering a little health, and assuring myself upon good and true grounds to do Her Majesty some especial service, made me bold to offer myself unto your worship and there attended your worship's pleasure

16 or 17 days; now lying committed in the Marshalsea have neither money or means to relieve me, like to perish, unless it please you to be a means for my enlargement.

P.S.—I have been ready to go unto any place whither it shall please Her Majesty and your worship to have sent me.

Addressed:—"To the Right Worshipful M[r] John Stanopp, Esqu[ier], Treasurer of Her Majesty's Chamber." &c.

Endorsed:—28 Aug. 1596. Walton, prisoner in the Marshalsea, to my M[r]".

Seal. 1 *p.* (**43.** 97.)

Roger Walton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 28.—To the same effect as the preceding.

Having recovered a little health since his enlargement, he offered service (desiring Cecil's warrant by the month of Treherone, the porter) for the apprehension of certain coiners, and has travailed therein these two months, "as shall appear by the lord Chamberlain late deceased his letter and by Sir Richard Martyne, and is at this present to be effected." Begs to be enlarged and for employment.

Signed.

Endorsed:—"28 Aug. 1596. Prisoner in the Marshalsea."

1 *p.* (**173.** 121.)

Cobham Hall.

1596, Aug. 28.—List of servants at Cobham Hall this week, and expenses.

1 *p.* (**145.** 185.)

Sir Robert Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Aug. 29.—Takes the opportunity to write by bearer, captain of a ship of war going into England, but the little time he has been here has not let him see much; and, indeed, since the capture of Hulst there is nothing important. "The deputies of the States which are to go into England are come to Midleborrow, and only now to stay a good wind to carry them over. There are four of them, as I understand, Longoluit for Gelderland, Lorem for Holland, Valck for this province, and one out of Friesland. If I can learn what their negociation shall be I will advertise your Lordship by the first. The Count of Solms is extremely cried out upon for the giving over of Hulst in that sort as he did. I know not how he hath satisfied the States, who had him put down his reasons in writing. But howsoever they may mislike with the matter I think they will say little unto him in it, but swallow it up as they have done many other errors. From myself I have a complaint unto your Lordship, that our men have not been brought back in that sort as I am sure your Lordship did give order. For neither have we our number: and a great part of them we have without any arms or clothes, truly almost as if they had come out of a spital; wherein especially an ancient of Sir Ri. Wingfeld's is complained of, (his name is Sheffeld), who had some 80 men to send over and, as they say, spoiled them of all they had, arms, clothes and all. Truly if it be so, he is very well worthy to [be] punished; for it was a very foul part and a great disbonesty in him towards your Lordship. But of this I will write more to your Lordship by my next. Your Lordship's tokens to the sea men shall be delivered.

Corneiles Levison is here in town, and will be with me to-morrow, and then shall have that which you send him. The Admiral and Vice-Admiral are in Holland, but they shall have theirs as soon as I can hear where they be."—Flushing, 29 Aug. 1596.

Holograph. Endorsed by Cecil:—"readde."

3 *pp.* (**44.** 28.)

SIR RICHARD BULKLEY to the QUEEN.

1596, Aug. 29.—Has, as commanded, made secret enquiry, in the seven shires entrusted to him, how much money was cessed in each towards the charges of the soldiers appointed out of them in the last expedition by sea. Has so dealt that there is no "suspicion of any such intention." Lancashire, being large and divided into many townships, has been diversely cessed according to the partialities of the deputy lieutenants and justices, and, for the 200 soldiers furnished, some paid at the rate of 7*l.* for each man, some 6*l.* and some 5*l.* Encloses schedule of the amounts.—Bewmares, Aug. 29, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.*

Schedule enclosed.

Lancashire, 1,200*l.* *Cheshire*, 960*l.* *Flintshire*, 280*l.* *Denbighshire*, 400*l.* *Carnarvonshire*, 400*l.* *Anglesey*, 400*l.* *Merionethshire*, 400 *mks.*

(**44.** 30-31.)

SIR THOMAS WEST and FRANCIS COTTON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1596, Aug. 29.—On the Council's letters of the 19th inst. to stay all goods landed at Portsmouth or thereabouts out of ships which followed the Queen's navy this summer for private gain, have made enquiry, but can learn only of one such bark arriving in Portsmouth harbour, and she had discharged all goods she took in at Cales at Lyme, Dorset, as appears by the examination of the master and gunner, which, with a note of all the ships which have come into Portsmouth, they here enclose.—Testwoode, 29 Aug, 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**44.** 32.)

Enclosing :—

Certificate made at Portsmouth, 25 *Aug.* 1596, *by Sir Thomas West and Francis Cotton, of all ships which have come to that harbour from the fleet lately employed at Cales, made in pursuance of letters from the Council of* 19 *Aug.*

First came the Swiftsure, 30 *July, and landed the earl of Sussex and his company. Then,* 31 *July, the* Red Lion *of Ankeson, a flyboat, who landed* 14 *horses for the lord Admiral,* 3 *tons of broken wine, with divers kinds of pillage, as* 8 *packs of wrapping papers,* 2 *packs of white coarse paper,* 2 *gilt bedsteads, chairs, brass pans, old kettles, linen and trifles. On* 2 *Aug. came the* William and John *of London, John Reynolds master, and landed* 7 *geldings for the earl of Sussex,* 8 *chests of sugar,* 9 *barrels of green ginger,* 5 *cwt. of "olivantes tethe," some white paper, and about a ton of old iron, brass pans, &c., could not learn who received these, as the ship had sailed for London. On* 8 *Aug. came the* Charles, *the Queen's pinnace, but left next day without landing goods. On* 10 *Aug. came the* Darling *of Portsmouth, Sir Wm, Harvy captain and owner, and remains in the harbour, with*

7 or 8 tons of brimstone on board. On 12 Aug. came the Black Swan *of Southampton, the* Hound *of Rotterdam and Richard Hall's ship of Rye (which landed soldiers), all which left next day without landing goods. On 13 Aug. came the* Exchange *of Bristol and landed soldiers and 8 chests of sugar, which were bought by merchants of London, and remain in custody of the officers of Portsmouth. On 20 Aug. came the bark* Diamond *of Portsmouth which had followed the fleet.*

II. Examination of John Seyt, master, and John Constable master gunner of the Diamond:—*Left Portsmouth 10 May with wood and beer consigned by William Basset of Portsmouth to Thomas Basset of Plymouth. At Plymouth was victualled by Captain Lancaster of the* Alcedre *of London, and appointed to attend her in the intended voyage, on an agreement to have one third of the goods they could get. Reached Cales after the town was "gotten," and Captain Lancaster sent no goods on board them; but Sir William Monson sent 40 chests of sugar, which were landed at Lyme and sold by Anthony Barly, captain of the said bark, the captain and crew, 13 in all, getting the third part. Had little other pillage except some wool beds and coverlets which they sold at Plymouth "to find them spending money there." Did not reach Cales till after it was "sacked and pillaged," as they were employed in sea service.*

Signed: Thomas West, Fr. Cotton.

Endorsed with a note of the sugar, &c., landed, 3 pp. (**44.** 15.)

Thomas Drake to the Privy Council.

1596, Aug. 30.—Their letters of 23 July for the delivery to him of his late brother's goods, were delivered to Messrs. Rowse, Strowde and Harris by Robert Moore and Wm. Stalleng whom the writer had authorised to receive the goods. After debate the delivery was agreed upon, but when Moore and Stalleng came to the place of delivery the others refused to deliver the goods unless Moore and Stalleng would be bound each in 2,000*l.* to see them discharged.. They have signified to the Council their wish to have the writer perform his agreement with them and the lady Drake. Never made any agreement with them, but only with lady Drake, and has hitherto performed it, making good her legacy and jointure, and so will do as long as any of his brother's goods remain in his hands if she will perform her part. Is sick and cannot repair to them; but begs they will again write to Rowse, Strowde, and Harris to deliver the said goods to Moore and Stalling, or else appear before the Council and bring the goods up with them that the Queen and the other creditors may be paid. What title the writer has in the same, Mr. Dr. Herbert, one of the masters of the Requests, and the Queen's Solicitor have already certified—London, 30 Aug., 1596.

Signed.

Holograph. 1 *p. Seal.* (**44.** 33.)

Sir Anthony Ashley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 30.—Would do anything to recover Cecil's favour "holding it also impossible to procure good conceipt from Her Majesty without your honourable mediation." Laments that misery should fall upon him at this unfortunate time, and begs to be confined in his own

house for the recovery of health, and comfort of those who depend upon him.—From the Fleet, 30 Aug., 1596. *Signed.*

1 *p.* (**44.** 34.)

Sir Edw. Hoby to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 30.—"Sir, though I have nothing to write worthy of your Honour, yet I please myself to think I have you to write unto, being resolved to become such an other evil spirit unto you in haunting you with tediousness as Sir M. Arondel was wont to be. I have no news to write to your Honour but that this castle is a true prison, for it hath Sir G. Carew (coming at the first but for one night to ease himself because the *St. Matthew* lay near) spite of his teeth, prisoner these four days past, not able to stir out neither to take passage to Rochester nor to ferry to the main. It showeth what he deserveth if he had his right and how your Honour should use him, the heavens having concluded him worthy of a gaol. This proved a double prison unto him, both for his fast as that he was *in domo luctus* with a comfortless lady. I humbly beseech your Honour to let me presume to wish myself with your Honour and my best lady, and to have will to serve you, though without expectation of ever having the honour to have means; and with resolution ever rest your Honour's to dispose of, Edw. Hoby."—Queneburgh Castle, 30th Aug. 1596.

No address.

Endorsed by Cecil's Clerk:—"To my master."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**173.** 122.)

The Mayor and Aldermen of Hull to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 30.—The bearer, Mr. Anthony Cole, one of their aldermen, is sent up about certain affairs of the town, and especially touching the ship they lately fitted out in the Queen's service. Were commanded, by letters from the Privy Council and the lord Admiral, to fit out the best ship in their port for five months, at the charge of the members of their port and the port towns of Yorkshire. This they did, but only hemselves and the city of York contributed. Now that the ship is safely returned the mariners demand wages, the owners ask an extravagant freight for their ship, and the captain demands all the stores that remain unspent. Ask that the mariners' wages may be paid by the Queen or by the other port towns which would not contribute at the first, and that the remaining stores be returned to those who furnished them (the captain is not the man they appointed but one put in, as he says, by the lord Admiral). As they cannot bear such great charges, ask that the clothing towns of Halifax, Wakefield, and Leeds may contribute. Send his fee as high steward of the town.—Kingston-upon-Hull, 30 Aug. 1596.

Signed:—John Lyster, mayor: Wm. Gee: Wyllym Smyth: Leonard Wyllun: Luke Thurscros: Wm. Braye: Wm. Richardson: Jno. Chapman; Edward Cooke.

Endorsed:—"Desiring to be eased in the setting out of a ship for the service of Cales."

Slightly injured. 2 *pp.* (**173.** 123.)

Sir William Fitzwilliam to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 31.—"This bearer, Chapman, is one that hath served xx^ty years and upwards under the Auditors Jenison and Peyton in

Ireland, and of that exquisite sufficiency in that faculty as the skilfuller of them both might ill have missed him in that employment, specially for foreign accounts wherein he is most perfect and ready. In respect whereof, to him chiefly (and in a manner only) the casting up of Jacques Wingfeild's reckonings (the one for 9 years, th' other for 3, for his charge there of the Ordnance) was committed. Besides his skill I cannot but specially recommend unto you his religious disposition, honesty and sincerity, as well in those affairs as in all things else wherewith he was put in trust; and accordingly was he reported of unto me, at my coming to my last government by all that Council and many other of good credit that he had had to deal with. And myself found good proof and trial of him that way in the last vj years of my service there." Begs Cecil to favour his (Chapman's) suits soon, for his "haviour" is insufficient to bear the charges of a long attendance.—My house near Aldersgate, 31 Aug. 1596.

Since waiting on him yesterday has a letter from his wife desiring his return as she is not in "so good state of limbs" as he could wish. Has therefore appointed his servant Chichester to attend Cecil upon his cousin Rachel Hall's suit.

Signed:—W. Fitzwylliam.

1 *p.* (**44.** 35.)

Sir Thomas West to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug. 31.—On receipt of his letters of the 28th made search, with the mayor and officers, at Sir Oliver Lambert's house in Hampton, in occupation of a kinsman of Sir Oliver's, but found nothing. The mayor and officers knew of no wares landed there but two great chests and two packs of arras hangings, landed from the *Elsabeth*, of Hampton, which had been in the voyage, and conveyed to a house near Hampton where Sir Oliver then lay. Went presently thither and showed Cecil's letter to Sir Oliver, who very willingly showed the contents of the chests and packages, of which an inventory is enclosed. Can hear of no other goods of value. Has stayed the pillage mentioned in this inventory till further directions.—Terstwood, 31 Aug., 1596.

Signed, 2 *pp.* (**44.** 37.)

The Enclosure:—

Inventory taken, 31 *Aug.* 1596, *by Sir Thomas West, Paul Elliot, mayor of Southampton, Thomas Heaton, gentleman, Robert Foell, James Courtney and John Longe, the Queen's officers of the town and county of Southampton, of goods found at Wimson, Hants, in custody of Sir Oliver Lambert.*

"*In the black barred chest*":—*Two whole pieces of Indian stuff like cloth of gold, four pieces of the same made in hangings, three pieces of hangings of branched silk, a bed of crimson taffeta, with one great and three small curtains, a green silk quilt, &c.* (*similar items*). "*In the great barred chest*":—*A petticoat of purple silk and gold embroidered with silver, nine crimson velvet cushions, &c.* (32 *items mostly of gowns, kirtles and articles of dress*). *Two canvas packs of arras hangings.*

2 *pp.* (**44.** 36.)

Cobham.

1596, Aug. 31.—"Names of the roots that John Cornelyous brought to Cobham.

They consist of the root of Constantinople of divers colours, white and yellow iris, white double peony, and "tillopases."
½ *p.* (**145.** 182.)

CHEVALIER DE LA CHATTE, Governor of Dieppe, to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596,] Aug.—Monsieur de Morezes des Rosiers and he, with some other gentlemen of Monsieur de Boulhon, have bought twelve or fifteen hackneys (*agenees*). Asks for a passport.—London, Thursday night.
Endorsed:—"Governor, Diepe. Aug. '96."
French. 1 *p.* (**44.** 38.)

DR. EDWARD GRANTE to SIR ROBERT CECIL, Secretary.

1596, Aug.—Petition to be recommended by the Queen for the "small dignity of Bristol." The Queen, "as her manner is to all her own chaplains, deferreth long to promote them and heareth many objections against them," that they may be the more glad of them and diligent. Understands that the Archbishop of Canterbury has written both to the Queen and to Cecil in his favour. Has served the Queen 26 years—21 in her school and 10 in court. *Signed*, Ed. Grante.
Endorsed:—"Aug. 1596. Dr. Grannte." 1 *p.* (**44.** 41.)

THOMAS ARUNDELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug.—"*Ex plenitudine cordis os loquitur.* With this authority warranted, my mind (full fraught with the sorrow of unkindness) opens itself to him by whom this sorrow was unkindly caused. Nature made me your kinsman, the knowledge of your virtues bred in me a respective love towards you, and your courtesy did, in times past, promise me a requital of that love in some good measure. But let us see the effects. Mr. Garter was extremely chidden, yourself known by whom, upon a suspicion of giving me some examples of the like honour, though I protest I neither saw nor spake with him. Mr. Jerriss and one Taulbutt, two of the best antiquaries of this realm, were solicited, yourself know by whom, to set down whatsoever they were able to produce again my cause. I required your letter not long since to my father; a letter I had, little making for my purpose, but full stuff with narrations of her Majesty's anger and my disgrace, which as they were too true so were they smally pertaining to what I desired. And of late (for what unworth of mine I know not) even the name of cousin is banished, I omit those forms of speeches and superscriptions now different from what they were before my last travail, which truly I had never marked had they not fallen at this time and thus consorted. Sir Robert Cecill, honourable in all things, but in this unkind, give me leave to ask you, *Quorsum hæc?* If you take me for an enemy, why do you not proclaim your anger and the cause? If for a friend, why do you use me thus? Have I not already suffered crosses enough, my shipwreck, my imprisonment, my disgrace, known to all men, my father's disinheriting of me and the general malice that is borne me, but that yourself (the only person of honour by whom I hoped to receive comfort) must not only forsake but persecute me? Miseries I perceive come not alone, and the sole quiet of a man altogether hopeless is *nullam sperare salutem.*" [Proceeds in similar strain.] If Cecil's anger is meant to make him humble himself to the Queen, it is unnecessary, for he is always ready to prostrate himself at her feet.

Had scant finished his other letter when Mr. Beeston came with a message that Cecil was rebuked by the Queen for upholding him. Leaves Mr. Beeston to report his answer to the three points of his accusation. Has never disobeyed the Queen's command to him not to assume this forbidden title.

Endorsed:—Aug. 1596.

Holograph. 4 *pp.* (**44.** 42.)

EXETER.

1596, August.—Charges of setting forth the *Endeavour* of Toppisham, by the Mayor and citizens of Exeter, for the Queen's service under the Earl of Essex and the Lord Admiral.

1 *p.* (**141.** 176.)

FOULKE GREVYLL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug.—Sir, I most humbly thank you for these letters which I will safely return in the morning to you; and so, for fear of troubling your eyes with an ill hand, I humbly recommend my love and service to you.—From the lodge in Saint James Park not yet well, this Friday.

P.S.—If the Queen speak of me, let her know my absence is due to sickness.

Endorsed:—"Aug. 1596."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**173.** 124.)

HENRI DE BOURBON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Aug.—"Monsieur, depuis le partement de Monsieur de Boullon, j'ay sceu votre retour en Angleterre, et aussi tost ay despesche vers luy pour le suplier vous faire tenir cette lettre qui servira seulement de ratification aux protestations que mondit sieur de Boullon vous fera de mon amitye et service. C'est un ciment si digne pour lier nos affections puis qu'il luy plust en prendre la peyne que nous en devons estimer le bastiment bien fort solide ou, pour mieux dire, une constance bien assumée. Puis que nous nous devons tous trois servir de caution fort certaine les uns aux autres, sa vifve voix, Monsieur, est plus digne de vous le representer que mes simples lettres. Je finiré donc cette cy, Monsieur, par mes promisses ordinayres d'estre du tout votre serviteur fort affectionné, Henri DE BOURB[ON].

Endorsed:—"Duke of Montpensier, Aug. 1596."

Holograph. Seal. (**173.** 125.)

E. REYNOLDES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Aug.—"My lord at his departure commended unto your honourable care such causes as, in his absence, might concern him; and myself to your good favour." Now a bad brother of mine has dishonestly employed money collected for the impost of sweet wines upon prohibited goods, "by which occasion the commodities returned are forfeited." We can only secure his lordship's money by these goods, which I assured on the bourse and, upon their arrival, arrested. Begs him to move his father that the matter may not prejudice his lord. Shame and grief forbid him to solicit in person.

Endorsed:—"August 1596."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**173.** 126.)

E. Lord Sheffield to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Aug.—"Mr. Secretary, to which name no man doth give greater congratulation, I hear of my lord Chamberlain's death and withal am made acquainted by my mother how honourably and kindly you answered her motion she made to you in my behalf, of the which your kindness as I have ever held myself most assured so have I in regard thereof devoted myself to be very deeply commanded by you. Touching the place I greatly affect it and do immensely ("yemenesly") desire your favour therein, assuring you that no man shall be placed there in whom you have more interest. My quartan continues which hath enforced me to presume to write to the Queen herein, not being as yet able to attend on her myself, as in duty I ought. I pray you Sir excuse me therein. Thus being ever ready by you to be commanded I leave to trouble you, desiring, if not to your trouble, to hear from you."

Endorsed :—Aug. 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**44.** 40.)

"Extract of a letter from Antwerp."

1596, [About Aug.]—The Cardinal makes great preparations and levy of men and hath 8,000 about Bruges [*by Cecil :* "see below"], and there are 200 barks [*by Cecil :* "I note those 200 boats"] made ready here, whereof every one will hold 40 soldiers, which are prepared to besiege Ostend, which they intend with all expedition. It is thought they have intelligence with some of the city. Captain Smyth doth manage this matter with Father Holt. The Marquis of Malaspina, Guaston la Barlotts, and the Duke of Aerschott are already sent away before the Prince of Semno is sent from the Cardinal into Spain, and comes first to Callis (Calais) where all matters of importance are ordered. The King of Spain hath sworn by his crown that he will have a revenge for the action at Cales.

Underwritten by Cecil : "By my cipher it is Bruges [*see above*], but I fear the alphabet is mistaken, for the letter of yesterday was about Calis and both cannot be true." (**47.** 67.)

The Taking of Cadiz.

1596, [about Aug.]—Things especially considerable in the taking of the town of Cales.

There was a town, a city, and within it a castle.

Town.—The town contained many houses of merchandise but especially, as Sir Anthony Ashley affirmed, it had in it 3 places of stores, one called a Munition house, another called a Custom house, and a third a Sugar house.

City.—In the city all houses with the riches were quietly entered.

The Castle.—In it was the money reserved for the pay of soldiers. Munition house to be answered by Sir Matthew Morgan and Sir G. Carew; Custom house to be answered by Sir John Aldrich and Sir G. Carew, who both had dealing in it.

Poley to be sent for Savage and his men. The soldier of the Earl's guard, Sir G. Carew. Borrell to be sent for.

In Cecil's hand. 1 *p.* (**47.** 84.)

The Expedition to Cadiz.

1596, [Aug.]—"Names of the Captains that served at Calez":—
The Regiment of the Earl of Essex, L. General:
Capt. Aldridge, captain of my lord's horse; Capt. Savage, 200 men; Sir Matthew Morgan, Lieutenant Colonel, Sir George Carew, Master of the Ordinance, and Capt. Lambert, Quarter-Master-General, 150 men each; Captains Medkerke, Sergeant Major, Sir Clement Higham, Goring, and Hambridge, 100 men each.
The regiment of the Lord Admiral, L. General:
Capt. Dutton, 200; Sir William Woodhouse, Lieutenant Colonel, and Captains Baynard, Sergeant Major, Cottrell, Bacon, Digges, Gilbert, Waynman, Haynes, Roberts, and Gifford, 100 each.
The regiment of Sir Francis Vere, Lord Marshal:
Captain Dacres, 150; Captains Bagnall, Heydon, Constable, Daniel Vere, Upcher and Cary, 100 each.
The Earl of Sussex's regiment:
His own company, 150; Captains Edward Conway, Fulk Conway, Wm. Harvy, Tyrrell, Wm. Williams and Rushe, 100 each.
Sir John Wingfield, camp master, his regiment:
His own company, 150; Captains Horace Vere, Lawrence, Richard Mansfield, Gerard Harvy, Charles Morgan and Ap Richard, 100 each.
Sir Conyers Clifford, Sergeant Major general, his regiment:
His own company, 150; Captains Meyrick, Davyes, Pooley, Dauntsey, Wilson, Talkerne, 100 each.
Sir Christopher Blount's regiment:
His own company, 150; Captains Charles Blount, Brett, Thomas Williams, Harcourt, Folliett, Bolstred, 100 each.
Sir Richard Wingfield's regiment:
His own company, 150; Captains Cuny, Jackson, Smith, Hopton, Fleming and Pawlett, 100 each.
Sir Thomas Gerrard's regiment:
His own company, Captains Throgmorton, Floud, Billings, Collyer, Salisbury and Molyneux, 100 each.
2¼ *pp.* (**47.** 94.)

The Expedition to Cadiz.

1596, [about Aug.].—A list of some of the rich inhabitants of Cadiz, showing what was taken from them. The property of the comptroller, Martin de Uzquiano, is most minutely described, and of that Captain Simans took a great part. Others had large sums of money in the castle and arsenal, and the were 28 pieces of bronze artillery on the walls. Again Captain Simans despoiled the wife of Pedro de Medina and other ladies, in the house of Francesco de Angulo, of 2,000 ducats worth of jewels. Pedro de Medina, who is in London, will verify this.

Santifantoni, Captain Juan de Soto, Dr. Arias, the president of the house of commerce of Seville, Don Pedro Rodriguez de Herrera, and others were ransomed for large sums.

Endorsed:—1596. *Spanish.* *2 pp.* (**48.** 52.)

Statement by Fra. Chambers.

[1596, Aug.].—"The likelihood of the speech used by me to Mr. Waad touching the pearls, which is supposed to be but a suggestion

to get a warrant for my own lucre." States that at Erith on August 22, 1596, he met a gentleman who, amongst other talk of the late voyage, said he had heard divers complain that their pillage was taken from them by the Commissioners; and that a Cheshire man named Egerton, belonging to a ship supposed to be the *Golden Dragon* of London, complained that if any of the commissioners should take away his pillage he would die upon him; and that he had gold and plate and so much pearl between three of them as his hat would hold thrice. Particulars of Egerton's endeavours to get the pearl out of the ship, of Chambers meeting him, &c. Thinks these are presumptions enough to draw interrogatories to examine him upon. Besides this, Egerton declared how he came by the valuables in a cloister by means of a friar.—*Undated.*

Endorsed:—"This will discover the pearl or the man, and free me of suspicion." 1 *p.* (**204.** 38.)

Sir Edm. Uvedall to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 1.—On 28 Aug. came a ship to Middleborough from Barbary, which brought four or five Barbary falcons and tassels. Sends him a present of "a cast of the choicest falcons, the one an inter mude hagarde, the other a sore hawk, both whole feathered."—Vlishinge, 1 Sept. 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**44.** 44.)

Count Hohenloe to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Sept. 1.—Wrote before to thank him for dogs he sent, but fears the letter may not have reached him, as he was just on the point of starting on his voyage. Takes the opportunity of M. Valck, now despatched by the States General to the Queen, to congratulate him upon his happy return and also to thank him again for his favour. Offers services in Germany or elsewhere.—St. Martensdyck, 1 Sept. 1596.

Signed, Philips Graff von Hohenloe.

French. 1 *p.* (**44.** 45.)

Herbert Croft to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 1.—Seldom writes, because he would not waste Cecil's time with reading idle compliments, yet he is loth to be forgotten. Writes now in behalf of a poor young gentleman, John Birington, who is committed to prison by the lords of the Council. It is six years since the writer saw him, or any of his friends heard of him, and he held him dead. The last news of him was by Sir Charles Danvers, who saw him in Rome. "He was my servant till the instant of going over [sea], and, I assure your honour, of so civil conversation as could be, yet very valiant, out of which humour (as I took it) he was desirous to follow the wars in the Low Countries." Desires to know whether his offence is such that his friends may solicit for him without impeachment of their own credit. "His eldest brother is a gentleman of good haviour and of such condition as is not to be excepted against, his mother married to a very honest gentleman, and his youngest brother, bearer hereof, my servant in household; so as I know no second respect but his own deserts can anyway be hurtful unto him."—From my poor house, Croft, 1 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**173.** 127.)

M. de Vileroy to the Duke of Bouillon.

1596, Sept. $\frac{1}{11}$.—"Monseigneur, je ne seray des premiers a vous donner advis de la bonne fortune de M. le Maréchal de Biron, car j'ay entendu qu'il vous a este envoye de Diepe. Toutesfois j'ay estime vous devoir faire savoir ce que nous en avons recueilly des lettres que M. le Conte de St. Pol nous a escrites. Cecy est arrive tres apropos pour remettre nos gens de guerre en courage et nous resveiller voire nous eschaufer sur la resolution que nous vous avons mande par Du Verger que nous avons prise, sur laquelle il est necessaire que nous sachions au plustost ce que vous avez arreste pardela, principalement pour le passage des gens de guerre dont on nous voudra assister. Nous allons fermer les mains a tous nos frontiers (?) pour tirer quelque argent de nos receptes. Cest un prenge (?) pour ce qui se resoudra contre eux en ceste assemblee qui est retardee jusques au commencement d'Octobre a cause de notre voyage de Rouan pour la reception de M. le Conte de Scherausbery, auquel nous avons delibere nous acheminer dedans le fin de ceste sepmaine suyvant ce que nous vous avons mande par ledit Du Verger depuys le partement duquel il n'est survenu chose qui merite vous estre escrite."—Monceaux, 11 Sept.

Endorsed:—1596.

Copy. French. 1 *p.* (**44.** 84.)

Lawrence Dutton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 2.—Cecil is informed that he had much treasure at Cales, and that great treasure of Captain Lawrance, deceased, was brought aboard his ship, especially a hatband valued at 2,000 marks. No treasure of Captain Lawrance's came aboard his ship. Has heard from Captain Lawrance's soldiers that one of them delivered such a hatband to their captain, but has not seen it and knows not who has it. Has two pieces of a hatband, one containing a diamond and the other two pearls.—2 Sept. 1596.

Marginal note in another hand:—"The name of the ship wherein Captain Lawrence went was the *Elizabethe Jonas* of Hull, wherein went Captain Furbusher chief commander."

Endorsed:—"Captain Dutton."

1 *p.* (**44.** 46.)

George Goringe to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 2.—One Mr. Pellate of Trewby, Sussex, my neighbour and kinsman, is very sick and like to die shortly. His lands are holden in chief and he has 200*l.* a year, and 140*l.* a year more in reversion. "I desire that your Honour would beg the wardship of his son for yourself; and if your Honour please I shall like that your Honour do use my name and yet your Honour to take the benefit. If my lord Treasurer have promised it already, then, if your Honour so please, my lady Cecill may get him of the Queen's Majesty. If the ward prove well, I would be glad to buy him, at the full value, of your Honour for one of my daughters."—Dunye, 2 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**44.** 47.)

Sir Ferdinando Gorges to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 2.—His evil fortune in being sick at this present may lead to his being thought negligent of duty, but he hopes for a better

construction. "I have had a poor fortune brought by the travail of a company of poor mariners to my hands, amounting to the value of four ton of quicksilver, and being a commissioner to examine others, I thought it my duty, in honesty and conscience, to declare against myself, but, as your Honour may perceive by my letter to your Honours, there will be small hope of recovering anything back again. But yet my desire is her Majesty's gracious opinion may not for this be drawn from me, neither yet that their Lordships will conceive the worst, sith I had a desire to satisfy my creditors with this fortune."—Plymouth, 2 Sept. 1596.—*Signed.*

Endorsed:—"Concerning his prize of quicksilver, being four ton."

Seal. 1 *p.* (**44.** 48.)

Sir Robert Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Sept. 2.—"The deputies of the States General, who have been so long expected in England, are now passing the sea; and Monsieur Valck being one of them, I would not fail to accompany him with a letter to your lordship. His companions in this journey are Monsieur Leoninus, Chancellor of Gelderland and one of the worthiest men of this side, Monsieur Lorem, whom your Lordship hath often seen both here and in England, an ancient counsellor of this state, and Doctor Frankena, a man of very good reputation in Friesland. As for Monsieur Valck, your Lordship knows him so well as I need not say any more of him. This only I will say that truly he is the honour of this province of Zeland, and one whom I am as much beholden unto as to any of all these countries." Asks him to favour them in their mission. "They need at this time to be thought of; for the loss of Hulst hath much amazed the minds of the people here, and it will be seen that if the Queen show not her countenance, matters will not go so well as they should, not only for them but for England also." Begs him to let M. Valck see that Sydney's recommendation has done them no hurt.—Flushing, 2 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**44.** 49.)

Margaret, Lady Stanhope to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 2.—Is glad he and his father have vouchsafed to be supervisors of her late husband's will. Perceives by their joint letter to her and the other executors, "that some have informed some sinister courses already to be endeavoured by some of us"; whereupon the executors are advised to the direction of Mr. Justice Beumond, "to a joint proceeding in the inventorying of the goods, proving of the will, and taking administration." Long before receipt of these letters she had an inventory taken, by six substantial persons, of the goods in her possession. Has now "consented to the rest of the executors, viz., my brother Ed. Stanhope of York, my cousin Bevercoots and Lawrence Wright, to a new pricement the goods, and also delivered them a true copy of my inventory and the will, examined by themselves with the originals; wherein how we differed and how unreasonable their requests were, and refusals to my offers and desires, I have expressed in a particular herein closed." Begs favour.—Shellford, 2 Sept. 1596.—*Signed.*

1 *p.* (**44.** 50.)

M. Buzanval to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Sept. $\frac{3}{13}$.—Thanks for his favour when in England. Sending his nephew the bearer to his Excellency of Bouillon, has charged him to wait also upon Essex and offer his services. He will be eternally indebted if "sous vostre puissant aisle il a cett' honeur de contempler de loin ce grand et beau soleil de tous les princes qui illustrent le monde par leur rayons." Thanks God for his glorious return.—Middelbourg, 12 Sept., 1596.

French. Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**44.** 86.)

John Sanderson to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 3.—This 3 Sept., "I received the enclosed from the honourable lord Ambassador; of whose prosperity the Almighty be praised, for surely as his lordship's voyage is of honourable fame in these parts, so is to be hoped thereby many worthy services, especially in respect that his lordship shall be resident in place where the forces of the East and West empires shall be in balance of their uttermost valeure, which urgeth assuredly extreme and large expense." Doubtless the Queen will provide for that. Wrote lately of affairs here.—Pera, 1596.—*Signed.*

1 *p.* (**44.** 51.)

Sir Anthony Ashley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 3.—Thanks for comfortable words sent him by his brother. Will do his best to avoid Cecil's anger in future, and begs him to procure his release. "I have delivered upon sight of your warrant all mine own plate (which I have had of long time), and some other pieces of plate, to Mr. Middleton, to her Majesty's use; and would willingly also deliver whatsoever else I have in this world to yield her Majesty the least contentment, and do hope yet that, by your honourable good means, she will not deal in extremity with me, her poor servant, that never justly offended her in thought or deed, but have done her as painful and true service as ever my man of any sort."—The Fleet, 3 Sept. 1596.—*Signed.*

1 *p.* (**44.** 52.)

John Stileman to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 3.—Has, as required, surveyed the "Owld Parke," and finds it very much overgrown with bracken, and the wood so wasted that there will be none but for firewood for the keeper. There are two little "pytles" of meadow of 2½ acres each, which "serve for the relief of the deer." With the dwelling house it is worth 20*l.* a year, but if reserved "for your own geldings and my lord's," will be worth less. Pecoke, at his first coming, gave 80*l.* in money and paid 15*l.* rent and had the whole commodity "until now that Mr. Ashliey died."—My lord's house at Theobald's, 3 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**44.** 53.)

Susan, Countess of Kent to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 3.—Is emboldened by his kindness when she wrote to him before to presume again now that "it hath pleased the Lord to lay this heavy cross upon me in taking my husband from me, who hath not

only lost all his wordly substance in her Majesty's service, but confirmed his faith and the great desire he had to serve her Majesty with ending his life therein, by which losses he hath left me and his poor child in most miserable estate, for truly, Mr. Secretary, I have sold and mortgaged all, so I have neither plate nor jewels left, but only three score and ten pound a year to help myself and my poor child, and that but during my life so as my child shall have no benefit by it." Besides this, she owes to poor men for household charges, for they have lived on credit for seven years, 900*l.* Had not "one penny in my house when this most heavy news came to me, to buy meat either for myself or child, till her Majesty, most like a gracious princess, hearing of my misery, sent me xl pound." Begs his favourable word to the Queen to give her enough to keep them from beggary. Has written also to Cecil's father. Has delayed so long fearing to be troublesome "in this time of the duke of Boulen being at the Court."—Sion, 3 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (44. 54.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Sept. 3.—By Gilpin's of the 20th and by the report of Mons. Regenmorter, he will have heard how his service at Cadys is here taken. Most men speak of it very honourably, and allow that the way to annoy the King of Spain is to trouble him at home. Longs to hear what is said to those that make suit for the restitution of the money taken from them at sea. Admiral Duynenvoorde, who came home a few days past, reported all, and has "spoken very honourably of your lordship; yet I perceive there is some little discontentment, whereof I have touched somewhat more to Mr. Bodly, and with a small matter is to be removed." The news at Amsterdam of the arrival of part of the Indian fleet in Portugal makes men say the English navy should have stayed their coming. "The States' deputies lie ready in Zealand to take the opportunity of the first wind, and is wished that they had been there ere the duke of Buyllion's departure, whose coming hither is now so certainly looked for that the Princess altered her purpose to go into Zealand, and will attend and welcome him here; where the Count Maurice is also come, having severed the troops he kept together about the land of Tergoes in ships to see what the enemy would do, and placed the same in the frontiers of most importance, which the Cardinal seemed to have a purpose unto, who might have done the States much harm with th' endangering of special places, as th' island of Tertole and such like, if he had followed his victory. But, whatsoever the cause may be, he hath not done anything since the getting of Hulst, but made shows then as if he had meant to pass the Rhine another while towards Breda, and had brought part of his forces into Brabant, which since are returned again into Flanders, where most be placed in garrisons towards Arthoys, and sent the greater part of his horse, with four regiments of foot, unto the frontiers of France, and his ordnance and provisions unto those magazines whence he had drawn it, so as we hope he will be quiet a while and give these men leave to reinforce their weakened companies, to which end they have taken order, and will ere the next year be better enabled to withstand their enemies, both by their fortifying and increasing of their strength otherwise. The States of Holland are met about the furthering of like matters and (as I hear) have granted to increase all their contributions by an eight penny, besides have taken so strict an order to mulct those [who] seek to defraud the paying of their duties, that it is thought, so it be well observed, a great benefit will be

procured thereby. The Count of Solms hath delivered over in writing his report, but is not yet absolved, though all he did was with the knowledge and assent of the Colonel and captains; whereof is still spoken diversely, requiring time and patience ere such blemishes will be taken away. The Count William of Nassawe is returned to his government, Count Frederick van den Bergh who commands in Linghen and that quarter, having of late been busy about the Bortange and got from us 2 strong housen which stood on the passage, whereby he will daily trouble those of the fort and come into Friesland by the morasses, so to bring the boores under contribution; which to provide against, they have written hither for their men which his Excellency had about Hulst.—The Haeghe, 3 Sept. 1596."

Signed. 3 *pp.* (**44.** 55.)

Sir Robert Cecil to Sir Oliver Lambert.

1596, Sept. 4.—I sent to your lodging in London for you to come and speak with me, which you did not. Again yesterday, when you came to Court, I sent for you, and since then have sent again, forbearing to send a pursuivant lest you should take it ill. "It was not for any particular cause of mine that I sent for you but for her Majesty's service, wherein you might regard my place though not myself. I pray you therefore, either to make your present repair hither or let me receive your answer."—The Court, 4 Sept. 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**44.** 57.)

Ric. Carmarden to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 4.—I hear that "Mr. Burrough is come from Chetham and that notwithstanding the charge I gave, in her Majesty's name, to stay all ruske, wines, and other things on board until further order came from your honour and other the lords, yet the same is taken out of the ship." The officers of the navy should be commanded to scrutinise what is discharged, "for it is said that under the wines in the ballast is store of quicksilver. It may be it [is] so thought because store was taken out of th' other ships that were burnt."—Chesilhurst, 4 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**44.** 58.)

Edmond Fenner, Justice of the King's Bench, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 4.—"Right honourable, I have received letters from my lord of Essex and your Honour touching one William Jeames, indicted with his mother before my lord Anderson for murdering of two infants of his sister, unmarried. The mother was arraigned before my lord Anderson and found guilty. After, the said William Jeames was arraigned before me, and likewise found guilty and had judgment, and was reprieved by me, not in respect I either thought him innocent, or for that there appeared any indirect practices to seek his life, as your honours seem to be informed, but for that upon perusing the indictment I found the indictment rased; for whereas the truth was the indictment was that the murder was the xxvjth of May, the same xxvj day was made by rasure the xxxj, and May was rased and June made, and so erroneous for that June hath not xxxj days; and that was the cause I reprieved him. And since, for that it was apparent that the same proceeded, by

corruption of such as had access to the records, to a dangerous example, the indictment was removed into the King's Bench to th' end the better there, by examination of the clerks, to find out, if it might be, the raser of the said record, to th' end that, for example to others, he might receive such punishment as the cause required." As the indictment is not now with the justices of assize, but in the King's Bench, cannot, without the assent of the rest, sign the pardon even if his conscience would allow it; but as there is vehement presumption (though no direct evidence) of his guilt, the writer begs to be spared signing a pardon.—Hayes, 4 Sept. 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**44.** 59.)

The Cadiz Expedition.

1596, Sept. 4.—A tabulated "abstract" of goods seized by officers of the Customs "in sundry port towns," giving in columns the nature of the goods, the ports, the goods, and the "owners or ships." The ports are London, Yarmouth, Dartmouth, Rye, and Faversham; and the names in the last column, Sir Gilly Mericke, Mr. Partridge, the *John and Francis*, Mr. Warcop, Mr. Copcot, the *John* of Milford, the *Gift of God*, Sir Robt. Mansell, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir Chr. Heydon, Sir John Shelton, a bark of Dartmouth, Captain Browne, a bark at Rye, merchants of London, Mr. Jones, master of the *Arck*, Sir Robt. Crosse, Sir Miles Corbet, Mr. Darrel, the *Mary* of Barking, Captain Rames, and Captain Roe. The 54 items of goods include 12 chests and trunks "unseen," a number of "pieces" of brass and iron, muskets, powder, wine and vinegar, sugar, linen, beef, sweet oil, capers, rice, tunny, paper, wire, alum, gum arabic, 30*l* in money ("reals of plate") and copper.

Endorsed:—4 Sept. 1596. 2 *pp.* (**44.** 60.)

The Queen to the King of France.

1596, Sept. [4].—Introducing the bearer as her Ambassador.

Endorsed:—"Her Majesty's letter of credence for Sir Ant. Mildmay to the French King.—September, '96."

Draft. ½ *p.* (**133.** 154.)

The Queen to the King of France.

1596, [about Sept. 4.]—Combien que j'ai toujours estimé que les volontaires bienvueillances, et non liées par autre ligature que l'affection sincère, fussent assez suffisantes pour sure fondement de longue durée, si est qu'entendant le desir qu'aviez bien grand qu'une ligue se fit publique entre nous deux, j'y suis consenti, et selon les coustumes entre les grands princes y ai adjousté ma foi et parole; qui, comme elles n'ont jamais encore reçu tache, telles, si Dieu plait, j'ai l'ame sincère de les conserver en même mode. Et combien que j'ai avancé la vielle coustume des rois pour être la première à commencer le parti, si espère je que ne me tiendrez pour impudente, étant de ma sexe, pour commencer la danse d'amour, ne doutant que me donnerez une risée pour telle hâte ainsi que mésurerez par la que ne serai jamais paresseuse a vous honorer. J'ai reçu par le duc de Bouillon vos lettres toutes remplies de protestations de fidèle amour en mon endroit, avec un ardent desir de m'honorer de votre presence, chose que vous ôterait toute créance de vos ministres qui vous ont abusé, Je doute, par tant de louange de ce que, quand vous serez l'oculaire juge, vous ne trouverez nullement répondre au demi de

qui vous font à croire qui ne feront une disgrace en cuydant m'advancer le respect. Mais d'une chose ils ne se trouveront oncques falsifié, s'ils vous réprésentent la purité de mon assurée amitié et le vif sentiment de quelqu'un honorable accident qui vous arrive, avec une promptitude de vous aider comme mes commodités me permettront ; comme je ne doute que le sieur de Bouillon vous réprésentera, à la suffisance duquel je me remets.

Endorsed :—"Her Majesty to the French King.—September 1596."
Copy. 1 *p.* (**133.** 153.)

John Bland to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 5.—Asks him to take into his service the bearer, "being a young youth and a son of an honest man of this town, who hath hither unto brought him up in learning, and doth write very well, understanding the Dutch and the French tongues."—Plymouth, 5 Sept. 1596.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**44.** 61.)

Edm. Norton to the Lord Treasurer.

[1596,] Sept. 5.—"Whereas I won in fight, saved from fire, and brought away the ship called the *Saint Andrea*, which was the first ship that was taken, and I assure your Lordship, had I not been she never had been taken (which hereafter your Lordship may understand more at large), since my departing from her my trunks and goods I brought aboard her be stayed, myself being unable to go unto her. My humble suit therefore unto your Lordship is that you will grant me your Honour's warrant for such things as I have aboard her, upon sufficient deposition and proof that I brought them unto her, as three tun of wine and a small bell, being the whole benefit I made of this voyage, which will no more than discharge my necessary charges and surgery since my coming to London."—5 Sept.
Endorsed :—"1595. For his things stayed in the St. Andrewe taken by him at Cales."
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**44.** 62.)

Edward, Earl of Oxford, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 6.—"The writing which I have is in the country, for I had such care thereof as I carried it with me in a little desk. To-morrow or the next day I am to go thither, and so soon as I come home, by the grace of God, I will send it you. The Earl of Derby should have set his hand and seal to this copy as he had done to yours, but, his promises being but delays and shifts, in the mean season I caused his officer Irland and another to set their hands unto it, to witness that it was a true copy." It was Mr. Barnarddeux, and not Mr. Hykes, as I wrote in my last letter, whom my lord employed in the matter, doubtless it is as firm as the law can make it, for "the master of the Rolls then, and now lord keeper, and others of my lord's learned council in law, who I hope are sufficient to pass greater matters than it," were consulted.—Channon Row, 6 Sept. 1596.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**44.** 63.)

Paul Elleyett, Mayor of Southampton, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 6.—Received about 1 p.m. by "foot post" Cecil's letter of the 4th enclosing one for Sir Oliver Lambert; which he returns, as Sir Oliver left for London three days ago.—Southampton, 6 Sept. 1596.

Beneath the address is written: "Southampton 6 Sept. At afternoon. Post haste. Constables, posts and tithing men see this letter conveyed accordingly at your utmost perils."
Signed. 1 *p.* (**44.** 64.)

RIC. TOPCLYFFE to SIR ROBERT CECIL and SIR JOHN FORTESCUE.

1596, Sept. 7.—Begs that he may be pardoned if he seem importunate to have Charles Topclyffe brought to trial. The matter touches the Queen and his own nature and reputation, to know whether he has a guiltless son still living, or the custody of a guilty person born in his house whom he never begat. Thinking over this in his "lame course," has thought out certain questions whereupon examination is to be made. Details the questions, 10 in all, giving in the margin the names of the persons to be examined upon each, *i.e.* Charles Topclyffe, the Corridiador and his men, Sir Ed. Conway, Sir Geo. Caroe, Sir Arthur Savaidge, Sir Gilly Merrik, and Sir Anth. Asheley. The questions are, as to whether the door of the low room where the treasure was buried was locked, or, when the lady (wife of the Corridiador) and the merchant of Cherez brought Charles to it, why it was open and the treasure unburied; how Charles alone prevented the Spaniard and his 12 armed men from taking the trunk away; what persons came to Charles between the time he came in with the lady and the arrival of the Earl of Essex; whether the bags seemed full or empty; why the Corridiador did not challenge the iron coffer as well as the trunk to be his; why was the iron coffer, after taking two hours to break open, thrown into the well; why the money was not weighed, and numerous other questions. The last, which refers to the Corridiador and the trunk, has the marginal note, "Corridiador is to be streined to this point." Is constrained to be tedious as the slander of his name is more to him than the loss of two sons.—"At Mr. Wayer's house near the church, with my crutches," Tuesday, 7 Sept. 1596.
Holograph. Seal. 3 *pp.* (**44.** 65.)

W. WAAD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 7.—The enclosed shows "the way that Martinluge hath made for his address on the other side. From the Portugall priest that was chaplain to the duke of Parma he is to have, as he telleth me, another private letter, which he will also acquaint your honour withal. I would there might be that hope of his honest dealing as there is not want of cunning in him to handle his matters. It may please your honour to return them and resolve to send him away with what little you shall think good, and a passport."—My house in Wood street, 7 Sept. 1596.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**44.** 67.)
On the back is a draft for the commencement of a letter, "Reverende Pater, quae a nostris Anglis in insula et urbe Cadis perpetrata."

"DOUL" to [the KINGS OF SCOTS].

1596, Sept. 7.—"Sir, Please your Majesty, sen my last unto your Majesty, I have been ever attending the Queen's will for my despatch and to have been the only messenger of my own mind. But in end, finding a stay far passing my expectation, I am, for discharge of my humble duty, yet once again to give your Majesty advertisement of such few things as I think necessary to be known presently before I shall be able conveniently to return.
Your Majesty's late answer to the Queen seemeth to be the more agreeable to her humour (as I conceive) because your Majesty did not

justify the point which did greatly disquiet her before, that is, the just and lawful title which your Majesty may pretend to the lands that ought to descend to you from your grandmother. I doubt not but your Majesty found cause to forbear the following of that advantage, given by her exception, to which I humbly submit myself. But yet, considering the danger of the time, the custom of the enemies to raise a smoke of jealousy upon every offer that your Majesty maketh, and to suspect all motions that spring merely from yourself, I thought your Majesty might have touched that matter very plainly and directly, rather at this time being as it were promised by the Queen, than at any other upon voluntary earnestness; which made me call to mind those arguments that have been long debated over all the world, and to show strong reasons why the Queen of England and her Council should not hold a motion so strange, whereof the meanest page in your Majesty's court is not altogether ignorant. Your waking enemies do what they can to suppress all reasons, to prevent all occasions, and to deface all memories that may give clear light of your title to the world. They blame the papists worthily for holding the people ignorant in points of Faith, and yet do what they may to keep them more blind and ignorant of the chief grounds of their own security. They set all factions a foot that may bid you 'a bace' at your own doors. They give men leave to look what way they list, so their eyes be deturned from the North. They shuffle up records that your title might remain in doubt. They make pretenders of all other kinds as it were coadjutors to the present estate, yourself only a most dangerous competitor. The Queen allowing very well of your Majesty's kind and gentle vein of writing, added further that she held you wiser a great deal than others that both here and there advised you take another course, which glance, coming directly home to myself, did make me guess that, by some indirect means about your Majesty, notice have been gotten of those reasons which I alleged in defence of your Majesty's demand. But, Sir, albeit I never meant in my advertisements to satisfy [the]* base minds [of those that have already set their 'reste upon other caietes,' though the Queen herself be nothing privy to their pack,]* yet would I wish all suspicious causes of discovery to be so removed from about your Majesty as that all my letters might be only subject to the censure of your Majesty's own wise judgement and to none other. Notwithstanding your Majesty's sweet style, the vive character of your accustomed affection, and your Majesty's princely word given that Bucleugh should be 'waiedit' for satisfaction of the Queen's honour, yet all this moves not one grain nor helps you any whit the sooner to her benevolence till the party be fast, whereby all men of understanding may persuade how small account is made of your promise, which in all your undertakings hath been inviolate. Your Majesty had been very fortunate if others in this kind had dealt as kindly and respectively as your Majesty has done with all princes that have had to deal with you, but the surest course is ever to love the Queen of England as your Majesty's sister and cousin, but yet to stand firm upon your self and to make all the world to know that your Majesty is neither ignorant of your own clear strength nor of your neighbour's imminent necessities.

[The Queen is in her own affection both gracious and kind, but they that ruled Scotland like a grange so many years under the title of a regent sway cannot yet digest a king of Scots to reign in the seat of his own Majesty].* My own observation and experience in your Majesty's affairs since my coming to this place hath teached me that,

* These passages are omitted in the second copy.

for want of a 'vesie' to level at an honourable mark and a lawful end, every man, almost, erects unto himself a golden calf or other for particular politique and idolatry; that divers shadow their own despair with the Queen's suspicion. That under the colour of 'snedding' of foreign tops, they raise higher tops at home; that the better part is drawn to fear what the worse will feign; that your Majesty may be ever kept hungry that you may be made agree to apprehend, your hopes discouraged to keep you weak at home; and, which in duty grieves me most, that all the princely and kind offices your Majesty can devise to perform toward the Queen and her state, which your Majesty hath ever tendered as your own, are imputed rather to a kind of awe than to the force of your affection. Wherefore, although it be most certain that England and Scotland being at this day as it were the bark and the tree, it is not possible for any man to love either of the realms faithfully and loyally that wisheth not a perfect union of both, yet in my heart I could desire that proportions of correspondency, not in bare profession but in effect and fruit, were more evenly kept and measured between your Majesty and the Queen than they are, and thus she might out of good ground assure herself that, notwithstanding all her leagues and treaties round about (which I would not like to prove like false fire in giving more blaze nor heat), yet no prince in the earth at this day doth so surely settle her in her estate as your Majesty's self, nor any combination as your neighbourhood. This demonstration would easily appear if your Majesty were as apt to be taken with golden baits as the state of England is unwilling to relieve you with a toy not worthy the speaking of.

The prosperous success as this late action of Cales hath been so strangely carried by bad advice of late, some ransacking the vessels for the Queen's advantage, some accusing their companions for their own advancement, the Queen complaining of want of care in the generals to conserve the treasure, the generals excusing themselves by impossibility in so great confusion upon the sudden taking of a town, and part of the Spanish fleet [arriving safe and rich (that might easily have been met withal if the ships had made some ten days longer stay)],* while the last adventurers are disputing and quarelling about the loose ends, the profit of the voyage is exceedingly spent, if not lost in the chiefest part, and the world inclined rather to find fault with that which was left undone than to praise that which was done.

The xxix of August the league was 'consummed' in all solemnities here in Greenwich. The Duke of Bouillon that day dined with the Queen at her table and most honourably entertained the rest of his, staying here upon the Queen's expenses, and graced with a princely propine at his leave taking, and now is to part presently to the Low Countries to ratify the same league there. Some dissuasion hath been made to invite your Majesty and the King's Majesty of Denmark. Whether it be done to obscure your name and to set your expectation light in the eyes of the world, or not, I will not judge, but it hath been alleged that your Majesty may be hereafter easily brought in to join, per accidence, as it were, in respect of others' proceeding, and not per se as these that will be only called the chief members. It is greatly wondered at that, seeing your Majesty's name and assistance is no less able to strengthen the cause in general and this state in particular than others who is particularly 'interest' to crave such a league to be made, why these that should seek their own security will seem to the sight of men not to stand in need of such a convenient and necessary help as

* These passages are omitted in the second copy.

yours, rather than your Majesty should receive your due honour to be invited in your own rank to this action. I can but lament and not mend, for the present, to see your Majesty so often weighed in false balances and put forth in sale to those that knows not your weight and yet thirsteth after your virtues I think that whensoever it will please your Majesty to value yourself at your own rate, you make them easily to confess [(without doing of them any wrong)]* that the putting of your face in the storm for the particular quarrel of others may deserve further friendship than they have ever yet made show of to be bestowed upon your Majesty.

The Earl of Shrewsbury is to part this week for France for the same effect that the Duke came here, and for the glories to† the ceremonies he carries the Garter to the King. Monsieur Ancell, who is presently in the Low countries, immediately after the Duke's there being, shall be directed to your Majesty for your conjunction in this league, and by the way shall make a pause here, where his instructions shall be seen and considered. I will be bold, with your Majesty's permission, to leave the comment hereof to your Majesty's own wisdom. The Queen is to send her commissioners, whereof I am certain your Majesty hath heard by her ambassador with your Majesty, with all possible diligence for quieting of the Borders according to her proclamation made for that effect.

My long stay in writing hath moved this my prolixity, which I hope your Majesty will excuse willingly. And yet before I end, I will crave pardon to make your Majesty laugh at a notable jest. After the Duke had taken his leave of the Queen, and almost ready to part, he receives a letter from Mr. Secretary putting him in remembrance of the payment of the six thousand pounds he had before of the Queen upon his own bond and sureties ; whereunto he answered that the sum was not so much to be accounted of in so great an action as to have been remembered thereof at such a time, yet that as he was not forgetful of it so should he press to see it repaid with convenient speed in the 'owne' time, and wished that her Majesty should have spared so much of his charges as here being spent in his entertainment and rebated the same of the principal sum rather than to have been so extraordinarily curious in the craving thereof. The manner was thought very incongruous to be remembered of his debt [before the day of his payment was expired]*, and he found it somewhat bitter to the taste to receive such a 'deuche doresse' after so sweet and royal a banquet. The particular ceremonies of this solemnity I will crave pardon as fitter for a verbal discourse than to be contained in a letter."

London, 7 Sept. 1596. *Signed*, Doul.

6 *pp.* (**44.** 71.)

2. Another copy, with some omissions noted above within square brackets.

6 *pp.* (**44.** 68.)

Sir Ferdinando Gorges to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 8.—Asks furtherance of his petition to the Queen. "Being still busied with many important affairs, my little scroll may well be forgotten."—Durram House, 8 Sept.

Endorsed :—1596. *Seal.* (**44.** 74.)

Holograph, 1 *p.*

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* These passages are omitted in the second copy.

† "of" in the second copy.

GILBERT, EARL OF SHREWSBURY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 8.—"Sir, I am bold hereby to put you in mind to move her Majesty for the 2 letters which her Highness said she would write with her own blessed hand, the one to the King, the other to his sister. Also for Mr. Th. Mylls' leave, wherein Sir Jo. Stanhope will second you, if need be. And last, touching that point in my commission which I was bold to offer to your consideration when I sent the copy thereof to you this other day, with a copy of that to the old Earl of Lincoln which he carried to the French King Henry the Third. If Mr. Garter attend on you to-day, I beseech you bestow a few words to scold him a little, for the temperate carriage of himself in the business he hath in hand; for it is said that he hath given out already that after he go from hence he will take the advice of none, that he will take place before all that goes with me, for being joined in commission with me he ought to have precedence next me, that he will set up his scutcheons on the inn where he comes, as ambassadors used to do; and many such like tricks, they say, he hath in his head. I pray you let me not be seen in this information of him; but I am in some fear we shall hardly agree, unless my lord Treasurer or yourself, Sir, will take some pains to qualify his humours by some good admonitions. Pardon my boldness, and be assured that I am faithfully your affectionate and most assured friend at your disposition, Gilb. Shrewsbury.

"I confess I said I would go hence to-morrow, but now I swear that Friday shall be the day that I will lodge at Rochester, if God permit."

Endorsed:—"8 Sept. 1596. Garter, the herald, to be admonished of his folly."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**44.** 75.)

[SIR FERD. GORGES] to the LORD TREASURER.

1596, Sept. 8.—We have examined many upon oath, and some who were "careless both of body and soul" we have punished. Most that was sold here was out of shipping which arrived here three or four days before the whole fleet, and those ships which had aught of value had licence from one or both the lords generals to sell what they had. All goods brought by vessels belonging to this place had been freely given them by the generals. All they could do, therefore, was to take a note of the goods and order that they should be forthcoming "at your lo. pleasure." Many superstitious books were brought from Cales which are dangerously spread abroad.—Plymouth, 8 Sept. 1596.—*Not signed.*

1 *p. Seal.*

In the hand of Sir F. Gorges' clerk. (**44.** 76.)

WILLIAM STALLENGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 8.—In his last, certified their proceedings touching goods brought hither from the late service, wherein Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Mr. Chr. Harris and himself are still employed. "We find the business very troublesome, through many disorders in those with whom we have to deal. Some of them, being sent for to be examined, either come at their pleasure or not at all. Others that will limit us how far we shall understand your honour's commission with them. Others that care not how falsely they swear to anything that is demanded of them. And some others using contemptuous speeches as are not meet to be suffered."

Although their commission warrants them to imprison only such as refuse to deliver their goods, Mr. Cary and the gentlemen have committed one of this town for false swearing and misbehaviour. Of plate gotten in the action and sold here they have discovered about 3,000*l.* worth, and near 1,000*l.* worth that was taken in at Cales, besides Sir Ferdinando Gorges' quicksilver. The gentlemen have not taken anything into their hands but await Cecil's answer to theirs of the 2nd inst.

"There hath been brought from Cales, by sundry persons, a great number of printed books, as well Latin as Spanish, of which although some may be used, no doubt there are others that may do very much hurt, and especially such as are in Latin, whereof I have thought it my duty to put your honour in mind, to the end such further order may be taken therein as in your better judgment shall be thought meet. I have had some conference with Sir Ferdinando Gorges herein, who, I think, will signify so much in his letter unto my Lord."—Plymouth, 8 Sept. 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**44.** 77.)

Sir John Leveson to the Lord Chamberlain.

1596, Sept. 9.—Has received answer from Dover, from Mr. Lieutenant of the castle there, touching "the abuses offered to the governor of Dieppe at Gravesend and Rochester." It appears that the governor complains that they could not obtain horses or carts at Gravesend, and received opprobrious words from the hacqueney men there, and that a certain woman dwelling in or near to the sign of the Horn took a gentleman of the governor's company by the beard with extreme violence, and had struck the governor himself had not a gentleman put her back.

On receipt of this, repaired this morning to Gravesend and took examinations; which show that "there were two horses in the stable of William Clarke of the Horn, which horses two gentlemen of the governor's company were desirous to have, and because they were the horses of strangers left there, and no hacqueneys, they were locked up in a stable, the door whereof two Frenchmen did break open to take out the said horses, and the wife of William Clarke, whose husband was then out of the town, came into the stable and would have stayed the said horses there; and thereupon the Frenchmen thrust her from them and overthrew her, as she saith, and took out the said horses." The wife denies that she pulled any by the beard; but says she "was so amazed with the blow that one of the Frenchmen gave her, that she would have stricken him if she had found any staff or cudgel readily." There are no witnesses, but one who saw the governor come out of the stable holding his hand on his beard "as though one had been pulled by the beard." As for the Rochester men, the horses which had been taken from Gravesend to Rochester being taken on to Sittingbourne and payment only made as far as Rochester, the hacqueneymen stayed the horses in the street there for the horsehire to Sittingbourne, and some disorder ensued. Has three or four of the men in custody, and asks what punishment he shall inflict upon the woman and them. Has forborne to send up the portreeve of Gravesend, for, the constable being sore sick, "there would have been much disorder, and the Duke and his train could not have been accommodated of such horses, carriages, and other things as was fit."—Gravesend, 9 Sept. 1596. *Signed.*

Endorsed by Cecil's clerk. 2 *pp.* (**44.** 78.)

The Queen to the King of France.

1595, [about Sept. 9].—Ayant parachevé de ma part la finale conclusion de notre ligue, avec les ceremonies convenables à tel acte, ayant prévenu avec ma précédence la sequele qui me convia à telle haste, je ne doute nullement que daignerez séconder ce fait avec votre foi donnée à Comte que j'ai ordonné la recevoir comme donnée à moi. Et par ce moyen ombragerez si non couvrirez mon erreur, si telle puis nommer, qui fus la premiere à vous presenter la mienne, vous assurant que si toutes pactes fussent aussi inviolés que cestuici sera de mon coté, tout le monde s'étonnerait de voir si constant amitié en ce siècle. Pour vous, je me figure que jamais logera en un cœur si genereux une seule pensée d'ingrat, ainsi me persuade que n'aurai raison de me pentyr d'avoir honoré, favorisé et aidé un tel prince, qui non seulement pensera de ce qui lui convient mais tiendra soin de ce qui m'appartient.

Endorsed:—"Her Majesty to the French King."

In Essex's handwriting. 1 *p.* (**133.** 152.)

Jehan de Dunenvoird et a Woud to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Sept. $\frac{9}{19}$.—Being returned to this country, writes at the request of the bearer's brother, "qui s'est employé quant et nous au susdit voyage en gentilhomme d'honneur," to request that Essex will take the said bearer, Balthazar de Meteren, into his service as a page, or else recommend him to some good gentleman. He is of one of the best families in the duchy of Gelre.—La Haie, 19 Sept. 1596.

Endorsed:—"Commending a Dutch page."

Signed. French. 1 *p.* (**173.** 133.)

The Privy Council to the Lord Treasurer, lieutenant of Lincolnshire.

1596, Sept. 10.—With reference to the Queen's letters to him for the levy of 94 able men in Lincolnshire for service in Ireland, in which letters her Majesty referred him to the Council for further directions. Men of known good behaviour are to be chosen, "and not vagrant nor of the baser sort," which kind of people commonly run away from their captains at the first chance. To encourage them, Sir John Bowles, a gentleman of that country, is appointed their captain. As to armour, there shall be 47 corslets with pikes, 24 callivers and 23 muskets, and they shall have coats of some mixed colour, well lined, because winter approaches, for which the accustomed allowance of 4*s.* for each coat shall be made. Their captain shall pay them conduct money at $\frac{1}{2}d.$ a mile as far as Chester, where they enter into their monthly wages. A roll of their names and parishes is to be delivered to the captain, and another sent hither; and diligence must be used, for all levies are to be at Chester by the last of September. "Lastly we do think meet, because in every employment we find such loss of armour as is very chargeable unto the countries, that bonds be taken, to the double value of the armour delivered, of the captain or lieutenant receiving the soldiers, to see restitution made of the armour or to make good proof, by witnesses, how the same is wasted or lost in her Majesty's service."—The Court, at Greenwich, 10 Sept. 1596.

P.S. It may be added to the bond that the attestation by a superior officer of the loss of the said armour will be sufficient discharge to the captain.

Signed by Burghley, Essex, lords Cobham and North, Sir W. Knollys, Sir Robert Cecil and Sir John Fortescue.

2 *pp.* (**44.** 79.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 10.—Considering the meanness of his "estate and reputation in this place," begs Cecil to favour his suit for the place of vice-admiral, void by the death of Sir John Gilbert.—Plymouth, 10 Sept. 1596.

Endorsed by Cecil's clerk :—"Sir Jo. Gilbert dead."

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**44.** 80.)

OFFICERS OF THE PORT OF LYNNE REGIS to the LORD TREASURER.

1596, Sept. 10.—Have, according to his letters, made search in the man of war of Lynne which lately returned from Cales, but find they have brought nothing but three chests of sugar. Examined the mariners severally, but could not find that they had landed anything before coming hither. They say their captain would not suffer them to take anything aboard, and grudge very much that we detain the sugar.

In May last Mr. Nathaniel Bacon and other justices certified the great plenty of pease and beans in Norfolk, and obtained your letters for transport of the same. Thereupon divers of Lynne and the coast towns laded ships to Newcastle with some barley, but mostly beans and pease. Finding the markets there utterly down by reason of a great arrival of Danske rye they went on to Scotland. Returning home they altered their entries and paid the custom which "I" accepted. Mr. Howe, our mayor of Lynne, has since, for some private grudge, obtained a commission to know what barley was carried, "because upon the alteration of the weather that grain afterwards grew dearer"; the poor men, therefore, fearing informers in the Exchequer, daily clamour to me to repay them their custom, or else re-deliver to them "their bonds which they gave from port to port." It is better to keep what they have already paid than sue them upon their bonds, for most of them are poor men. They desire your warrant that they may have their bonds up.

Ask favour against the mayor who has, all this year, intruded upon their office, and sends officers aboard every ship, "so that a poor man cannot carry a barrel of beer for his own provision without his leave," and requires a certificate, such as is brought into the custom house, from every ship that goes from one port to another. Have not gainsaid him for fear of some broil, although his proceeding is to their discredit. Beg him to write to the mayor to surcease this dealing; for they are his Lordship's officers and "sworn to her Majesty upon our accounts and can do nothing without the surveyor his presence."—Lynne Regis, 10 Sept. 1596.

Signed by John Owen, collector, Robert Ashwell, comptroller, John Smith, searcher, and John Richardson, deputy surveyor.

2 *pp.* (**44.** 81.)

Ant. Atkinson to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Sept. 10.—Promised to write how the Queen is deceived in her customs, but asks that his name may be kept secret, or he will be in as great hatred as has been for 10 years for advancing the customs of the port of Hull from 1,300*l.* to 2,800*l.* yearly, since 27 Eliz. Corn, victuals, guns, and other prohibited goods, are entered in the Customers' books to go from port to port of the realm, and bonds taken of the merchants, which bonds are afterwards, for a bribe, redelivered to the merchants, who then carry the goods to foreign nations. Further, the merchants, by bribery, get certificates of the discharge of the goods from the officers of the ports to which they are shipped, whereas they merely go into the road or haven to be seen, and then pass on to Scotland or foreign realms. Last year a licence was granted, by the Council at York, for corn to be carried from Hull to Newcastle, Berwick, and Holy Island; and certificates were brought that it was so discharged, but most of it went into Scotland. Woollen cloth is conveyed into Scotland by Carlisle and the waste lands upon the Borders, and by five or six creeks or havens in Lancashire, Westmorland, and Cumberland, above 5,000*l.* a year, and the custom of Carlisle port and creek is but 20 marks a year, it being farmed to Thomas Grame, a borderer.

Has set down 25 articles for reformation of these abuses, which Essex shall have to show to the Queen; but if any of the Exchequer or any officer of the ports know that he has revealed this, he will be in great danger of murder or banishment.

"There is sundry places in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire that are well known to me, that harboureth Joseph Constable, and sundry traitorous priests, that are kept in houses by servants and friends belonging to the Lady Constable, and all under her charges, as I am credibly informed, Da. Engleby coming and going among them; and, as is reported by such as are of that crew, that he hath gotten of the Earl of Westmoreland his whole title of his lands, and sundry in the North are in belief that he shall have all, at his pleasure; so that seminaries comes over seas daily, and are more harboured and accounted of than ever they were, and the number increaseth and grows headstrong since my lord of Huntingdon died, and they expect a day for their purpose as they imagine." Will, with Essex's warrant, venture his life for their apprehension. Has none to countenance him since Huntingdon died.—10 Sept. 1596.

P.S. If the Queen wishes he can tell more, but, without protectors, he "cannot escape the wolves."

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**44** 82.)

Ralph Bosseville to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 10.—I "crave your honourable opinion of me for a company into France, of which I have long depended, and for which I have been kept back from a better voyage after a long time spent in a bad one before. I would have been glad to have gone with my lord of Shrewsbury, as well to have done her Majesty service as to have attended his lordship. I ever did employ my head as well as my hand to serve her Highness, as my lord your father can witness. I am determined now to stay and receive that hope of good which hath been promised me. If our military Callesions should keep me from my preferment, I must not say it would much discontent me, but it must needs much grieve me, my poor estate remembered and my former

deservings not forgotten. Thus most humbly craving pardon for my presumption, [I] rest a true Citcilian, your honour's at command, Raffe Bossevile.

Endorsed:—"10 Sept. 1596. Captain Boswell."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**44.** 83.)

Charles Chamberlain to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Sept. 10.—As to the bad dealing of Captain William Smith. It may be some in England have confederated with him, for there was one Richard Poulye, who hath been a messenger employed by him divers times into England, and since to the enemy. I will lay wait to apprehend him, and if it be your pleasure, if I can take him I will bring him over. He hath practised with the enemy to have gotten one of our "sconces," and Captain William Smith having the watch should have received them, and have taken him and his company away with them into France, and would have cut the throats of Sir Horatio Vere's company; but as God would have it, the enemy did not come in according to promise that night. Whereupon this William Smith got up the next morning by the port's opening, and made as he would ride to breathe his horse, but he rode to a place within two miles, and there did confederate with the enemy, to bring the Governor and all the captains out on hawking, and so to have had them taken, but the Governor having intelligence that the enemy lay in ambush, he drew out 700 foot and 5 cornets of horse, which when Captain Smith saw, he told the Governor that if he would go with him and take but 30 horse with him, he would venture his life he would overthrow them, but it pleased God to put in the Governor's mind otherwise, and so Smith seeing that he was prevented, the enemy being gone, he slipped away from the companies with his men, and both being well horsed, rode away and did overtake the enemy, and so rode with them into Antwerp, and it is reported here they be all gone into France.—Bergen-op-zome, 10th September, 1596.

Holograph.

Endorsed: "Charles Chamberlain."

1 *p.* (**64.** 8.)

—— to [the Earl of Essex].

1596, Sept. 10.—"The care Ja: Cu: had to comply with you according to his promise and your promerit, caused him (being scarce as yet full freed from the hands of those that detained him, under colour of inclining too much toward his own clime and country) to delegate me to supply his place then as there, to give you report and relation of such occurrents as imported in that place he and I then resided in, which, by reason of the absence of William Mylbourne from Esc., the man appointed for that purpose, could not be so conveyed, but that a new inconvenience rising of the contriving of that message through the too great circumspection and double diligence of your friends in those parts, did disable your said servant from prosecution and performance of his said desires in far deeper degree than before. The letters were directed to Mr. G. Curwin, the inclosed were to Mr. William Craven at the sign of the Sonne in Watling Street, or to Mr. Wade in Woodstreet. In these you were advertised of the state of things in those parts and of the

proffers and projects of 2. to *carry out of England other* 2. *great persons* whom neither then I named nor now I specify, fearing the miscarrying of these, as I found and felt of those, for so it pleased *Mr. Curwyne to open read and communicate* with divers your secrets and, as I am informed, to send up to the Council. Things in those parts stand still in the same estate. The most of the *nobility I will undertake to make assured,* as I then made proffer, if you will condescend in that point of liberty of cons., only one excepted whose dictamens are far different from the rest of his marrowes, and he only hath been heard, accepted, regarded, and well despatched in these parts ; howbeit all other dismissed with hopes and he . . . . little or great. How you may serve *yourself of these men and these means* that either are already there or presently are to follow (only one excepted), James Cumyns in person will come to the place you shall appoint, and either *by worde or writ* inform you more at large. And thus stand the affairs in those parts. For your own house and hermitage, certain it is the fast pilgrimage you made, if you look out well about you, will put it in danger. For albeit in that your pilgrimage you gained honour, love, estimation, opinion of a mild moderate and merciful inclination and disposition of valour and resolution of government, and so forth, yet on the contrary part, such as were almost desperate and driven to dangerous dilemmas for their affairs in that Court thanked God on their knees and plainly avowed that an angel from Heaven brought you thither to rouse up their dull spirits in those parts, and the K. himself that languished before and slept and died living, holding all suits in suspense without any kind of despatch, was so nettled with the news of your success that presently he awaked out of his dream and despatched more in 3 days at that time he was done in 3 years before. J. Cumins that was at that time present in Toledo, willed me to advise you what passed in particular in the Court upon that accident. All men's reasonings, reports, and relations of you were such and so honourable that from the first to the last *omnes omnia bona dicere.* The K. verdict was, *Tal hydalgìa no si a visto entre herejes ;* the Infanta's, *Si de enemigo tan bien nos tracta este Conde que haria siendo amigo ;* the rest of the Council, *en verdad es hombre de grand govierno ;* the common people, *Grand amigo de Españoles deve ser este conde que os tracta con tanta hydalgia.* And D. Sancho de Llieva being in haste despatched for *Mestro de campo* and sent with good provision down in all haste, he said to the Council, *Yo no agradesco a vosotros por este dispacho si no al conde de Essex ; por que si el no viniera moreria de hambre.* Your giving your hand to kiss ; your remaining in conversation with 8 or 9 Spaniards alone and unarmed ; your protection given to all religious ; your clement, courteous, moderate, and modest behaviour towards nuns, virgins, and dames of honour ; your easy impositions and ransomes, especially in dismissing the president of the Contractation House and the Indian bishop of Cusco, hath procured you such fame, love, renown, and honour in all these parts that with no treasure, no millions, no Indies, it is to be exchanged, *tibi scire si placet,* and hereby you may see how far they err that are so peremptory and permanent in that opinion of persecuting the poor Catholics at home, and so stain, blot, and blemish other their heroical acts with this foul note and cruel characteristicon of heading, hanging and havocking their own blood and bowels. It is thought your conquest was to you in valour of 5 or 6 millions, and the loss of this part above 10. Howbeit the greatest part of the treasure of the cathedral church and town you missed, as *hidden under the graves and vaults of the church.* What you did at Lagos and Faro and the Coronia at your

return was very closely concealed and to few communicated for the turpitude of their own fact. Only this passed that the Almyr. sent the D. of Medina a man without ransom, that you would have set aland the Corr. of Cadis when you set aland Villaviura and he would not. A regidor of Cadiz did a message from An. Standen to a friend of his in the K. palace in the hearing of divers great men, which was, *Que el era cati. y anzi pensava de morir, mas por sel el Cond. de E. su protectore no pudo dexar de seguirlo en esta empresa y por no estar a la puerta de D. Xpoval de Mora y D. Juan de Iddiques si hallava entonces en Cadiz.* They were once in deliberation, hearing of your noble proceedings and honourable portament, to have sent unto a man to you known to have entreated upon certain points which by mouth he will tell you, and half a year before another resident in Biscay had his despatch to go and by way of Antony Standen to entreat with you of the same affair, but D. J. Id. resolution in fine was that being now in the pride and ruffe of his victory, it is no time to deal by way of treaty or capitulation. And thus much for your part of the play, only forgotten that in a ship taken with sick men and letters, their letters, being interpreted, were the first true and certain relations of the damages done and received; for till then all was extenuated and made less.

"In the Court great rumors, mutinies, privy meetings of the grandees, deliberations either to take the prince from his father and proclaim him king, or the K. from his *privados* which are now reduced to 2, viz. Don Chr. de Moro and D. Juan, the one of the which, as is said commonly, lacketh a head as incident to his nation, the other a heart, in so much they put up upon the corners of the streets, *Oy si representa la nobile defençia de Cadis por D. Juan de Iddiaquez y D. Christoval de Mora.* And the K. coming out in public and the P. in his regality in procession, a *truhan* cried out, *Alegremos nos oy porque dos medios reys tenemos, un vejo que no quiere y un moço que no sabe.* But this was pacified, partly with your departure and partly with the K. and his *privados'* promises and protestations to dilate no longer the *jornada* of England; and to that effect presently a contribution was made of 30 millions, not in money but in men, paid to the number of 70,000.

"The D. of Medina is like beside the shame and dishonor he suffered, as being generalissimo of the Ocean and of Andaluzîa, to have D. Pedro de Velasco, cap. of the Guard, sent to confront him with title of general de Andaluziâ and *adelantad.* with the title of general del essercito. But besides this the merchants and contractation house crave the restitution of their goods for that *he burned the flote before order was come from the Court*, which was to pay the ransom. So that with promise and with demonstrations made that the K. was of force with all expedition to follow out the voyage for England or to lose his estate, matters near settled. Adelantado that was ny Lisbone confirmed for general *por mar y tierra*, with ample authority to his content, a man *secundum cor eorum etc.* With him Don Gabriel Exino of the council of war for miestro de campo, el Marches de Montesilaros, el Counde de Palma, and divers other great men. Seboire and Britendona are now joined with him, and he hath there, as he writeth, more men than soldiers; for the half he hath cannot tell how to handle an archubus. When he came down to Lisbon, the 4 governors having order to confer with him in a place for that purpose, they in great majesty in their chairs, provided for the Ath. a little stool. He entered, saluted them in order and, seeing the stool, asked what it meant. They answered that that was his place. He, in choler, spurned the stool with his foot and gave them *de espaldas*, saying, *Locos y locos todos y los que os a qui pusieron por gubernadores.* What passed on his part with the favourites,

with what mind, provision and resolution he cometh, *what Cap. Cisneras did in Ireland*, what is the bait to draw men to their lure, *what means is proposed to pacify all Christendom* and satisfy all parties, what *books are in the forge to accompany* this potent army, and *what is the sum and contents thereof*, I am willed not to commit to such danger as this letter is like to pass, *as also how you may prevent divers or the most of these dangers* and difficulties, if it please you to relent a little in your hard form of proceeding against Cath.; for but upon that hope and with that condition, *J. Cumins will not be induced to stickle further herein*, but retire himself into some corner, where he may save his own soul and pour forth prayers daily and effectually for the remedy and redress of his poor brethren in England, the most part of the which he knoweth to symbolize with him in the aversion from foreign government or invasion.

"If you think him necessary and give him hope to prevail in this point for some mitigation and oversight for such as sincerely seek their *salvation without mixture of other menagements* of estate, if you think the matter worth such expedition, send in post and he, upon my advertisement, will be with you in post. And this he assured you that the only means to settle and confirm your credit gained in this voyage, to win the hearts of your compatriots as your hate of externes, is to use that courtesy and clemency with the one as you have done with the other.

"The East India fleet entered the bay of Lisbon without reknowledging the Cape 2 days after your departure.

"Here hath been great dealing and capitulations *this June past for the K. of Sc.* Who was his agent, *what were as heads*, what *his proffers*, what *his dispatch*, what *his projects*, in case his K. performed not, because it importeth and you may serve yourself wonderfully hereof, he deferreth till he hear from you and be nearer you.

"Mr. Northe gave the most particular relation of all the ports, shipping, forts and forces of England as hath been seen. He *made proffer to take Hull Castle* and carry his mistress out of England. He is like for all this to kiss the Inquisition; for his second wife he hath in Toledo. Cap. Creps is so miserable that he hath not a shirt to his back. Mr. Fizer is called from Lisbon, as a man too much accounted of there of the governors, and too great a friend of his countrymen, and is in a manner committed to the B. of Seguenza. D. Stap., for saying he would defend the book of succession with his tongue and pen, is now received into grace, and the Pope writ to to call him to Rome; and touching this book there remaineth somewhat in the incorne [inkhorn ?].

"For helping and defending one Holyday and Nosely, Mr. Fizer was commanded to return no more to any port, but was recommended to the B. of Seguença.

"In the answer to this I pray you write what is my l. of Erol and Angus, both whose good intentions and minds, without prejudgement of their prince or our country, I can and will show you testified with their own hands. It importeth to gain them; for you will have need of all as the world goeth.

"He hath likewise *certain letters to show you* for the further liquidation and certainty and further particularisation of such important points as here specified.—Escurial this 10th of 7bre 1596."

In the margin are the following (*but where they are intended to be inserted in the text is not very clear*):—(1) "The putting to death of F. Micael Sanctos and the history of D. Ana de Austria is stale, and therefore I write it not; though De Feria, D. Barnardin de Mendoza, and almost all the grandees are extremely discontent." (2) "You might as easily have taken Lisbon and Sivyll as you took Cadiz, had you been so advised, as appeared by the fear and flight out of Lisbon at your

coming." (3) "D. P. Valdes hangeth on for a charge, but his pride cannot accept any but that of almeral, which D. Diego Brochero of the Order of St. John already hath. His visage towards young Raclyfe is barbarous; but he saith that you have taken some of his friends in this voyage, for whose sake he must alter his style. He is the most rude, gross, ungrateful, inhuman, and barbarous Biscayan as ever you dealt with, and a capital enemy to all our nation without exception. If ever he come in your fingers again let him find it." (4) "D. Joyosa, the March. of Villars, Pernoune, and Lorayne and Mercury retain still their agents and correspondence." (5) "It was once resolved that man, woman and child should be perpetually exiled out of Cadiz, religious only excepted, and that the rents of that place should serve only for to maintain a garrison; but upon better deliberation it was altered." (6) "Adel. is 'houlde' of the common sort for cruel, covetous and nothing beloved of his soldiers. D. Gaspar Paredes asketh helps against the D. of Mercury and M. Turnibone, the D. agent, the contrary." (7) "I would gladly you write what Scot. nobility are in France. The man you met first and last within Wood street. This rhapsody of records rather serve to call to memory things past than to imprint novelties and to that end it shall do well you reserve it."

[*The English passages in Italics are underlined in the original.*]

4 *pp.* (**139.** 59.)

Wm. Stallenge to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 11.—In answer to Cecil's letter of the 7th inst., asking what he knows of Sir Anthony Ashley's behaviour in the Portugal voyage, knows little except in matters concerning his accounts. As Ashley charged himself with all corns and goods which came to his hands, at a valuation made by persons of this town, and afterwards sold the same for much more, the writer required him to make his account according to the sales and not according to the valuation. Indicates that Ashley did not account for all he received, but as the accounts of the voyage are at London, must come up if he is to certify further.—Plymouth, 11 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**44.** 85.)

Sir Robert Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Sept. 12.—"My lord, my other letters were already gone before I received your Lordship's of the 8 of September, which you sent by a servant of mine own. I humbly thank your Lordship for it, and am very proud of the title you give me in the beginning of it though I know I cannot otherwise be worthy of it than by the faithfulness of the affection I will ever bear unto your service. The Duke of Bouillon landed here yesterday, and is now at Midleborrow, and to-morrow goes towards Holland, and I with him; for he hath desired me very earnestly to accompany him thither. A journey I was to make thither, and in a fitter time could not have done it, to inform myself of the humours which now are in these countries. What I shall find worthy to advertise your Lordship of you shall understand by my next. The Duke professeth great love to your Lordship, and acknowledgeth the great honour he received of you. To the Count Lodwick I have delivered what you commanded me, and he took it very thankfully, and saith that while he lives he will acknowledge you to be his master. The two chains to the Admiral and Vice-admiral of Holland I take along with me; the third,

as I wrote to your Lordship, I have already delivered. If there have been any time lost in the delivery of the said chains, I will take the fault upon me; and already I have written to the Admiral that I have such a token from your Lordship unto him. And since I was to go into Holland myself, I thought it best to take the delivering of them myself. I cannot write your Lordship any news but that it is said here that the Cardinal is at Lisle in Flanders, and his army towards the frontiers of France. The old Chancellor of Gelderland, Longolius, was with his fellows at sea, but put back again. The poor man was very ill after it, and I think will scarce perform the journey, and have thereupon sent for further directions to the Haghe, for the which they stay. Here was a speech this day that the mariners are mutinied at Antwerp, and that some of them are hanged and many run away. It is a thing they have done often and hope conceived that some good might be drawn from it, but hitherunto without any success. I do not see any appearance that the Count Morris (whom now they call the prince Morris) will do anything this year."

Professes his devotion to Essex. Knows that he has the Queen's favour, as she showed him at his departure, but he will not be beholden to those who have used him so ill. "My cousin Robin Vernon carrieth himself very well in this company, and if he go forwards as he begins I doubt not that your lordship will have comfort and ure of him."—Flushing, 12 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 3 *pp.* (**44.** 87.)

M. de Reau to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596, Sept. $\frac{12}{22}$.]—Je vous envoye une lettre que M. le Duc de Bouillon ecrit a la Reine, que je vous supplie lui faire voir le plutôt qu'il sera possible, par laquelle sa Majeste connaitra davantage la necessité que le Roy a de la prompte assistance des deux mille hommes, pour empêcher que les ennemis ne contraignent son armée de repasser la rivière de Somme, et lui donner cependant loisir de pourvoir a l'établissement de son entretènement par l'ordre qu'il se délibère mettre en ses finances, ainsi que Monsr. de Villeroy lui ecrit derechef, chose qui lui sera plus difficile si ce secours ne s'advance pour ne pouvoir si promptement tirer le fruit de ses finances; suppliant tres humblement la Reine considérer que si sa Majeste dilaye de faire passer ses gens de guerre jusques a ce qu'elle ait eu advis de l'acheminement du Roi en sa dite armée, suivant votre dernier ecrit combien il se peut écouler de la bonne saison, à cause de l'inclemence du vent, dont nous avons maintenant bonne preuve, et les dangers par consequent que son armée peut encourir: dont je m'assure que la Reine recevrait par après regret et déplaisir. Tenez au reste pour certain que le Roi n'aura si tôt satisfait à la venue de M. le Conte de Scherosberey qu'il ne s'achemine en Picardie; et pouvez juger quel contentement et avantage ce lui serait de trouver ce secours si à propos, qui lui donnerait loisir de respirer et attendre les ennemis en cas qu'ils tournassent la tête a lui, comme y en a apparence par la victoire obtenue par M. le Mareschal de Biron, dont je vous envoie maintenant le discours, plus au vrai que celui qui venait dernièrement d'un marchand de Dieppe. J'attendrai votre reponse, et la resolution dernière de sa Majeste, pour en faire incontinent une depeche en France.—[London, 22 Sept. new style, 1596.]

Undated. Endorsed:—"Copie de lettre du Sr. de Reau a Mr. Cecile."
1 *p.* (**174.** 75.)

[*The original is in S. P. Foreign, Eliz. France, in the Public Record Office.*]

THE COMPANY OF TURKEY MERCHANTS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 13.—In acquainting them with Mr. Barton's letters to the Queen for supply of his charges in the journey with the Grand Signor, Cecil seems to think that it behoves them to see him furnished, as their minister. Have supplied him by exchange with a whole year's pension, in advance till August next and with 500*l.* besides. "This great and exceeding charge being already laid upon the Company (howsoever Mr. Barton by the necessity of the Grand Signor his will and commandment, and for the honour of her Majesty, is thereto holden) the same being in excess of charge above the Company's covenant with her Majesty, and above all means that can be devised to be raised out of the trade, they do not doubt but it will be supplied by her Majesty, and the rather by your honourable and favourable means, who do partly see how far we have been urged to supply the ambassador above our covenant and agreement, and otherwise how we have been of late charged with a present of great value, and very shortly are to be charged with another chargeable present to the Grand Signor." Beg for his aid. —London, 13 Sept. 1596.

Signed:—John Spencer: Richard Staper, Governor: William Garway: Thomas Cordell: Thomas Symond: John Eldred: Andrew Hayning.

1 *p.* (**44.** 89.)

M. DE LA FONTAINE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Sept. 13.—Towards evening yesterday M. de Reau sent Mr. Secretary a letter, of which he here encloses a copy to show what is passing. Asks to see him when he comes to London.—London, 13 Sept., 1596.

P.S.—This letter written, I received that of Mons. de Reau, enclosed, which will show you his opinion.

Signed. French. Seal. 1 *p.* (**173.** 129.)

M. DE REAU to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Sept. $\frac{13}{23}$.—Sends copies of the Duke of Bouillon's letter to the Queen, and of his own to Mr. Cecil, upon the letter M. de Vileroy lately wrote to the Duke of Bouillon, of which he also sends a copy. Thinks he will allow that their request is reasonable, and begs that it may have his favour; so that they may the sooner profit by their treaty, which depends on the transport (the sooner the better) of the 2,000 men, without which the King's army must retire. The danger of such a retreat is manifest, and it lies with the Queen, by her prompt succour, to give the King leisure to establish his affairs.—London, 23 Sept. 1596, new style.

French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**173.** 134.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL and SIR JOHN FORTESCUE.

1596, Sept. 14.—Understands by his brother that he must answer a new objection raised by the *Corrigidor* of Cales, touching a chain which Ashley took from him, with promise to the lord General to restore it. It is true he had a chain, which he took from one who would have conveyed it away, at the "general dismission of the inhabitants;" but he made no promise to restore it, "which should be a thing in any man's judgment, especially such as know the wars and what it is to

enter a town with the sword, as strange and rare as had been heard of." Offers, if the lord General charge him so far, and the Queen command it, to restore 530*l.*, the amount for which he sold it to a goldsmith in Cheap, and which he can prove to be the value. "And if it be not lawful to take things of that nature but with caution to restore, I should think it (under correction) scarce warrantable to offend the public enemy. The day before this general dismission I saved and rescued the *Corrigidor* himself, with his chain, gilt rapier and cloak, from the fury and violence of many mean soldiers that set on him passing through the market place the day after the town was taken, with intent to take both chain and all the rest from him, if not his life, having gotten him purposely grovelling on the ground; and myself not able to prevail with my servants in the rescue had not some of my lord General's guard happily assisted. I did hear that he hath heretofore charged me likewise with great masses of money and other wealth gotten in the house (not his house, as it is given out) whither he (*sic*) for fear he suddenly withdrew himself the night the town was entered. I would willingly it had been so." Begs to come to his answer and to be released from his long imprisonment.—14 Sept., 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**44.** 90.)

Henry Billingsley, Robert Harrye and Richard Carmarden to the Lord Treasurer.

1596, Sept. 14.—Upon his letter of the 9th in behalf of bearer, Mr. Thomson, have examined his information touching the ship *Marget George*, laden at Barbary and now arrived in the Thames, and find by openly examining the master and owner, in the Custom House, that the same is true. Have moved the governor and other of the Barbary merchants to permit the goods to be here customed and landed, but they, considering their private commodity rather than the Queen's customs, raise objections.—The Custom House, 14 Sept., 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**44.** 91.)

Sir Edward Norreys to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Sept. 14.—Thanks for his letter. "It is certain that the Cardinal's chief design is and hath been chiefly upon Ostend; but the matter seemeth still, the nearer he comes unto it, the more difficult. This winter doth now free us from all danger, by the grace of God, and by the next year it will be far stronger than it is, though, as it is, I think it a place for your Lordship to win more honor in than any that ever I saw. Your Lordship knows that governors must still solicit the fortifying of their charge, considering that times may be such and so troublesome as that succours shall slowly come. As the town is I would not doubt, by the grace of God, and your Lordship's presence, with such English as I know your Lordship would easily bring, but to break the neck of the greatest army that can be brought before it; but by the next year, if it shall please God, her Majesty shall have leisure enough to send her forces of succour, and then I will not make any difficulty to wish your Lordship to put yourself into it, for it will be a fit place for you to defend against all the world, and I do verily persuade myself that the Cardinal will try us, for he hath so assuredly promised it, both to the King of Spain and all these countries, that he must needs do it." The States have granted 2,000*l.* for materials to fortify and he expects to get 2,000*l.* more for the working and will lose no time.

Hopes that he may then have leave to come over to kiss the Queen's hands and recreate himself after this long while of care. "These parts do now yield very little news because the Cardinal is gone towards France, where we know not yet what he doeth; I think your Lordship shall better hear from thence. The plague is very great in all those parts, but the Cardinal, in his pride and young experience, seemeth to fear neither God nor man."—Ostend, 14 Sept., 1596.

Holograph. 4 *pp.* (**44.** 92.)

LEVIES in ESSEX.

1596, Sept. 15.—Warrant to the Lord Treasurer, lieutenant of the county of Essex, to levy 150 able men in the county for service in France, where the King of Spain, after taking Calais, intends to attempt Boulogne and other maritime places adjoining the Narrow Seas, and the French King has asked for assistance to be sent thither. The Council will give further directions.—Greenwich, 15 Sept., 38 Eliz.

Sign Manual. Seal. 1 *p.* (**44.** 94.)

FILIPPO CORSINI to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 15.—Enclosing a letter from the Grand Duke to the Queen. Sends it by Mr. Englebert as he is unable to come himself. Begs his favour that the Grand Duke's request for a safeconduct for those ships with corn which his factor has already provided may be granted.—London, 15 Sept. 1596. *Signed.*

Addressed :—"At the Court." 1 *p.* (**44.** 95.)

MA:, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 15.—"Good Mr. Secretary, I thanke you for you leter and sending my lo:, the weř both exceding welcom to me. I pray you geve me leve to troubel you w^{t} reding sume papers w^{ch} I men or long to send you, and make me so much further beholding to you as to lett them goe on or returne them to me agayn as you shall think fett." Commendations to my lady.

Endorsed :—15 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**44.** 97.)

ROBERT BENNETT, Dean of Windsor, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 15.—The lord keeper, being visitor of this college, challenges an interest in the writer's lodging, but Parker, one of the petty canons, has a lodging where Cecil and the Earl of Shrewsbury lay the last time the Queen was here, with a chamber for two servants. "Because there is furniture and the man poor, there is some consideration expected." If that be an objection, the lodging which Lord Mountjoy last had can be had for nothing, but there is no bedding.—Windsor Castle, 15 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**44.** 98.)

ROBERT BEALE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 16.—"It may please your honour, as I will not during my life refuse to do her Majesty all the service that I shall be able, so in this

case I trust her Majesty will have some commiseration of my poor estate. Besides that I have nothing aforehand for so great a voyage and am scant able to bear the charge of a small family, I am so subject unto the stone that any extraordinary travail on foot, and especially on horseback, will so bring it down upon me, as that many times heretofore they have been violently taken and cut from me. Furthermore, under her Majesty's correction, I think myself no meet man to be employed in such Scottish services; for I have been in many books especially noted as a carrier down of the commission for the execution of the late Scottish Queen, and such persons cannot be grateful to that nation; nor without the danger of their lives, as partly may appear when the Lord Zouche was sent thither, being but a commissioner. Moreover, not long sithen my lord your father used some speeches unto me that I should be employed about some matters of the Low Countries when the commissioners should come over. Heretofore, with the help of Sir Henry Kellegrewe and Mr. Aty (?), I drew two books concerning those matters; whereof the papers and proofs remain in my hands, and can hardly be sorted out by another that is not so well acquainted with them as I am; so shall I not be altogether idle, but may, I trust, serve her Majesty to some purpose, and hope that upon your honour's favourable information of these my reasonable and true excuses, I shall be forborne from that painful journey and service which my body is not able to perform. For these causes it pleased her Majesty to dispense with my residence in the North parts and to allow of a gentleman my deputy, recommended by the judges and Mr. Attorney General not only for his learning in the laws, but also as man skilful in the Latin and French tongues, and who in my opinion can serve this turn as well as I can."—My poor house at Barnes, 16 Sept.

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**44.** 99.)

——— to Mr. Stallenge and Mr. Honnyman.

1596, Sept. 16.—A letter has come from the commissioners at Plymouth which he presumes they are not acquainted with. The effect of it appears by "our answer," copy enclosed. [*The sentence is corrected from,* "The effect of it was this, that whereas you moved my lord Admiral and me to write a letter for sequestration of more goods than was yet found by the notes delivered by the Italians that now ——"]. Desires them to make a speedy end, to save expense. "And because I may dispose of my part, having great occasions to use great sums of money for sundry payments, I pray you, both of you, view those ships that are prizes because it may be that I would deal to buy some one of them for a little enterprise." If Sir John Gilbart's would be easy to fit out for sea, would gladly buy it. They are not to publish that it is for him; for it is not. Will take their advice, how best to "vent" his portion, when Mr. Hounyman comes up.

Endorsed:—16 Sept. 1596.

Draft, 2 *pp.* (**173.** 130.)

Arthur Gregory to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 17.—Is loth to seem importunate but fears to be "prevented" in his suit; and his necessity is such that he has had to mortgage his pension for 100*l.* to pay his debts. Asks for the surveyor's place which is now void.—Friday.

P.S. in his own hand.—"My metal being wholly wasted, I want means also to repair it, with many other things which, with my expense these three years, might deserve consideration also." *Signed.*
Endorsed:—27 Sept. 1596.
Seal. 1 *p.* (**44.** 100.)

EDWARD, EARL OF OXFORD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 17.—Sends by bearer the copy which was in his hands, but it seems rather to be a counterpain of "her" jointure than of her pension. Only knows by hearsay his daughter's occasion to use it. Doubtless "my lord and you" took care that it was well made. Barnardeux was the man employed, and the intent was for a 1,000*l.* a year, to be assured to her as long as my lord of Derby lived; and to that end a lease was made over to you and me. "I pray you, good Sir Robert Cecil, peruse this, and if it be not as I take it, yet have that care of your niece, that if it be in the hands of Barnardeux it may be sought out. Also, I am most earnestly to desire you, as you are her uncle and nearest to her, next myself, that you will friendly assist her with your good advice. You know her youth and the place wherein she lives, and how much to both our houses it imports that she carry herself according to her honour. Enemies are apt to make the worst of everything, flatterers will do evil offices, and true and faithful advice will seem harsh to tender ears; but sith my fortune hath set me so far off as I cannot be at hand in this her troublesome occasions, I hope you will do the good office of an uncle, and I commit unto you the authority of a parent in mine absence." Desires to know how her causes stand.—17 Sept. 1596.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**44.** 101.)

ROBERT BEALE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, 17 Sept.—Gathered from Cecil's speeches concerning Germany to him when last at Court, that he was to "set down how the princes in those parts might be dealt with about this late league between her Majesty and the French King." Has therefore taken this as the subject of his discourse, and has done his best, but has always deferred to those who are better acquainted with the secret affairs of her Majesty.—My house at Barnes, 17 Sept. 1596.
Would gladly hear that the Queen was satisfied with his answer to Cecil's letter of yesterday.
Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**44.** 102.)

DON MANOEL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 17.—Being assured of his good will and afflicted by fortune (a thing to which all the great are subject), sends this gentleman to inform him of his state, and begs to be favoured with "l'effect de vostre bonne grâce."
Endorsed:—17 Sept. 1596.
French. Holograph. 1 *p. Seal.* (**44.** 103.)

The EXPEDITION TO CADIZ.

1596, Sept. 17.—Tabulated statement of "money, plate, jewels and goods taken at Cales in Spain," and brought to light by the Commissioners

between 2 Aug. last, the date of their commission, and 17 Sept. 1596. As follows :—

(1) In possession :—Seized and brought to the Queen's store house at London, 2,609*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Wines and ruske seized in the two Spanish prizes the *St. Matthew* and *St. Andrew* in Jellingham water, 5,000*l.* Oil sold at Plymouth, 750*l.*

(2) Out of possession :—Found aboard divers ships in the Thames and "denied to be delivered," 1,299*l.* 18*s.* Sold in divers ports, 5,786*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* "Confessed under the handwriting of such knights, captains and gentlemen to be given them by the lords Generals," 12,838*l.*

Total, 28,284*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

Signed by Henry Billingsley, Rich. Carmarden and Thomas Myddelton.

1 *p.* (**44.** 104.)

THOMAS [BILSON,] BISHOP OF WORCESTER, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 17.—What he has done "in this matter" was to leave Cecil his choice either of "the things themselves" or the value of them. As for the fellows, doubtless they will better remember and better advise themselves, although at first "emulation or ignorance made them more averse than reason was." If Cecil will wait till the writer has spoken with them, it will be seen that it was the "newness of the head and some private unkindness that bred this forwardness amongst them at the first."—London, 17 Sept. 1596.

Signed :—Thos. Wigorn.

Good seal. 1 *p.* (**173.** 131.)

LEVIES IN HERTS.

1596, Sept. 18.—Privy signet to the Lord Treasurer, lieutenant of the county of Hertford, (similar to that of 15 Sept. for Essex) for the levy of 100 men in Hertfordshire for service in France.—Greenwich, 18 Sept. 38 Eliz.

Sign manual. Seal. 1 *p.* (**44.** 96.)

CHARLES, LORD MOUNTJOYE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 18.—The lords of the Council wrote to him to stay two brass pieces landed at Portsmouth out of the *Swan* of London. The officers of Portsmouth say the ship was never within the haven nor any such pieces landed. As those who informed the Council must have had some ground to do so, asks further instructions.—18 Sept. 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**44.** 105.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 18.—"I most humbly entreat your good honour to procure my speedy delivery, or that I may be called and charged, hoping that it is not intended utterly to undo me, and to make me hateful and shameful by length of imprisonment to all the world. The governor of Cales sent to me yesterday to speak with me, which I refused, not knowing your good pleasure, nor do desire to have conference with any his like. I do hope you will at last out of your honour's good nature and dis-

position have some care of me. Touching the petitions exhibited against me, I do humbly entreat I may have the favour to have the matters examined and reported, and accordingly to be censured. Here is also one Phillips in the Fleet who doth hourly practice treasonable matter against me, supposing I combined with the lord Chancellor in dangerous matters concerning the Queen of Scots. I most humbly entreat your honour to give me leave to proceed by way of justice against him. And lastly, I beseech your good honour, notwithstanding whatsoever you have conceived against me touching mine offence to her Majesty in purloining her moneys, to suspend yet your absolute resolution till the matter be thoroughly examined and that time may give you testimony of mine integrity." Hopes that his adversary, if found false, may have the same punishment that the writer shall have if found guilty. Refrains from reporting the lewd words which that adversary lately used at table to Cecil's dishonour.—The Fleet, 18 Sept. 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**44.** 106.)

THOMAS BROWNE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 18.—Explaining a dispute with one Mrs. Haule about 11 acres of land which Cecil wrote to him to sell her. It appears that the writer did not know till then that Mrs. Haule was "allied" to Cecil, nor that certain land of which he took a lease was in Mr. Haule's tenure and not in that of Nicholas Williamson, being part of Sir Edward Yorcke's estate. Mentions his kinsman, John Browne, who has surrendered the surveyorship of Suffolk.—Pinchbeck, 18 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**44.** 107.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Sept. 18.—Takes the opportunity of the bearer's going to England to write the news. "The Duke of Bouillon came hither upon Wednesday, which was the day afore yesterday, and was very well received everywhere by the way as he came. Here he lieth in my lady the Princess' house, but at the charge of the States. To-morrow I think he shall speak with them; for they desire to despatch him away as soon as they may. Notwithstanding, Mr. Gilpin hath not yet received any order from the Court, and how he, therefore, will carry himself in the matter I know not; but now he is speaking with the Duke, and I think they will take some resolution together." The Cardinal's army is said to be come back from the French frontier, The deputies of the State are doubtless with you ere this. If they propose to have my company and Sir Nicholas Parker's made up again, I beg you to further it. It will cost little and be very agreeable to those here.—The Haghe, 18 Sept. '96.

"The admiral of Holland I cannot yet meet withal, but I will find him before I go into Zealand."

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**44.** 108.)

ROBERT BENNETT, Dean of Windsor, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 19.—"Pleaseth it your honour, I understand there will be great importunity used for lodgings; howbeit, God willing, I will reserve both those which in my last letters I mentioned to be at your

honour's commandment. If her Majesty shall use any immediate and direct commandment to take them from me I hope your honour will assist me."—Castle of Windsor, 19 Sept. '96.

Signed.—Ro. Bennett.

Endorsed:—"Dean of Windsor." 1 *p.* (**44.** 109.)

Tho. Windebank to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 19.—Thanks him for his continued good opinion, which some seek to alter by sinister charges, though he knows not as yet who they are nor what they charge him with. Has not dealt dishonestly with any person. Begs him to "desire my lady of Cumberland to forbear her earnestness or further dealing, and to refer such matter as is to the petitioner's own friends and kinsfolks, who are like to prove the straitest judges against me without troubling her ladyship or your honour any further with matter wholly unmeet and unworthy hers and your honourable ears. Myself am very shortly to repair to my service." —Haynes Hill, 19 Sept. 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**173.** 132.)

M. de Reau to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Sept. $\frac{19}{29}$.—"Monsieur, je suis contraint de vous importuner puisque les affaires nous importunent encores davantage. Il est certain que les ennemis tournent la teste en Artois, et faudra necessairement que l'armée du Roy, mon maistre, repasse la riviere de Somme desnuée du secours promis. Jugez, je vous supplie, quel prejudice cette retraictte mal apropos apportera au bien de ses affaires; neantmoins il semble par la responce que Monsieur Cecile m'a faitte que la Royne n'apprehende nullement ce danger quoyqu'il soit a la porte. Ce qui m'a fait recourir a vous, qui jugez mieux la consequence du fait, afin d'employer, s'il vous plaist, votre faveur et autorite pour eschaufer cette, si j'ose dire, trop grande froideur de Sa Majeste, et que le Roy puisse ressentir quelque fruit de cette ligue a l'heure mesme qu'il en a plus de besoin pour conserver la reputacion de ses forces et l'advantage que par cette derniere deffaite il a acquis sur les ennemis. En quoy la diligence est tres necessaire, si ja il n'est quasi trop tard, et sera encores plus si la Royne attend les advis de son ambassadeur, que le Roy soit en Picardie, pour envoyer son secours. Car ce sera lors le secours Venitien, trois jours apres la bataille. Il ne faut doubter que le Roy ne soit en Picardie aussi tost qu'il aura receu Mons. le Conte de Scheresberey, et n'y a rien eu que le dilayement du passage de ces gens de guerre qui l'ayent retardé de s'acheminer en son armée. Et bien que ledit sieur Cecile m'escrive que ce sera temps perdu que d'en presser d'advantage la Royne, si est ce que je me veux persuader qu'estant mieux informée de la consequence que tirera apres soy cette retractte d'armée qu'elle changera de resolution. Et puis, Monsieur, que vous consentez avec nous notre requeste estre plus que raisonable, je vous supplie y vouloir apporter ce que jugerez necessaire, et rendre cet office singulier au Roy qui vous en aura une eternelle obligacion. Mons. le duc de Bouillon me mande qu'il en escrit un mot a Mons. l'Admiral pour en parler a la Royne. Si vous joignez vos balottes ensemble j'espere qu'il en reussira le fruit que nous en attendons avec tant de raison et de necessite. Je lui en escris un mot, et pareillement aussi a Mons. le

Grand Tresorier, duquel je me veux persuader que le Roy tirera toutte l'assistance et office que requiert un affaire si important."—London, 29 Sept., 1596. *Signed.*
1 *p.* (**173.** 135.)

MARGARET LADY HAWKINS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 20.—Received yesterday a letter from the Privy Council, signed by Cecil, amongst others, "and procured, as it appeareth, by Sir Thomas Baskervill upon a demand of certain money pretended to be due from Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Quarles to him for victualling and transporting of divers soldiers into Bryttayne in the year 1594." Roger Longford, who knows the account of that money, is gone down to make payment to Sir Henry Palmer and others serving in the Narrow Seas, and she desires a respite until his return. The money received from the Exchequer for that service was paid over to Mr. Bludder, deputy to Mr. Quarles, whose accounts are extant and will show that it is not reasonable to charge her therewith.—Deptford, 20 Sept. 1596. *Signed.*
Seal. 1 *p.* (**44.** 111.)

WILLIAM, EARL OF BATH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 20.—Has always found my lord, Cecil's father, his friend, and both his Lordship and the rest of the Council have accepted his services, in this county of Devon, for the Queen. Sends his servant, the bearer, to present the general certificate of the forces of the shire, according to the form required, and begs Cecil to further his requests contained in a letter now sent to the Council, and be a mean for the despatch of this messenger.—Towstocke, 20 Sept. 1596.
Signed:—W. Bathon.
Seal. 1 *p.* (**44.** 112.)

G., LORD HUNSDON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 20.—"Sir, as Court actions carry seldom through performance without recontre of some crossing thwarts, and no less, pursued with direct course, in the end prevail, so I doubt not if you shall please to present her Majesty with a new and resolute assault of my much desired poor bill but that she will be as well pleased to sign it as she was gratiously contented to grant it; her deferring thereof until she should speak with me not unlike to proceed either to try how earnest you would be for me or unpatient I should prove to have any recontre of delay; for the sight of me yet, I hold, will more offend than my presence work to effect the despatch of my bill." Begs him to solicit urgently the despatch of a matter which is so important to the Queen's service, especially "the eyes of the world standing now at gaze what respect her Majesty will carry to our house, so near in blood to hers and so little advanced in her reign of so many years."—Drayton, 20 Sept. 1596.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**44.** 113.)

SIR HENRY BAGENALL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 20.—The unseasonableness of the weather and contrariety of wind in these parts have so continued that I am here still detained to

my great and excessive charge, which doth not a little trouble me in mind in regard of the stirs that by report of those that daily arrive from Ireland are likely to be continued there. I am bold to presume upon this occasion of my stay to make known to your Honour that I have only one lease of a manor, which I hold from Her Majesty, and her rent thereof is 60*l. per annum;* the largeness whereof will perhaps induce you to esteem it a thing of great benefit unto me, but I do assure you the benefit is so small that it is scarce worth the reckoning of, for the lands thereunto belonging are all copyhold, a little parcel of demesnes to the value of 8*l. per annum*, being part of the said 60*l.*, only excepted, and that is yet in lease for a dozen years before the expiration, whereof I shall not receive one penny of profit by it. Notwithstanding, in regard it hath descended unto me by a former grant, and is this long time a thing in my possession, I would be very loth to be discountenanced in so small a matter by any others taking it over my head. And therefore I am most humbly to beseech your Honour to be a furtherance to Her Majesty on my behalf for a reversion in such sort as to your grave judgment shall seem meet.

I had divers things of my own in England, besides what my father left me by purchase, and what else he had acquired by his long and painful service in the time of her most noble father and brother; all which I protest I have been forced to sell and spent them merely and only in Her Majesty's service, whereby my state is worse at this present by 6000*l.* or 7000*l.* than my father left me at his death, over and besides the loss of my revenue in Ireland, a loss of no small moment for me and which needed to have been so with me, if I would but have used that slackness in the furtherance of Her Majesty's service that some others have. And now having no succour nor means left, but only to rely upon Her Majesty's most gracious bounty, I do yet comfort myself with this hope that your Honour of your wonted favour towards me will have me in remembrance to Her Majesty when time and occasion shall require.—From Hollyhead, the xxth of September 1596.

Endorsed:—"20 Octobre 1596."

Signed. 1 *p.* (**45.** 92.)

Hurtado to Secretary Waad.

1596, Sept. $\frac{20}{30}$.—Has arrived at Ruan where a letter has come from Venice with news from Spain of the great dread there was in Madrid that the English armada would carry on the war in Spain and fortify themselves in Calis. In Lisbon there was great confusion, and the women left the town. King Philip sent word that the Portuguese should defend themselves, under the duke of Bargança as constable. From Madrid it is written hither that the king asked the estates of Spain for money for the war, and the church offered a million and a half yearly towards the war of England. The general of the English armada was much praised in Spain for his courtesy to the women in Calis. But for the English armada there would have been peace between France and Spain (*por lo que ca auna platica afirmo a V. S. que si non saliera la armada de Inglatierra que antre Francia y España ubiera amistad*). The armada is blamed here for returning so soon and for not fortifying Calis. In Ruan lodging is prepared for the Earl of Shrewsbury (*Saralsbbery*) in ——— street at the house of M. Sinami, an Italian. Writes the news to Mr. John Stanhope. Begs him to get the Earl of Essex and Stanhope (on behalf of the Queen) to write to Mr. Anthony Meylmey [Mildmay], the ambassador, in his favour. Will send the ribbon

for the hat from Paris. It is reported that Don Juan Idiaquez is dismissed from the Council and out of favour because, to spare King Philip bad news, he kept back letters reporting that the English had entered Calis. The King has sent word that the Earl of Shrewsbury is to be here at his expense. To-day the Chancellor made a speech to the men of this town, reminding them that they should make the King a good reception as amends for their past offences, and that as they ought to lower the prices of food and wine for the King's coming, they should not previously advance them. The King asks 500,000 crs. of them, and it is thought he will get a great part of that sum.—Ruan, 30 Sept. 1596.

Spanish. Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**133.** 176.)

Lord Burghley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 21.—"I have at this present received two letters from Sir Robert Cary and one from Mr. John Cary his brother, the contents whereof I do forbear to express, and do send the very letters unto you, having upon the reading thereof noted in the margins the principal points which you may do well to impart unto her Majesty, thereby to receive her answer for their satisfaction: wishing the state of those frontiers were of more strength, either to revenge these open outrages or to make defence; for, to that purpose, in former times of her Majesty's father and brother, but specially in her sister's time, there hath been a charge of extraordinary garrisons laid upon the frontiers, specially for the winter time in long nights."

In his own hand:—Pray enquire for Mr. Edw. Gorg and Captain Chichester, "who are to have either of them 45 soldiers in Hertfordshire to make 90 in the name of 100," and give them my letter, enclosed, directed to the deputy lieutenants of Herts. If they cannot be found, send a messenger with it to Sir Thos. Brockett or Mr. Butlar, because Sir H. Cock is in Hampshire.—Theobalds, 21 Sept. *Signed.*

Endorsed:—1596.

Seal. 1 *p.* (**44.** 114.)

Michael Hicks to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596, Sept. 22.]—Your letter found me booted ready to take horse towards London upon some business. Notwithstanding, your letter is now (as a councillor, which your love was before) a commandment unto me, and therefore I have stayed my purpose and put off my business, and will, God willing, meet you at Blackwall at your appointed time. Only I must let you know that to-morrow I must christen Mr. Sheriff Lowe's child, and therefore am to entreat you to let me return when I have brought you within a kenning of Theobald's. And so with the remembrance of my humble duty, with my prayer to give you your heart's desire either in promotion or profit (being for your good) I humbly take my leave.—At Ruckholts, 2.

Endorsed:—"22 Sept. 1596."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**45.** 1.)

William Stallenge to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 22.—On Saturday last Sir Ferdinando Gorges, received your letters of 14th hereof, and caused me to send copies to the rest of

the gentlemen, who have appointed on Friday next to meet in this town and by their general letters to certify your Honour of our proceedings; and if, in the meantime, I receive no order to the contrary, I intend (God willing) within these six or seven days to depart from hence towards the Court, there to inform your honour of all things at large.

I have now received Sir Francis Drake's plate and some money of the gentlemen who had the same in trust, and I do send Mr. Drake bills for receiving of some money in London, and will do the like for the rest as it cometh to my hands. By letters from him, I understand your especial favour still continues towards him, which I pray God either he or myself may live to deserve.—Plymouth, 22 September, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**45.** 2.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the Earl of ESSEX.

1596, Sept. 22.—The opportunity of this bearer yieldeth occasion of my writing, and not any matter worthy the troubling your Lordship. All is yet very quiet since the wars at Hulst, neither is the Count of Solms yet cleared for the surrender thereof, but must be worn away by time, else will he never be freed with his credit. Marshal Biron's incursions, hath put all Arthoys into alarm and drawn the Cardinal's men unto those places for their defence, yet news is now come that part of his forces are returned into Brabant, but whether to be employed is uncertain. Of Captain Smithe's (one of them in the States' pay) running away to the enemy, I am sure your Lordship hath understood, neither can we as yet learn what his intent was. There is a purpose to try whether it can be practised to pay the soldiers by the pole and maintain the companies stronger. We do here make account that the deputies are got over, and those unto Denmark be there by this. The States of Holland are still met in ample number, stayed the longer together because of the Duke's arrival, who came hither on Wednesday last, and the Saturday following had audience, where he laid forth his message and cause of coming, what he had done with Her Majesty and desired to be performed of these men; requiring that certain might be committed to conference with him, with instance to have a good and speedy resolution. Their answer, for that time, consisted in thanks and compliments, concluding that it would please him to deliver the proposition in writing to be further considered, which he did on Monday afternoon, and I, that morning, had presented Her Majesty's gracious letters, which, I perceived, did not a little content them, and though it is unlikely anything will be resolved ere the provinces have returned their answers it is hoped some good will be wrought.

Sir Robert Sydney was here with the Duke, and brought the chains sent by your Lordship for Monsieur Duynenvoert and Gerbrants, who not being nor appearing here before his departure, he left both with me to deliver and present, using such speeches as the occasions may require: which I will forthwith perform and then certify your lordship further, till which or that better subject be offered I humbly take my leave. —From the Haeghe this 22nd of 7^{bre}. 1596.

P.S.—If, while the Duke of Buillion shall be here, your Lordship shall have any cause to command or employ me, I should be right glad to show my readiness and employ my best endeavours.

Seal. 2 *pp.* (**45.** 3.)

FRANCIS RUMBALL.

1596, $\frac{\text{Sept. 22}}{\text{Oct. 2}}$.—Passport given by Don Juan de Silva, Count of Portalegre, Governor General of Portugal, to Francisco Banrembom, a Fleming, aged 28, to proceed to Ayamonte on private business.—Lisbon, 2 Oct. 1596.

Signed.

Countersigned with two other Spanish names. Endorsed :—"Passport for Francisco Rumball."

1 *p. Spanish.* (**45.** 32 *.)

THOMAS MUN to ELEAZOR HICKMAN.

1596, Sept. 22.—You will have understood of our taking by 22 Spanish galleys, where we remain in most miserable case. I perceive they mean nothing less than to give us our liberty, alleging that we have been traders into Turkey and therefore to be condemned to the galleys. In which woeful places we still remain, our men being all in chains, abiding extremity of cold for want of apparel, being despoiled to their shirts, some lamed with their chains, their legs swelled and fear the loss thereof, all pinched with hunger, sometimes two days together without bread or water. As yet we are not put to the oar, neither do I think we shall be till we come to Naples or Genoa, where our sentence shall be given, and there we shall not want extreme labour and infinite blows to add to our hunger and cold. In the galleys we daily see poor men without occasion tormented with stripes by day, yea and night, even to the death. Such is the cruelty of the bloody-minded people, such is the misery of these galleys which is hell itself, having here no other consolation but the jingling of chains, the pitiful complaints of poor men lamenting with blows and cryings, which some or other continually are tormenting. I have sailed in Turkish galleys, and better I do affect to be the slave of a Turk seven years than one year in these galleys. I beseech you to procure with some in Venice, who have correspondents of account in Naples and Genoa, that they may procure my liberty. I know you will make them money to deal in this, for without that nothing will be done. We shall be example to the English shipping hereafter for yielding into the hands of Spaniards in hope of liberty, as we did.—In the galleys at Messina, 20 Sept., 1596.

Nota.—We were taken near Corfu in the Venetian's seas, contrary to their law, so you may use your industry in law. The same order you take for my deliverance at Naples or Genoa, Mr. Nelsonne requireth you for God's sake to do the like for him; and his goods in the hands of Aldriche and my father shall be for your repayment.

Contemporary copy.

On the same sheet :—

THE SAME to the SAME.

[1596, Sept. 22.]—The enclosed should have been sent by the Marsellian Morisan, but the master kept not his promise. We know no more than before, for our liberty or captivity. Some say we shall be burned for religion, some that we shall remain slaves. The best we hear is that our men, upon answer from the King, shall have their liberties. But the master, Mr. Stone, and myself must pay our ransoms, saying we are rich, wherein they are much deceived. I

would write much, but Naples speaks English. I pray you to follow the contents of the enclosed. Our misery is more than my discourse, which I have written likewise to Thomas Norden in Zant, to advise you from thence lest this might miscarry. Twelve of our galleys go presently for Spain, so write to our friends in England to procure some Spaniards of account to be detained, for by such exchange there is hope to be released, when money shall not prevail. Thirteen of our men are gone in the galleys to Genoa, the rest of us remain, and know not whether we shall go for Spain or be sent to Genoa, and our matter be ended by the Prince Dorea, for he commands, and not Don Pedro which took us. Pray use means to Genoa likewise. Seven of our men are sick to the death, and three likely to lose their legs, being overladen with chains. I cannot write so much as I would, the walls have ears. We are dead of hunger and cold, no money nor friends to help us, nor one to speak in our behalves.—Naples, 22 Sept. [1596].

Contemporary copy. 2¼ *pp.* (**174.** 90.)

Richard Kyngsmyll to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 23.—Begging Cecil's furtherance and favour in his suit to be employed in Her Majesty's service of the Mastership of the Rolls, which he verily thinks may be accomplished by him and his father, to whom he has made his humble suit also.—xxiiith of September, 1596.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Surveyor of the Court of Wards to my Master."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 4.)

Virginio Orsino to Antonio Perez.

1596, $\frac{\text{Sept. } 23}{\text{Oct. } 3}$.—Is sending his secretary, Mannelli, to the Court to solicit his affairs. Asks Perez to assist him.—Trinel, 3 Oct. 1596.

Italian. 1 *p.* (**174.** 14.)

Sir R. Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Sept. 24.—Forwarding a letter from Count Ludwick of Nassau, the favour and love shewn unto whom by Essex has been very well bestowed, for he sheweth himself very thankful to all England, but especially to his Lordship. News there is none but that the D. of Bouillon has been very well received in Holland; he hath as yet no answer to his propositions and demands, but hopes to receive means to pay some good troops, both horse and foot, for the King, his master. It will probably be twenty-two or twenty-four days before he is again at Flushing, Sydney came from Holland but this day and found this bearer, Mr. Hall, ready to start, which makes his letter so short.—Flushing, the 24th of Sept. 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**45.** 5.)

John Danyell to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Sept. 24.—Beseeching him to be a means for a warrant of security for him during twelve months, within which time he will by God's grace satisfy his whole creditors. He has taken order with the most part of them, and the rest do threaten and go about earnestly to arrest him. Since last he came into the realm, he has tasted so often of imprisonment that he had rather lose his life than be committed. Not being able

to satisfy his creditors nor to defray his charges in prison, so as he must perish if committed, and his last security which he had by Lord Burghley's means having expired the last day of July last, he is forced to fly from place to place.—24 of September 1596.

P.S.—Among other creditors, he has owed Mr. Smyth, clerk of the Council, 40*s.* these two years; for this friendly tolerance he is greatly bound, and promises to pay the debt by the first day of November.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 6.)

George, Earl of Cumberland to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596, Sept. 25.]—I pray you excuse my often sending to you, forced by necessity, the ships that should go with me being much sought by merchants that would freight them for the Straits; so as if I do not, upon assurance that I shall proceed with Her Majesty's licence, conclude with the owners of them to-morrow, they will be had from me, and my voyage is overthrown, not able any other where to furnish myself of ships fit for my pretence. I would myself have come to you [but] that I cannot get from my sister; though she hath as perfect understanding as ever had any in her weakness, yet hath she not spoken anything since Thursday, and we look every hour for her departure, which God send may be happy, as I doubt not it shall, for she showeth the most and greatest tokens of God's blessing and mercy that I think ever did living creature. So loth further to trouble you I end.

Endorsed:—"25 Sept., 1596, Earl of Cumberland to my Master. Desires your Honour to move Her Majesty for his leave to go to sea."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**45.** 8.)

Sir Anthony Ashley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 25.—I understand divers ways how much I am bound to you, insomuch as Her Majesty did marvel what reason you had to move so earnestly for me, considering the heinousness of the information exhibited by Philips against me; but hoping that ere this the commissioners have thoroughly satisfied Her Majesty in my behalf, especially being seconded by the report of the matter concerning Mrs. Rice referred to the examination and report of the Lord Keeper, I doubt not but the passage will be more easy, and am assured that the Lord Keeper will (by your good advice) either deliver you his conceit to be reported by you to the Queen, or, if you shall think it more behoofful, will report it himself to my best advantage, according to the truth of matters apparently found upon two several deliberate hearings of the cause. No longer gone than yesterday I had very probable information of very great wealth in pearls and jewels concealed and gotten in the late action. The informers some of them are threatened with loss of place and otherwise, and will not long be biding in England, as I take it. I do think it very expedient in the furtherance of Her Majesty's service that immediately upon my liberty you appoint me some fit place to attend you: and if you take not good heed of the disclosing this matter, it may haply (coming to some men's ears) make them set up the rest of their uttermost credit to keep me still by the heels. For mine own part, I will not so much as mutter it to anybody till the time you shall appoint, nor do ought else whatsoever without your special direction. I send enclosed a petition to be exhibited to Her Majesty in furtherance of my liberty, if you shall think it needful and allow it. If any matter of complaint be further objected, I will presently before my deliverance

put in two of the best aldermen in London as my sureties to make treble satisfaction for any fault that upon examination shall be found in me. —This xxvth of Sept. 1596.

P.S.—I humbly pray you, if you like not the petition, to tear it or return it.

Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 10.)

Cobham Hall.

1596, Sept. 25.—Corn remaining at Cobham Hall.
1 *p.* (**145.** 186.)

Mrs. Windebank to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596, Sept. 26.]—Good M^{r}. Secratyary. If eaver you took piti or compacyon of woman, let me be han humble suter too your Honer to be a mens to M^{r} Windebank, eather that he will be pleased to send his maryed daughter home, and releve her with his pors and gooe to her at his pleasur, and not bring her to make strif between him and me, or els to give me such goodes and chatells as I brought him and so to depart. I would not live so unquietly for all the goods in the world. He saith he will refer the matter to my friends: he croweth no law can compel him, and so long he cares not for any friend I have; but your Honer may, if you please to command him to send hom his soon and daughter, or else to give me the porshen I brought him, I shall be bound to pray for your Honour. He is now weary of me, and he thinks to weary me out. He hath left me without men or money but 10*l.* to pay my doctor and poticary and keep hous this month, and no clothes to put on me and will send me none. He sendeth your onor word his servaunts are sick. He is well and hath enow too wayt on him if he will. Hoping your honour will pitie my case and be a mens under Good to work my speedy delivery, I humbly tak my leave, your honr's most humblie at command, Mary Windebank.

Endorsed:—"26 Sept. 1596. Mrs. Wyndebancke to my master."
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**45.** 11.)

Lady Hawkins to the Lords of the Council.

1596, Sept. 26.—By their letters of the 18 of this present their Lordships certify her of a petition to them by Sir Thomas Basquervile, knight, wherein he craved 312*l.* for a victualling into Bryttayne in 1594, and willed her and M^{r} Quarles either to satisfy this or to return her answer.

By reason that Roger Langford, who is best acquainted in that matter, and did then [serve] M^{r} Hawkins as his clerk, is in the Narrow Seas, making of a pay to Sir Henry Palmer and the rest of those companies in Her Majesty's service, she deferred her answers till this present, hoping he should have waited on their honours and answered it himself. She finds that M^{r} Hawkins received such a sum out of the Exchequer, and as he hath done in like case divers other times paid the money, being for Her Highness' service, over to Thomas Bludder, deputy to M^{r} Jeames Quarles, with M^{r} Quarles' consent, who confesseth the receipt, and is ready to yield a reason of the employment of it when it shall please your Lordships to call it in question. It may therefore please their Lordships to take order with him to satisfy Sir Thomas

Basquervill for the money he received and whatsoever was returned in victuals is in his hands. Doubts not but he is able to yield an honest reckoning.—Detford, the xxvith September 1596.

(*Signed*) :—Margaret Hawkyns.

Endorsed :—" La : Hawkins to ye Lls." 1 *p.* (**45.** 12.)

CHARLES LORD WILLOUGHBY, SIR EDWARD DYMOK and SIR GEORGE ST. POLL to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, Sept. 26.—According to your letters dated the 11 of this instant, importing Her Majesty's pleasure that we should provide and furnish ninety-four footmen in the county of Lincoln, to be had into Ireland under the conduct of Sir John Booles, knight, we have levied the said men, and have divided them according to your directions, viz., forty-seven corslets with pykes, twenty-four calyvers, and twenty-three muskets, and have delivered them this day unto him, and have made an indenture containing the names of the soldiers and the places of their dwellings, which herewithal we send unto your Lordship. And for the restitution of the armour upon their return we have taken bonds of the said Sir John Booles as you have prescribed.—Lincoln, this xxvith of September, 1596.

P.S.—If it might please your Lordship, since the nights grow long and cold, to discharge the country of the watch of the beacons, it would be very acceptable to them.

Addressed :—" Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lincoln."

1 *p.* (**45.** 13.)

SIR ANTHONY MILDMAY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Sept. 26.—Since the writing of my last letter there is news come that the estates shall be assembled at Roen forthwith. The King is already on his way thitherwards at a town called Meilon, and stayeth my Lord of Shrewsbury's coming, which cannot conveniently be before Tuesday next by reason of his long being at sea, which asketh some time of refreshing, especially our horses much weakened thereby. The King cometh shortly thither, with intent to lay his burthen there. It putteth me in some hope that he will pass the most part of this winter there : a thing which many besides myself wish, which are already tired of his often removes. It is reported that the King had a purpose lately to send one Monsieur de la Bourdiere, chief of his Majesty's family, Ambassador to the Pope ; whereof he being advertised, and understanding that he was one of the League, sent to the King to have him stayed, assuring him that he would never have any communication nor speech with any of that faction.

The commander of Diepe is very thankful to Her Majesty for her gracious favour shewed so lately. He protesteth to do her all faithful service whilst he liveth, and wisheth that by the means of some good occasion he may more effectually shew the good affection he beareth to Her Majesty's service. It would both encourage and assure him in the course he hath undertaken if it would please your Honour to take notice of his good affection to do Her Majesty service by two or three words under your hand to him. His credit and acquaintance in Court, as I am informed, are very great, whereby he may very greatly advance her affairs by such intelligence as he may give, and therefore not to be neglected. I leave it to your honourable consideration humbly taking my leave.—From Diepe, the 26th of September, 1596.

Holograph. Seal, 1 *p.* (**45.** 14.)

Sir Henry Knyvett to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 27.—The weakness of my authority, Right Honourable, would have forbidden me to open your letter or that other of my Lord, if the force of your command over me had not encouraged me thereto. For although my name rest in the commission of Lieutenant, yet by the death of Sir John Danvers my power is extinguished. Here at my brother, Sir George Sidenhame's, yesterday night in my way to Wiltshire, I received the said letters: according to the contents whereof, I have taken the readiest order I could devise for the expediting of the service, meaning shortly (God willing) to attend your Honour and to crave your favourable assistance in my troublesome causes with Poole, who lately hath vexed me with new process, which as heretofore so now doth detain me from the accomplishment of my willing service to her Majesty; being enforced to hasten towards London sooner than otherwise I needed.—At Coombsidenham, this xxvijth of September, 1596.

Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 18.)

News from Spain.

1596, Sept. 27.—David Coleman, of Lubeke, mariner, reporteth that he was at Port Real in a ship of Lubeke whilst our army came to Cales, and remained there till 27 August last, at which time the Carricks and Indian Fleet was not come home, but there was news they should come shortly and leave the principal treasure at the islands. The Indian Fleet which was in the bay of Cales was wholly burnt, being 49 ships, by commandment of the Vice-Admiral of Andelusia, whereat the merchants and owners of the ships are greatly discontented. Since the departure of our Fleet there hath been recovered at low tides divers pieces of artillery, and more than 1,000 tons of wine and oil.

The town of Cales, since the departure of our Fleet, was presently entered by the Duke of Medina with four hundred soldiers, and the houses and fortifications are now diligently repairing, the King of Spain having granted them liberty of all subsidies and contributions for the space of ten years.

After the departure of our Navy, the Spaniards have seized upon all such ships of the Easterlings and Hollanders as were in the havens of St. Lucar, Port Real, and St. Marye Port, and taken the masters prisoners, unmanned their ships and placed Spaniards in them.

There is speech at Port Real that some forces shall go to Ireland, but how many he knoweth not.

There were at Lisbon more than 30 ships of the Easterlings at the time of our army coming to Cales, and are yet there in the river.

The occasion of his stealing away from Spain is this. The Master of the ship wherein he served being taken prisoner at Port Real, and the ship disfurnished of the sails and necessaries, but having another sail privately in the ship, they came away in the night, and have brought the ship to Bristow, being loaded with salt, to their Master's benefit.

Endorsed:—"27 of Septembre, 1596. The report of David Coleman, mariner of Lubeke, being come from Port Real the 27 of August." (**45.** 19.)

The Queen's Coachmen.

1596, Sept. 27.—Petition of Guillaume Boone and 5 others, the Queen's coachmen, for a lease in reversion of 60*l.*, for their services.
Endorsed:—March 27, 1594.
Note by the Earl of Essex as to their good service.
Note by Sir Julius Caesar that the Queen grants the petition.—27 Sept. 1596.
1 *p.* (152.)

——— to ———

[1596], Sept. 28.—"Js. et M^ria^":—Since the last (by whom you assured me), I hear from very good part the old man of Spain is angry and hath sworn, *in furore suo* and in his own language, he will be revenged. For indeed he is angry with your last attempt, and other circumstances prove strongly that they will arm for all things necessary to invade you so speedily as they can; whereunto the subjects of Spain have offered great assistance in money and payments, and I do credibly believe it now more than ever.

The enterprise of Ostend was averted by the coming of the French at the same instant into the borders of Arthoys, with strong troops of horse, where they took prisoner the Marquise de Waranbon, a nobleman of Borgondye who commanded in those parts, and did overthrow near a hundred of his horse, did much spoil on the open villages, and took a little town called St. Pawle. Besides, it was advertised from where you are that the English should join with the French, Holland and Zealand, for the siege of Calays, which some days was observed reinforced the garrison of town and forts and drew all the camp thitherwards. Wherein so much time is spent as I think winter's approach will permit nothing to be done of long work. Sure I am here is a greedy desire to get Ostend, and every occasion is waited on to surprise it or otherwise as they find commodity; which excepted, with defence for the French incursions this winter, I think nothing will be done till they set on you, and that will appear more evidently shortly. In the mean time you may now make that reckoning (if I be not much deceived) and provide accordingly; all parley of truce and peace is broken with France (as this last act sheweth), and the ambassador of the Cardinal returned, and it is said that French, Holland, and Zealand are yours offensive and defensive, a strong alliance for one enemy. The letter I mentioned I have not here to send presently,—by the next I will not fail; it is Latin and imports more the Scottish King than you, and yet you will pick out some profit. From Leege I send you these, where I am presently, and to return again to Andwarp forthwith. If you write, use the way of Clederow for the next, for I fear I shall not be there myself; neither do write but for necessity, for there is much diligence to find letters. The cause why I desire to be sometime permitted is, at this present I am in some hope to have some part of that which is owing me for the arrearages of my pay, whereof within two or three months I shall see the effect, and it would bring me away well. Beside, in both yours it is said where and when I will, wherefore I thank you. What I say of the L. D. is most true; and therefore particularly procure that to be seen I send you herewith and you shall do me a great favour, and, if things fall out well, be much thanked for your good will and service of a good friend. Of my perpetual sincerity with you never doubt; and the like I reckon from you in all. Keep secret what passeth for it is most convenient; but of that it is superfluous to write,"

In a different ink :—" Thus much I writ being at Leedge, from whence I meant to have sent to you, but the means failed, and, returning to my ordinary, I hazard to send this way and so have that letter I mentioned in my last. Don Pedro de Baldeze who was once prisoner with you, is to come to the Low Countries shortly, and the Count de Fwentes is likely to be general of that enterprise, if it go forward, as presumedly it is not doubted; howbeit there is now a secret bruit that the King should be dead. It is but with few but these of good intelligence. It may be true but I do not assure it, and though it were it is thought that resolution would not be altered, for divers of his desire his end, thinking his age and coldness a let to many enterprises. 28. 7b. [28 *Sept.*]

"I pray you acknowledge the receipt of these and the last by the way of Cled°, for I shall be absent at least two months. I fear my father or uncle Richard Brock of Prestowld, or both, be dead, that I hear not answer of my letters. Inform yourself and let me hear of you."

2 *pp. Seal.* (**48.** 24.)

Enclosed in the preceding :—

—— to ——

"Sir, some months past I advertised you of my lord Dacres his inclination towards her Majesty's and country's service, so again I say, his loyalty and sincerity is not to be distrusted; wherefore I think it strange that her Majesty doth not more graciously respect him and call him home, which I think for his part he hath freely offered long since; and as from the beginning he hath been diversly practised to return to the Spanish King's service, from which he hath retired himself now xvj or xvij months, so now is he vehemently entreated at this instant with great offers to increase his pension almost double and to pay it him hereafter duly, and to give him presently in his purse all the arrearages of so many months as he hath been retired, which is a sum of xvij or xviij hundred crowns, besides the continuance of his son's pension. I know all this is offered him of good part, and will be performed if he will accept it presently; but he, regarding her Majesty's favour, hath to this day and doth yet defer to yield to it, temporizing with them in hope presently to receive some good comfort from your Court to his contentment, without which I know his extreme wants to be such as for lack of means to eat, beside his debts, I fear he shall be compelled to accept their offer, being unable to continue twenty days longer. Of this I thought good to advise you, beseeching you to make my lord of Essex acquainted withal, whom he esteemeth his good gracious friend and honourable patron, and loveth before all other of his rank at this day. Thus much to you alone, acknowledging you shall do me a singular pleasure to communicate so much as I have required. Christ keep us. 23–7^{br}."

In a different ink :—" Again since the writing of this first there be that offer to procure him 180 crowns pension the month and 2500 crowns in his purse, besides his son xl or l crowns the month. I pray you be very circumspect in communicating this. I know he is much affected to the person forenamed, and that he hath power to work much in his cause; and that must be hastily or else the poor nobleman cannot endure it."

In another hand :—" Under your Honor's correction, I presume this lord Dakers may by Smyth's means be wrought to receive and accept the King's pension, &c., and, under that continuance and course to her Majesty, some service of the best consequence. Which under leave and direction I dare engage my life to bring to pass, &c."

1 *p.* (**48.** 25.)

Sir Edw[ard] Hoby to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 28.—To begin with compliments were almost never to make an end, so much doth the infiniteness of your love and favour draw on one after another, but to conclude all in one, I am yours, I will be yours, and then shall think myself happiest when I may have means to do your Honour service. This bearer found me like a good Justice of Peace ready to ride to the Quarter Sessions, a little to take air, being newly come hither from Q. Castle, in which air I was loth to continue my wife any longer, with whose melancholy humour, as if the wound were yet green, I am a little too much troubled. But when I may learn (as I will set spies) that my best Lady (your Lady) hath freed herself for a time from the Court (as I hear she shortly will), I straight will see for one short day how the city of London looketh, having not yet been nearer to it than yesterday at Cobham to visit my cousin G. Brooke. The Guiana Kn. is infinitely bound to your Honour, and I doubt not but time and the continuance of your love will wear out all distastes. But I hear you had more need to take the protection of Peter Gunner, whose jailor I hope one day to be in earnest by virtue of your warrant, as sometime he took upon him to be mine with a counterfeit. And so loth to be tedious but with the very strings of my heart rendering all serviceable thanks, humbly beseeching my duty to your Lady may not be forgotten, I rest, ready to do your Honour service, Edw. Hoby.—From my house near Rochester, 28 Sept., 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**45.** 20.)

Treasury of Her Majesty's Chamber.

1596, Sept. 29.—Estimate of money required for the usual payments in the Treasury Office of Her Majesty's Chamber for six months until Michaelmas, 1596.

Draft. 1 *p.* (**45.** 7.)

Customs: Port of London.

1596, Sept. 29.—Note by Richard Carmarden, showing that from Michaelmas 1595 to Michaelmas 1596 the customs and subsidy paid in the port of London for velvets, satins, taffetas, cambrics, lawns and sewing silk amounted to 6,840*l.* 3*s.* ¾*d.*, exclusive of what was paid in the out ports which for cambrics and lawns is more than at London.

1 *p.* (**45.** 9.)

Sir Ferdinando Gorges to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 29.—Having written Cecil many letters since the return of the Fleet, without receiving any acknowledgement, doubts that by some means they have miscarried, and begs that such letters as he shall send from time to time may be acknowledged by one of his secretaries.

The answer of his last letters to the Commissioners is referred to the coming up of Mr. Stallenge who will be at Court about the beginning of next month.—From the port at Plymouth, the 29 of Septem., 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 21.)

Doctor Thomas Ridley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 29.—As my Lord of Winchester, late deceased, hath left behind him a very good remembrance here for his great house keeping, painfulness in preaching, and diligence in executing his duty in all sorts under Her Majesty, so also he had a careful meaning for the repairing of the houses of his see, which in some places are greatly ruinated, as namely at Walsey, being the chiefest seat of the Bishop. But even as he had entered into the work it pleased God to call him away, to the great grief of the country, hindrance of those that did appertain unto him, and prejudice to these and other good designments, wherein he had an intent to have satisfied all his friends fully to their expectation and his good meaning; which now being taken away before the rent day, his state is not able any way to perform. May it please, therefore, your Honour, since by the Bishop's untimely death the houses are like much to be decayed, the winter now approaching, and they lying open to the injury of the weather, your Honour among the rest would have a care for it, and appoint some man in the vacancy for the repairing of them. I think your Honour shall hardly find a man more fit for this business than this bearer, Mr. Henry Ricks, a gentleman whom my Lord Bishop used for his steward and dealer in all these matters of buildings and all his other occasions; in all which he hath so well approved his discretion and faith unto the world that he may be thought well worthy the managing of these or greater matters. Wherein if it shall please you favourably to consider of him the whole see and houses of the bishopric shall have just cause to render most humble thanks. Besides, the gentleman, over that he is like to do Her Majesty good and profitable service in the vacancy in saving to her many things which would be peradventure concealed by others, is able to inform yourself in the whole state of the bishopric so far as you shall desire to be satisfied therein, to which end he will attend you at your pleasure.—From Winchester, the 29 of Septemb., 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**45.** 22.)

The Commissioners at Plymouth to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 29.—We have at length finished our despatch which for some time was deferred unto Mr. Stallenge his coming up himself unto your Honour, who can best make relation of what hath been done from the beginning.—Plymouth, this xxixth of September, 1596.

Signed:—Ferd. Gorges, George Cary, William Strode, Chr. Harris, Wm. Stallenge.

Endorsed:—By Mr. Stallenge.

Seal. ½ *p.* (**45.** 23.)

Army.

1596, Sept. 29.—"There hath been paid to Sir Thomas Sherley upon the warrant of the 20 of Sept., 1596, for the full pay of the 2 colonels, captains, and officers of bands, and the leadings of 2,000 soldiers, and iij*s.* iiij*d.* apiece by the week for vj months," 10,038*l.* 8*s.* Also by a second warrant, 29 Sept., whereby an increase is given to Sir Thomas Baskerville of 30*s.* per diem, and to Sir Arthur Savage of 10*s.* for the like time, 336*l.*

"One whole month's entertainment cometh to the sum" of 2,265*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; six months to 13,599*l.* 12*s.*

1 *p.* (**44.** 110.)

Lord Cobham.

1596, Sept. 29.—Account of Henry Granville, steward of the household to William Lord Cobham, Lord Chamberlain, Sept. 29, 1596.
1 *p.* (**204.** 39.)

Sir Anthony Ashley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept. 30.—Yesterday towards evening there was some overture made me, by a couple that came in company under colour to visit me, to reconcile Gilly Merrick with me, and that thereupon my liberty should be undertaken, and my Lord's good favour procured in best sort. I answered with no show of mislike, saying that I bear him no malice, but left the wrongs done me to the touch of his own conscience, as things not proceeding from himself originally, but from finer heads to serve other purposes as well as his own private. Howbeit that it could not stand with my safety nor reputation to take place with him before my coming forth: at which time I would be contented to refer matters to the consideration of two indifferent gent. Whereupon they fell from me, saying that the motion proceeded only from themselves without the privity of Sir Gilly, concluding that it was very doubtful and disputable whether I should ever prevail for my absolute liberty before my peace with my Lord, which could not with any congruity or possibility be effected without good Sir Gillie's special mediation. So falling into other formal talk, we parted coldly. I conceive hereby how they plot my ruin, which were it only for the punishment of my body I would bear with more patience, but it draweth with it my utter overthrow, for I perceive I have an enemy more than I thought on or at any time deserved, I mean the Lord Buckhurst, who, as Phillips hath in great secret confessed to some my fellow prisoners, hath bought a pretended interest to a manor I have in Wilts of a couple of rogues and counterfeitors in my late absence in Her Majesty's services, and doth mean the beginning of this term to bring the matter to trial at the King's Bench in the name of Phillips, who hitherto hath but borne the bare name of this bad action to avoid clamor; and doth likewise lend his name in like sort to my L. B. for other lands of great value, bought of late by Phillips of one Fisher here prisoner, and the last term, as I understand, censured in the Star Chamber, having already agreed by my L. earnest letters with some of the tenants in possession. My Lord Treasurer no doubt may well remember the matters. This Phillips hath served my Lord's turn in like matters heretofore, and hath advised some here in Fleet to advise me (for now he seemeth to be charitably disposed towards me) to write unto my L. B. to entreat his mediation to Her Majesty for my liberty, and thereupon to make him offer of my interest in the manor in some reasonable sort. Sir, I assure you this matter toucheth me to the quick, and savoureth so much of dishonour and ingratitude that had my absolute liberty, (I cannot refrain to bewray my weakness) I should either make bitter complaint to the Queen, or bring my action of champerty, come of it whatsoever, and am hereby most certain that his L. will labour and join with others to continue my restraint till his trial be past; wherein I should be as hardly used as ever any of Her Majesty's poor servants. And therefore I most humbly entreat and expostulate your extraordinary good favour, relying wholly thereon, protesting by the faith of a Christian that what soever you shall assume unto Her Majesty in my behalf, I will not fail immediately to perform if it be possibly within mine habilitie. And if

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my restraint could any ways have availed or benefited so honourable a patron as yourself by any manner of service, as it hath done others, I know you would ere this have engaged yourself for me.—This last of Sept., 1596.

P.S.—If your Honour would but entreat my Lord your father to be good unto me, no doubt it would give great furtherance.

Seal. 2 *pp.* (**45.** 24.)

Arthur Gorges to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept.—Beseeching him to have his poor suit in remembrance to Her Majesty, and the rather that, upon the denial of Mr. Beale's reversion (whereof Gorges was not reputed worthy), she willed him to solicit her by Cecil's means in any other reasonable matter. A more reasonable suit cannot be, being but to secure his daughter from the hands of strangers, if God should call him in the next four or five years. The commodity, as he hopes, shall not be much, as he trusts in God to live so long and to dispose of her himself. Notwithstanding, it will be a gracious testimony of Her Majesty's mind toward him and a favour from Cecil to deal therein. The like hath been granted to many of less time and service than he has spent in the dutiful attendance of her sacred person.

Endorsed :—"Sept. 1596."

Undated. Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 25.)

Monsieur de la Chaste to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Sept.—Regretting that he cannot find any occasion to testify his devotion while Essex continues to lay obligations upon him.

Endorsed :—"Mons. de la Chast. Sept. 96."

French. Undated. ½ *p.* (**45.** 26.)

Arthur Gregory to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Sept.—If Cecil will send his little book of "plattes," while Gregory is purposely absent to avoid suspicion of importunity, he will return it within two days. His other idle absence he spends in modelling of a coach of greater ease than hath been ever tried, besides necessary commodities for carriage of papers or other provision; he will not so soon be worth it as Cecil shall be presented therewith. If he could but relieve his poor family in very sparing manner, and continue so to do Her Majesty's service, he would not repine to see other preferred and himself always denied. Is at present departing with the best means of relief which he has to supply present necessity, so as if he should long depend on Her Majesty's consideration without effect he would fall into extreme misery. If, therefore, receiving Her Majesty's denial, he depart silent and seek a new course of life, she cannot be displeased therewith. Depends only on Cecil, not having so much as shewed himself to any other councillor since nor long before his Honour's coming to his place, and therefore he is more bold to ask continuance of his favour in his suit, as well as in the Surveyor's place if it may be with his Lordship's good liking.—From my poor house in Whitechapel, this present of Sept. 1596.

Signed. Part of Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 27.)

THOMAS CHESTER to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 1.—Two days past I received the enclosed for your Lordship, being sent me from Toloza from one Mr. Barret, by his servant, who wrote me to convoy the same with as much expedition as I could, which I have performed per post unto Paris and Roan, under cover unto a merchant of London who is there resident, whose name is William Willastone. Another letter from him I received for your honour, which I do send by way of Rochelle to be conveyed unto Bristol, for that I understand there are shipping of those parts at present; which letter I have enclosed within one to Mr. John Barker, who I know will be careful for the speedy sending of the same unto you. Any answers sent to this place, where I shall be resident some seven or eight months, I will see conveyed with as much speed and security as I can devise.—Burdeuz, this first of October, 1596.

Holograph. Seals. 1 *p.* (**45.** 28.)

TOBY [MATTHEW], Bishop of DURHAM, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 1.—By a letter from the Lords of the Council, signed by your honour among the rest, I perceive that the Lord Treasurer hath acquainted you with divers great misdemeanors committed by one Robert Tailboies of this county, esquire.

As required by their Lordships I have taken bond for Tailboies' personal appearance before the Council at the Court, and have caused certain justices of the peace to receive examinations on matters objected against him, whereof I enclose a minute. I doubt not but you will think that such a person, being not only a Justice of Peace, Custos Rotulorum, and Attorney General to the Bishop, but also supposeth himself and is presumed of others to have some sorry skill in the statute laws of this realm, were more fit to be well punished than a more private man. This is certain that, if he should escape unrebuked, his example no doubt would grow to great insolency in others of his humour, and be no small impediment to all such services as by authority of their Lordships may be required in these parts upon the like occasion of Border affairs. I, only for executing what was commanded, was most disdainfully and despitefully abused by him. But that is little or nothing in comparison of his gross and proud contempt against the high preeminence of that sacred Senate, whose dignity next to the royal prerogative of Her Majesty should be inviolably and reverently preserved.—Bishop Auckland, the first of October, 1596.

Endorsed:—"A letter of the Busshopp of Duresme to my Master at "Nonesuch." ½ *p.* (**45.** 30.)

Enclosure:—

Robert Tailboies Esq., his misdemeanor, committed at Brisselton Hill, on Tuesday 10 *August last, when the horsemen for Darlington Ward, appointed to attend the Lord Warden of the Middle Marches at the day of Truce, were by the justices to be viewed, with their horse and furniture, by virtue of letters from the Lords of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.*

1. He said openly, in the hearing of the multitude there assembled, that the justices did they knew not what, and had none authority so to assemble Her Majesty's people in arms, nor to levy money; and that

he would charge them with the same and would be informer against them, and therefore willed them to look to their answer thereof.

Tho. Calverley to the former 6 int.
Robert Robson, Tho. Jeneson } to the 4 int.

2. He did not only deny to join with the said justices as one of them in that service (being of that division), but impeached their authority: said openly that his brother Willm. Tailboies (having land and living at West Auckland) should not pay his part of cessment laid for furnishing a man to that service, which cessment was laid rateably by the ancient values of the lands, according to the custom and usage of the county which of long time hath been observed in the like service.

Tho. Calverley to the former 6 int.
Robert Robson, Robert Bowes, Cl. Colmore } to the 4 and 2 int.

3. He said that neither Bishop of Durham nor justices, nor any other but the Queen herself, could make any such taxation or cessment, and that to make any such taxation or cessment was treason.

Tho. Jeneson to the 5 int.;

4. He has oftentimes defended that the justices had no sufficient authority so to assemble or arm Her Majesty's subjects, and that the letters from the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council were no sufficient warrant to levy money for the furniture of the said horsemen in the execution of that service, and that it was rebellion to do the same.

Cle. Colmore to the former 6 int.

5. He wrote a letter to the Bishop of Durham about Our Lady Day in Lent last, purporting the grievousness of levies and impositions laid upon the inhabitants of this realm, as holding that justices cannot tax if they be not authorised by statute, and that all impositions should be letted which tend to the public diminution of subjects' goods; as also, that no imposition by way of benevolence should be assessed upon any whatsoever subject, because the general good in all government is preferred to any private respect. All which he wrote to dissuade the Bishop from levying money and furniture, though meet to be assessed upon this county for those ten horsemen which, both by authority from above and by direction from Her Majesty's Council at York, were enjoined to this county, for the more strength and assistance of the said Lord Warden; as appeareth by his letter proved to be his own hand writing.

Tho. Calverley, 7 and 8 int.
Cl. Colmore, Robert Bowes, Robert Robson } 7 int.

6. At Auckland the fifth of April last, the said Bishop did shew Mr. Tailboies' said letter, and Mr. Purify and Mr. Fearne, two of Her Majesty's learned council at York, who in the presence of divers justices controlled the same. He notwithstanding maliciously persevered in that his error, and upon the said tenth of August, besides his intemperate speeches aforesaid, upon the reading of the Bishop's warrant, written in Her Majesty's name and according to the contents of their Lordships' said letters against his brother William Tailboies to the effect mentioned

in Robert Robson's depositions to the third interrogatory, he snatched the said warrant out of the hands of Thomas Calverley, chancellor of this county, and openly with great vehemence used these horrible oaths and unseemly speeches and demeanor, "God's death! God's heart! "God's wounds! Commit my brother! Commit a f . . . ; The Bishop "nor none of you all shall commit my brother!" And then, calling by name upon the said Thomas Calverley, put out his tongue and grinded with his teeth, and in disdainful manner took his tongue betwixt his fingers, and tearing the Bishop's said warrant with his fingers and teeth said, "Tear it! Tear it! Yea, by God's death would I, if it were his "cap."

Tho. Calverley, 8 int.
Robert Robson, 4 int.
Tho. Jeneson, 5 int.
Tho. Calverley } 6 int.
Robert Bowes }

2 *pp.* (**45.** 29.)

Sir Edward Norreys to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Oct. 2.—Since my last here is little alteration of things. The enemy's camp lieth still about St. Poull, not strong, nor well paid, and in great fear of the French. The country are greatly out of liking with the Cardinal, and now they attribute all that hath been done to Mr. de Roud, saying the Cardinal is neither fit for war nor council; so that it is hoped amongst them that the Count Fuentes shall come again.

Now, my Lord, that the winter is so come on, and that I have set all things in as good order as I can, I beseech you that I may have leave to come over for a while. I shall think myself greatly bound to you for it, and here I do fret myself to death. I hope that by your favour there will be no difficulty made of it.—From Ostend, this ij October, 1596.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**45.** 31.)

W. Waad to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 2.—The priest in the Clink is, by an accident, drawn into suspicion. He was with me this morning, and hard by my door met with one Tho. Hodyson, one of the learnedest men amongst them. If he may be set at liberty, he protesteth, and I do believe, in short time he will discover all those about London. He informeth me of a very tall handsome man lately come from beyond the seas, apparelled all in black, a black satin doublet, velvet gascons, a long cloak with buttons. He was thrice in one week at the Clink, but being warned by Jarnet, cometh no more. If there were order taken to remove Jarnet to Wisbyche, it would be speedily done, for your Honour understood by Diapre that he giveth advertisement beyond the seas; and out of doubt none of his sort hath the advertisements that he hath.—From Wood Street, the 2 of October, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**45.** 32.)

French Advertisements.

1596, Oct. 3.—It is now resolved to hold the assembly in this town [Rouen], to the calling whereof the King was unwillingly drawn but upon urgent necessity, and much more to an assembly general of the

States; apprehending to be thereby solicited for the redress of sundry things which will hardly receive present reformation, and especially to be pressed in the matter of his marriage.

The things likely to be handled in the assembly are, to settle an order for levying the King's receipts, and to suppress the number of divers officers employed therein, to the payment of whose fees did run a great sum of money; to gain some ease of disburdening to the common country people of the taxations which they bear; to procure the new impositions to be generally received into the towns, and the clergy to accord the sale of some lands with the allowance of the Pope. For the first point of the Treasurers, they have already begun to take order that, where in each of the seventeen generalities (as they call them) throughout the realm, there were before ten Treasurers and other ten under-officers called *Esleus*, that of the first there shall remain only two, and of the other, three; whereby will be yearly saved to the King above 200,000 crowns in their wages. But this is the more hardly digested for that, upon the like intent to have proceeded lately in that course with them, in consideration of fines drawn of them particularly, they were re-established by new edicts.

The Marshal of Byron remaineth in Artoys and often visiteth the enemy, but not without great pain to make the army to live, which the Marshal complaineth to be in very great necessity for want of pay. He persuadeth the King to undertake the siege either of Dourlans, Ardres, or Heslin.

The ambassador of Savoy received audience of the King two days since at Gallyon, and in his speech to him, as the King hath since declared, he inferred first of how great utility the peace with his master would be to him and also of like necessity, praying him, therefore, not to be dissuaded from it by those that did only regard their particular end, alluding to Monsieur de Diguieres. The King made him answer that he doth hear his servants in councils of all natures, but that he doth only embrace that which he knoweth to be fittest for the utility of his realm. He hath referred him to the Constable, Monsieur de Bellievre, Monsieur de Villeroy, and Monsieur de Syllery to treat with him, and in the mean time doth defray him.

It is advertised hither from many parts that the King of Spain doth make a general stay of all shipping in his realm to take revenge of the late descent made at Cales, which, it is said, he doth so passionately bear as he wisheth only to live until he may satisfy his said revenge: whence also proceeded his displacing of his three principal counsellors, the Count ————, Don John Idiaques, and Christopher de Moro, whom notwithstanding he hath since recalled, but increased the number of counsellors at war of persons of quality. That upon the said assurance he hath obtained of the subjects of Spain a contribution of thirty millions, to be paid in twenty years, which is yearly fifteen hundred crowns. And also for the said purpose he hath lately withdrawn his troops which were in Brittany, except only three hundred to remain at Blavett, and intendeth likewise to recall the forces he hath employed in his galleys against the Turk, which will make 10,000 men. And they seek not to conceal it that the said preparation is for England.

The Archduke Maximillian hath of late taken a place of very good importance upon the Turk, and the said Turk hath not yet made further progress with his army, but the same doth much break by sickness and otherwise.

The late death of the Cardinal Toletto at Rome is here much lamented, both for being a great scholar and reported to be of like

integrity of life: as also for having been the principal instrument to persuade the Pope to receive the King.

Monsieur Chombert is shortly to go to treat with the Duke Mercure, with whom they do not conceive any hope of present according, in respect that, enjoying so great a contribution by the truce, he will be loath to change condition until he shall find necessity more to press him.

It is now in question whether the Duke Mompensier shall go forward with the marriage of the daughter of Longueville, which the King doth seek to impeach and to match him with the Duke Joyeuse's daughter, to the end to hinder the suit made to her by Monsieur de Vaudemont, the Duke of Lorraine's second son. She is a very great partie.

Headed:—"Roan, the 3d of October, 1596."

[*? In Sir Thomas Edmonds' handwriting.*] *2 pp.* (45. 33.)

Robert, Lord Rich to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Oct. 3.—We are here come into a pestilent country both for soul and body, and full of excellent words and accomplements of courtsey which, together with chopt and larded meat, we are fed withal, reported to be of the King's charge, but the burghers of the town wish all our throats cut and gone, because they fear it must fall to their share to pay for it: and we that are but bad travellers can be content to hasten our retreat as soon as the King's patience will permit us the performance of swearing, and forswearing ceremonies, both for our first business as also to yield Monsieur St. George all his due rights, which now we may the sooner hope to be despatched because the King's fair great-bellied Mrs. is come to this place upon Thursday night last, attended with a hundred horse for her better security, lest some grando should carry her away.

My Lord Ambassador is deferred from any assured audience by the King hunting his usual chase, and slow workers of the pageants which are in every street ordained for his welcome into the town. In some streets are set up greater statuaries of Justice and Temperance than can be found (as I hear) in the whole realm. Upon Tuesday, his Majesty is expected, and at Notre Dame Church our La: with a new white gown and the last King are directed to entertain him. Other semblances too many to trouble your Lordship with I omit, being assured that your Lordship is better informed of matters of substance by linguists than by me your poor "doom" brother that am without words or French humour.

Mr. Fouk Grevyll, in my Lord of Shrewsbury's passage by sea, behaved himself so excellently in his kind, that I hope your Lordship will be a means for his preferment to make him a king, which long since he hath deserved in Her Majesty's service, and I doubt since his landing the sea air hath nothing altered his complexion, having with him so good a physician as Sir Henry Palmer for his comfort.

Our English gentlemen have some of them been so bold as to visit Madame de Mounshew in her bedchamber, whither they were brought by a French gentleman this morning as an especial favour after they had visited that part of the Abbey which is prepared for the King. She sate masked in her chamber till she went out into the next room to dine. It seems beauty is much prized when it is so daintily kept. She is lodged very richly, as they report, and adorned with more beauty of jewels than especial features of good favour or fairness. I think His Majesty will not hold all ceremonies accomplished till he shew us her that is his chief delight. I perceive your Kings and great men are not

so happy to hear of their faults to reform them as others, but fearing to be over tedious to your Lordship, I take my leave, and wish you all health and happiness.—From Roan, this 3d of Octo., 1596.

P.S.—The D. Mounpensier saluting me remembers much kindness to your Lordship. If it is thought that the D. de Mayne will excuse his absence from hence like a subject where he hath been accounted a chief. My Lord of Shrewsbury hopes to receive his dispatch about this day seven-night, and to be ready to embark at Deape about the 14 or 15 of this month, if shipping be there ready.

Holograph. Seal. 2¼ *pp.* (**45.** 34.)

ROBERT, LORD RICH to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 3.—I received this morning, by an English merchant of this town, the enclosed packet for your Lordship, brought this morning hither from Bruges. If your Lordship have any occasion to send letters hither, here is one Willison, a factor for one Mr. Bass, that dwells near Peter van Lore, that will faithfully do any service you shall trust him with.—From Roan, this 3 of Octo., 1596.

P.S. We have nothing yet of the Duke of Bullion's return out of the Low Countries.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 37.)

JOHN [WHITGIFT,] ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 3.—Sending letters received yesternight from Canterbury. Upon understanding from him what shall be thought fit to be done, he will see it performed; unless it please their Lordships to send for the party to be further examined, which (as the Archbishop thinks) will be most convenient.—Croidon, the 3 of Octob. 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 36.)

SIR H. NEWTON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596], Oct. 3.—What a comfort it is unto me in my distress to have such a gracious message from Her Majesty that it appears she is partaker of our sorrows. How should I answer her most royal kindness, but daily in my prayers unto God to bless her uprising and downlying, her forthgoing and homecoming, and to increase those most excellent and royal graces in her which never any histories have recorded in any queen as in our most excellent paragon.

For the death of my son Strangways, the Lord's hand is outstretched as well beyond the seas as on this side. *Numeravit Deus terminos quos non poterimus preterire.* For my own part, I would have had a boy Strangways, but it pleased the Lord otherwise to determine. My cousin, Mr. Seymor, made marvellous speed down; he was with me upon Friday night, 1 October, and I most humbly thank you that it hath pleased you to signify Her Majesty's most gracious favour towards me. Unto whose most excellent Majesty I beseech you to commend my most humble and dutiful service.

For Her Majesty's most gracious comfort sent me down by you, I mean to keep it as the precious thing which I shall ever have, and so leave it to my son.—Written at Barz Court, Oct. 3.

Endorsed:—"1596. Sir Ha. Newton to my Master."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 38.)

GILBERT, EARL OF SHREWSBURY *to* the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 3.—More than is in this enclosed, I know not anything worthy the reading, unless of the things we are promised to see but yet have not beheld, as the King's entry into this town in great pomp and glory, yet without the D. of Mayne, who hath excused himself by my being here, whom he pretendeth to have been one of the chiefest means of the Sc. Qs. death, his cousin, but as Mr. Edmondes told Monsieur Villeroy (after the King had told him thereof), it was but that Duke's device to keep himself from being brought hither by the King (as it were) in triumph, and so, I think, the King himself conceiveth. The preparation in this town for the King's receiving is exceeding great. They cannot be ready until Tuesday next, which hath kept him from hence ever since my coming hither, for he hath been at Gallion this fortnight. The D. Espernon is sent to Fountaynbleu to bring hither the King's sister, but she being much discontented, for that she cannot be suffered to marry the Count Soissons, it is thought she will not come. The Constable's wife and many other great ladies are already here, and the King's Mistress arrived here in a litter with few company on Thursday last, and hath no other lodging but the King's to lay her great belly in. That day she came hither the King went a hunting, but losing himself (in like of following his chace) he was found (they say) the same night by his Mrs. side, but in his own bed in this town; but it was so secretly carried as all the boys in the street spoke of it. The King hath taken exceeding great care of my honourable entertainment since my arrival at Deape. Monsieur Farvacques met me before I came at Cleare, where I lodged. Your Lordship hath lain there, and knoweth the goodness of that lodging; yet for myself I had no cause to complain for I lay in the castle. There the King began to defray me. Monsieur Surrenne, maistre d'hostell, and one of the marshals of the camp, whom I think your Lordship knows for a good companion, was there. Farvacques told me before him that he saw the King's letter to him, wherein he wrytt to make me *chere entiere*. Your Lordship knoweth what that meaneth, but I mean not to trouble his worship further than the kitchen. By this time all I can inform your Lordship is said but that the King hath sent me word he will go roundly to work with me: the next day after his entry here I shall have audience: the day following he will take his oath and the third day receive the Garter. I wish your Lordship all the honour and happiness you do to yourself, and rest your cousin and friend most assured, Gilb. Shrewsbury.—At Roan, the 3d. of October, 1596.

P.S. I forgot to inform you that the D. Montpensier met me a mile from the town, accompanied with the most of the gent. of Normandy, and so brought me hither to my lodging. The next day early he went to the King.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**45.** 39.)

LEVIES.

1596, Oct. 3.—Soldiers delivered to Captain Arthur Chichester at Hertford by Sir Henry Cock, Sir John Brocket, and Sir Philip Boteler, deputy lieutenants of the county.

1 *p.* (**141.** 178.)

GEORGE GILPIN *to* the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 4.—Although not having heard this long time of the receipt of sundry of my letters, yet I cannot omit the least opportunity

to be still troublesome to shew my dutiful service. As I wrote before, Sir Robert Sidney at his last being here left two chains, one for Admiral Duynenvoorde, and the other for John Geertbrantz, Vice Admiral. The admiral's, I have since sent to his house; and the other, Geerbrantz, upon my writing to him, sent his son for, yielding many thanks to your Lordship for so honourable a remembrance which they will ever be ready to merit, with all service and other dutiful offices. The Duke of Buillion is still here, having effected nothing because some of the States, not feeling authorised to deal in so weighty a matter, have written to their provinces for further orders, which they of Zeland have not yet sent, but their deputies are looked for hourly, and then some resolution will be taken: until which time the Duke takes patience though the delay somewhat troubled him. Count Maurice and the rest of the Counts continue there to keep the Duke company, and the Cardinal having sent all his forces to the frontiers of France to defend their limits, all is as quiet as if there were no enemy, and if the French can keep the Cardinal in those quarters, Count Maurice may chance to be doing of somewhat ere winter come.

The horsemen of Barques and Breda, with a few footmen, were of late as far as Bruxels, ravaging and spoiling round about; so as they returned with store of cattle and many prisoners, without any appearing in all the journey to annoy them, so weak are the enemy's garrison left. From other places like raids are made, to the profit of their soldiers and the harm of the other side.

The Prince of Orange is come to Emmericq whether the Countess of Hohenlo is gone to salute him. Count Maurice having also sent one of his Councillors to like effect, what will follow time will discover: it is somewhat to be marvelled at that the Cardinal trusteth the said Prince so far.

Monsieur Aldegonde is sent by Count Maurice to be governor in Orange, and establish such order that he may keep possession, which by the King of France's favour will be more easy. To fasten it the better it is said there is a meaning to see if a match can be made between his sister, the Lady Emilia of Nassau, and Monsieur de la Tremouille.

The States are very glad their deputies have had so gracious an audience, in hope of better success by your Lordship's favour; wishing that such a good end might be made as might stand with Her Majesty's liking and their estate could endure.—From the Haeghe, this 4th of October, 1596.

Seal. 2 *pp.* (45. 42.)

Thomas Fowler to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 4.—My cousin Wynybancke's wife has entreated me to attend you for appeasing of some dislike grown between them, which, as it appears by your letter your Honour hath given leave to any of her friends to attend you, I would willingly have done, but it hath pleased God to visit me with so great sickness that I am not able.

If it shall seem good to your Honour to call them before you, she hath promised to perform anything you may think fit for her to do, and I doubt not my cousin Winnibancke, whom I hold to be my very good friend and kinsman, will, upon your Honour's motion and knowledge of this letter, willingly do the like.

I beseech your Honour to take some good order therein so soon as your leisure will permit, for she complaineth that she lieth in London wanting both mean, money and apparel. I am most willing to wait

upon you at any time in London but as yet I am not able to travel further.—From my house in Islington, the iiijth October, 1596.
Signed. 1 *p.* (**45.** 43.)

ARTH. ATYE to WILLIAM DOWNHALL.

1596, Oct. 5.—"Mr. William, slack not, I pray you, the tide now it serveth; and in any wise let me hear often from you. Send your letters to Sir Gillye Merricke's chamber at Essex House, for thither I have appointed Williams, my man, to come every day for them. Advise me whether it be good I send a man to wait there at Court or not. And once a week I would willingly be at Court myself were it not so far off and so uncommodious for lodging. I pray you send me word what hope there is of remove." If occasion require send a special messenger hither and I will pay his charges.—Kylbourne, 5 Oct. 1596.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**173.** 139.)

SIR EDWARD DENNY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, Oct. 5.—Prays that he may draw in his former bond for the repayment of his debt to the Queen by 200*l.* yearly, and pay it by 100 marks yearly. Prays Burghley to further the grant of his patent for the walk of Epping.—5 Oct. 1596.
1 *p.* (1945.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 6.—Intreating the continuance of Cecil's favour, whereon he builds his hopes as already having received many benefits thereby.—From the fort at Plymouth, the 6 of October 1596.
Seal. ½ *p.* (**45.** 44.)

LEVIES in LONDON and KENT.

1596, Oct. 6.—(1.) Draft warrant to the lieutenants of the city of London for the levy of certain forces within the city for the Queen's service beyond the seas.
1 *p.* (**45.** 45.)

(2.) The like to the lieutenant of the county of Kent for the levy of men to be selected from the Trained Bands for the same service.
Both endorsed:—"6 October 1596. Copy of."
1 *p.* (**45.** 46.)

J. HERBERT, Master of Requests, J. STANHOPE, and B. SWALE, to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1596, Oct. 6.—According to their Lordships' letters they sent for John Berington, lately committed by the Council to the Marshalsea prison, and examined him diligently on each point in the said letters. His answers are enclosed.
And because the keeper who brought him before them exhibited a note under one Roger Walton's hand, of certain lewd speeches lately used by the said Berington in prison, they have likewise examined him upon those points, and have inserted his answer in the said examination, annexing thereto the note of the alleged words and speeches.—The Arches, this 6 of October, 1596.
Signed. ½ *p.* (**45.** 50.)

The Enclosures:—

(1.) *Examination of John Berington.*

Is about 26 *years of age. Born in Herefordshire and brought up there. Scholar at Lemster, Hereford and Worcester until about* 16 *years ago. After, served Mr. Thomas Wyinor about a year, and after, Mr. Harbert Croft about* 3 *years; waited on him in his chamber. From his service, this examinant went to the Low Countries, when he was about* 21 *years of age. Went first to Brill, Flushing, Middleborowe, and Andwarp, staying not above five or six days in any of those places. Went alone. From Andwarp he went towards Colen. At Andwarp, spake with the Earl of Westmorland, and only saluted him.*

Before he went over seas, he went orderly to Church to public prayer.

Continued his travel to Venice, never staying above ten days in any place. From Venice to Farrara, Bolonia and Florence, still only as a traveller. At Florence, met with Mr. James Guychardin who lent him 5 *crowns. In Florence stayed not above three days, going thence to Sienna, and so to Rome, where he stayed a long time, being sick. Seeking for relief, he went to Cardinal Allen, who received him, being sick, into his house, and relieved him there about thirteen weeks.*

After he had recovered, at the end of those thirteen weeks, he returned directly into the Low Countries to return home. At Brussels he stayed himself, and being destitute enquired for relief of his countrymen, and especially sought unto Sir W. Stanley, who had been at Cardinal Allen's in Rome whilst he was sick there, and had there talked with him. Hereupon, this examinant seeking for a passport of Sir William Stanley to pass the Spanish King's country, Sir W. told him he could give him no passport; but, if he would serve, he would give him entertainment. Whereupon, by Sir William Stanley's means and Jaques, his lieutenant-Colonel, they gave this examinant 25 *crowns entertainment for the month, and at that rate he served under Sir William's bond three years. At the end of the three years, they served in Frisland, where the Italians making a mutiny he left Sir William Stanley's regiment, and sorted with the mutineers, where he was in their garrison two years within a month, until they received their pay. At which time he, receiving his pay as the other mutineers did, came away for England through Liege and those countries, to avoid the King's dominions, who laid for to take the mutineers. He took shipping at Flushing, coming thither from Brabant disguised for a merchant, and landed at Margate about seven weeks and four days since, being the midst of August last.*

There came in the ship with him from Flushing one Goldesmith and one Graye, whom he took to be merchants, whom he never knew before, but they said they were merchants of Middleborowe.

Within two days of coming to Margate, he came to Mr. Secretary to have submitted himself to him; but he sent him to Mr. Wade to be examined, so as he never spoke with Mr. Secretary. Asked of his going to Church, he saith directly that he will not go to Church; and being charged that, since coming into the Marshalsea, he professed himself a Protestant, he confesseth he did so and dissembled his religion, thinking thereby the easier to get his liberty and come forth of prison.

Asked about speeches by him used, that he cared not if there were but a painted cloth between him and them that said the public prayer, he denieth those speeches, but saith that he said to one Walton, a prisoner with him in the Marshalsea, who asked him if he would go to service, he denied to do so. Walton told him, "Why will you not go to it? You hear it as you lie in your chamber." He answered, "So I be not present at it, I care not for that."

Asked whether he did not say that he had a dispensation both to eat flesh and come to church and dissemble his religion, he denieth directly he used those words. But he saith that Walton being at table with him on a fish day in the Marshalsea, and he there eating flesh, Walton asked him why he being a Catholic did eat flesh, this examinant answered "I am a soldier, and soldiers are dispensed with to eat what they list."

Headed:—The examination of John Berington taken by Mr. John Harbert Esq., Mr. of Requests, Mr. Stanhop and Mr. Swale, Doctor of the Civil Law, the vjth of October 1596.

2½ *pp.* (**45.** 48.)

(2.) *John Berrington hath said he hath served the King of Spain and received a pay of him in the Low Countries.*

More, he do say that he is a Catholic and will not come to Church, and did not care if there were but a painted cloth between him and the service that is daily said in the Marshalsea by the priest of St. George's Church, and that he had a dispensation both for eating of flesh and the hearing of the ordinary service.

And how he hath dissembled in his religion, Mr. Eyde, the porter, is able to deliver by word of mouth. By me, Roger Walton.

1 *p.* (**45.** 47.)

M. de La Fontaine to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Oct. 6.—Your favour has opened the door to a poor man, jeweller and excellent workman, to deliver himself from the bonds of a certain griffin, as from the claws of a bird of prey, which after seizing upon the poor jeweller, beggared by his evil counsels in suits which have ruined his family, would after the fleece tear away the skin itself of all this poor family. If your authority, in snatching this prey from him, could cut his claws, and stop him from his trade of kindling division between poor people in order to reap his harvest from their misfortunes, it would be a great benefit to our churches and perhaps to yours also.—London, 6 Oct. 1596.

Signed. French. 1 *p.* (**173.** 140.)

William Wallop, Mayor of Southampton, to the Lords of the Council.

1596, Oct. 7.—In reply to their letter of the 5th of this instant, requiring the stay for some few days of the sending over of those companies to be embarked here for the French King's service in Picardy, and yet nevertheless to continue the shipping in readiness for their transportation. The shipping and victuals is already prepared for their transportation as required; the which notwithstanding, I have made stay of the shipping, and order shall be taken for the soldiers and other the

contents of your letters accordingly, albeit corn is at a very extreme rate and price amongst us, wheat being at 7*s.* a bushel and very hard to be gotten for money; and more grievous like to be by means of the soldiers' stay, if other order may not be taken for removing some of them hence to Winchester and Romsey.—Southampton, this vijth of October, 1596.

Signed, Wm. Wallop, mayor. 1 *p.* (45. 51.)

Sir Anthony Ashley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 7.—Pleaseth your Honour, I do suspect your doubtful conceit of my proceedings in the performance of your promise to Her Majesty in my behalf upon my deliverance, which is the special cause that I send this bearer purposely with my letter to Her Majesty, to be delivered by my very good friend, Sir John Stanhop, containing the articles against Merrick, with some additions. I know not certainly whether he will undertake the delivery, yet, methinketh, it shall not be refused, considering it is for Her Majesty's service, and so endorsed. Sir John Fortescue, at his return yesterday from London, made me no great show of willingness to exhibit the articles, or to meddle in those matters with Her Majesty, but rather did advise me in love to take heed and be well advised both of my speech touching Merrick and otherwise, considering his power and interest with his lord and master; howbeit did require a note thereof briefly to be given him, with the charty parties and bills of lading which I keep for my discharge. It is strange that all the world should stand in so great doubt of Sir Gellie's might, but I mean not to meddle before Her Majesty's or your father's directions.

I have of late discovered matter very deeply concerning my Lord, your father, whom I so much reverence and have found so honourably disposed towards me heretofore, as I take it to be my duty not to conceal it but to impart it to your Honour at my next attendance. I thank God it hath hitherto been my hap in the course of my life that such as have maliciously sought to wrong me have fallen into the pit of their own mischief. And for your better satisfaction, if at any time you shall find I do undertake anything without good proof, reject me for ever. And I do desire (as one of God's greatest blessings) to be believed when I speak truth. And so in haste I humbly take leave from my house in Holborn, this vijth of October, 1596.

P.S.—I would you would vouchsafe to write a word to the Lord Keeper for his certificate in the cause betwixt Mrs. Rice and me, for she threateneth my further trouble.

1 *p.* (45. 52.)

The Mayor and others of Lincoln to Lord Cobham and Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 7.—Have received their letters reminding them that at the request of Sir John Woollye, dec., they promised the office of sheriffs' clerk of the city, for this year, to one Edward Wadesoun, it being already given for last year. Never made any such promise, nor could do so, for the office is in the gift of the sheriffs alone. Moved the now sheriffs in the matter, who replied that their promise was long ago given. Most citizens eligible to be sheriffs have already given their promises although the place "is not worth half the suit that is made for it."—7 (?) Oct., 1596. *Signed*, George Dicconson, maior: Robert Rishworth, Wyllm. Yates, Wyllm. Mylners, E. Dynnys, Wyllm. Wharton,

Robert Mason, Leon Hollingworth, John Becke; *and with the marks of* Wm. Gosse, John Redferne, Tho. Swift *and* Abraham Metcalfe.

Sealed with a seal in which the date 1591 *appears at the top. Endorsed incorrectly :*—" primo Oct."

1 *p.* (**173.** 138.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 7.—"I pray your good Honour to pardon my forgetfulness in my other letter, in not mentioning that Mr. Chancellor advised me not to meddle against Merrick before I were restored to her Majesty's favour *statu quo prius*, and had my plate yet remaining seized in Mr. Middleton's custody redelivered me; being constrained at this present to borrow vessel for mine ordinary use, and little else so seized but what was mine long before Cales voyage, and may be hazarded by offence taken in my contention with Merrick. I likewise am certified from Plymouth that Best (of whom I gave your Honour notice by former letters) hath bestirred him handsomely in those parts about the cleanly conveyance of Sir Gillie's store of sugars; and hath showed himself no less good husband here in these parts, for within these fifteen days he hath purchased a thing near Ware of about 300*l.* yearly value (a good return of so small expense in so short an adventure as Cales). Sir Richard, his father, would have been glad with a fourth part of that revenue. He reported this day that he hath notice of two several bills her Majesty hath in her custody of matters against him, and desireth very much to come to his answer; which I humbly beseech your Honour, in his behalf, to hasten, that this controversy may be cleared whether of us be the honester."—From my house, 7 Oct. *Signed.*

P.S.—Please give the messenger "an ordinary bill for his charges, as in like cases is usual."

1 *p.* (**173.** 141.)

JOHN DANYELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 8.—It is commonly reported that some Spaniards, come out of Brittany, are landed in the North of Ireland. If there be but a few come thither, it is like they will send more out of the Low Countries. Sir William Stanley, no doubt, will be a great procurer thereof, for he hath been very desirous of that journey for a long time. It is also like that the Geraldine in Spain, with the rest of his traitor's consort there, will procure some forces to be sent with them for Mounster, informing the King that they will, with the help they shall find there, easily win that province while Her Majesty's forces are making head against the enemy in the North. It is likewise like that Colonel Symple Ascott who married the Treasure of the Indies' daughter, with the rest of the Scottish Bishops, Jesuits, priests and others in Spain, will inform the King that he may with more safety send treasure and other necessaries into Scotland in Scottish bottoms to be conveyed into the North of Ireland than to be sent directly from Spain in any other bottom, and that the King's army there may be victualled out of Scotland. Pray God, Her Majesty do not find that some of the civilest sort of Ireland be not already joined unto the enemy in this confederacy. Under correction, he thinks that any Scottish, Irish or any other ship coming out of Spain, France or the Low Countries, being met withal, should be earnestly searched, and letters written to the magistrates of the haven

cities and towns of Ireland to use like search carefully, in hope that some of their treasure or letters may be met withal.

The sums owing to the rest of his creditors being but little to each of them, and meaning truly to pay these within twelve months, he humbly beseeches Cecil to procure him security from arrest or commitment during that time: he will take order that none of his creditors shall suffer if this be granted. Has long been desirous to serve his Honour, if he will receive him into his service, not meaning to put Cecil to any charge, but only to have his countenance of his service to deceive any.—This viijth of October, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (**45.** 53.)

Ro. Poly to Lord Cobham.

[1596,] Oct. 8.—It may please your Honour remember that Smyth in his last made mention of a letter sent out of Spain from Fa: Parsons (rector of the English Seminary there) unto Fa: Craton, resident in th Scottish Seminary at Lovaine; the copy whereof, with other advertisements of some consequence, he hath sent enclosed in this packet, which came to my hands this morning, and would have brought unto your Honour myself, but that these six days past I have been sick and much troubled with overmuch bleeding.

It may please your Honour to consider the particulars and importance: and I will attend you at the Court. In the meantime I most humbly beseech you to remember poor Udall in the Marshalsea, sick and without relief. He hath and may do some part of good service by conveyance, he protesting innocency of any trespass, and is willing to give security for his good behaviour and appearance, as your Honour shall think fit. He lies under no Privy Councillor's warrant nor commandment, only Mr. Toplyffe committed him, and at your Honour's request will easily discharge and send him to you; whom you may despatch over and appoint to return as occasion of service shall require. —Octo: 8.

Addressed, "To the Right Hoble. the Lord Cobham, Lo. Chamberlain to Her Majesty and one of Her Highness most honorable Privy Council."

Endorsed:—"1596."

Holograph. 3 Seals. 1 p. (**45.** 54.)

The Mayor and Townsmen of Hull to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 8.—It was of late thought convenient by the Council that the towns of Halifax with the vicarage, Wakefield and Leeds, having some benefit by this port in the vent of their cloths, should contribute towards the great charges which the city of York and this town only have hitherto sustained, in the setting forth of one ship from this port in the Queen's late service to Calez; and the Council directed the justices there to levy some reasonable sum. The justices delay answer, and will no doubt seek to revoke the Council's order. We pray that the order be maintained, and that a proportionate sum, 400*l.* or 500*l.* out of the 1,400*l.* incurred, may be set down for them to pay, those towns being great and rich, and ours little and poor.—Kingston-upon-Hull, 8 October 1596.

Signed by John Chapman, mayor, and others. Much damaged. 1 *p.* (**213.** 23.)

H. Earl of Lincoln to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 9.—I understand by my Lord, your father, that Her Majesty removeth to Richmond on Tuesday, and therefore am bold to desire your favour either to excuse my stay till Tuesday from the Court, or to send me answer by this bearer whether I shall need to come before. I am the more desirous to stay a day longer for that my ship (where all my goods are) and most of my servants are not arrived; but I hope will be here this next tide, for that the wind serveth well, and therefore cannot stay longer except they of Dunkirk meet them. I came away from Flushing in a man-of-war which I found ready to hoist up sail; as soon as I landed, was appointed to go to arrest certain Hollanders past Dunkirk. I arrived this last night, wearied with my long lying on shipboard and glad to tread once again on English ground. Will desire you to spare my report of all other matters till my coming.—My lodging in Channon Row, this 9th of Oct., 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**45.** 55.)

Sir Robert Napper to Henry Maynard.

[1596,] Oct. 9.—After my departure from you yesterday at the Court I happened homewards upon Mr. Yonge, son and heir to Sir John Yonge, deceased, and Mr. Cook, servant to my Lady Yonge, who desired my advice touching the wardship of John Strangwaies, an infant of eleven years old, lately happened to Her Majesty, and shewed me (being that countryman) this petition in effect here inclosed: which in part I altered, and caused to be new written as now it is. Afterwards I perceived by them that my very honourable friend Sir Robert Cecil had dealt therein on behalf of Lady Newton, whose daughter married this ward's brother, deceased, and therefore I persuaded them to stay the delivery thereof until I acquainted you, that he might conceive that I was not willing further to deal therein than might stand with his liking. Whereupon I brought them to this offer that whereas Sir Henry Newton hath resting in his hands the sum of 550*l.* due to the executors of John Strangwaies esquire, deceased, father of the now ward, which is by the death of the said ward, being his executor and dying intestate, subject to the payment of his debt, and hath received likewise 300*l.* more of the profits of the ward's lands, as they say, these two gentlemen will undertake on behalf of Lady Yonge, the petitioner, for whom they follow, to perform all the contents of the said petition. Also they will procure discharge to Sir Henry Newton of the said 550*l.* and that shall be for his Lady's recompense, in consideration Mr. Secretary hath been seen therein on their behalf. Besides, they will give for recompense to you or any other upon whom your honourable Lord shall bestow the ward upon, 1,000*l.*; besides Her Majesty's fine to be set down by his Honour; praying you to acquaint Mr. Secretary herewith, that he may not take it meant of me any way to cross or hinder any purchase of his. And because it shall appear that it is meant that the petition shall be justified as true, and that this offer on Lady Yonge's behalf shall be performed, the said gentlemen have subscribed the same petition and this letter. And thus having sent you the petition, having no meaning to charge myself with the performance of anything vouched true or promised, but desirous to be a mean of some good end, I have hasted this letter to you before you come from the Court. The state of the ward's lands is as well known unto me, being the same countryman and dealing altogether for his father when I was a practiser, as to any man; and I do

verily persuade myself the promises will be performed.—From the Middle Temple, this 9 of October, early in the morning.

Underwritten :—"We do promise to perform as above is written in all respects."

Signed, Robert Yonge. John Cook.

Addressed :—"To my very worshipful friend Henry Maynard, Esquyer, at the Court at Nonsuch, give these."

Endorsed :—1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**45.** 56.)

T[HOMAS], LORD BUCKHURST to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 9.—Mr. Secretary; Her Majesty did will me to leave this protection to be signed, for that I am to attend your father about the matter of the States at London, and I know not with whom to leave it better than with you; praying you to remember Her Majesty of it when other bills are to be signed by her.

[The rest of the letter refers to a composition for the debts of some person whose name does not appear, made pursuant to the order of the late Lord Keeper and the writer, to whom the matter had been referred by the Queen, and to the inconvenience which will result to the creditors unless the said protection be obtained.]—This Saturday, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**45.** 57.)

LEVIES IN LONDON.

1596, Oct. 9.—The division of 450 soldiers levied in London for the Queen's service in France, by the committees thereunto appointed, according as they were pressed, armed, and furnished out of the several wards.

1 *p.* (**141.** 179.)

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, Oct. 10.—Sending muster rolls of 450 men levied in the City, by Burghley's directions, for the Queen's service in Picardy, and delivered the 9th of this instant to the captains, who have embarked them; and requesting repayment of 20*l.* 5*s.* prest money defrayed for the levy.—From London, 10th Oct., 1596.

Signed : "Stephen Slang, maior."

1 *p.* (**45.** 58.)

JOHN MYCHELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 11.—Seeking to be further employed in the Queen's service. He had employment by Secretary Sir Francis Walsingham, in 1589 (the year after the fleet of the Spanish), at which time he was travelling into parts of Italy and making his way through Artoys to Bruxelles, where he was solicited by the said Secretary for certain intents, wherein he did both carefully and faithfully discharge his duty. Albeit at his coming into England he was not used, as others of less desert were, owing, as he thinks, to Walsingham's death in the spring following. At that time he came to Ireland, where he has lived ever since, save that last year he spent the summer in Scotland, meaning the summer of 1595. At his first coming to Ireland, he did the Queen a small service in the time of Sir William Fitz Williams, who, he is assured, doth well remember the same.

If God should give Cecil a mind to assist him in this dangerous time, doubts not he can do very acceptable service to the Queen, especially in Ireland, which God doth know is in a strange uproar, having noted many particular matters for the benefit thereof. Further, he can with security, by a mean he hath found, go into the King's country, and, if it can benefit his country, he is ready to go. Writes in haste, the ship being ready to sail, and commits his life to this paper.—Waterford, Oct. xj., 1596.

P.S. If Cecil sends to him he will come over as upon other occasions. He is living with one Patrick Grant in Waterford, who serveth the Earl of Ormond.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**45.** 59.)

M. Noel de Caron to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 11.—In favour of the bearer, the Vicar of Streatham, a very worthy man, who has a suit in the Court for a prebend in St. Paul's of small value. His vicarage of Streatham being also small, he seeks by the other to get a sufficient living. He was chaplain and servant of Secretary Walsingham, and afterwards of the late Lord Keeper.—Streatham, 11 Oct., 1596.

Endorsed :—"In favour of Mr. Rabbett."

French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**173.** 142.)

William Skynner to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 12.—The intelligence that presently I have by the relation of one Francis Tenant, a Scottishman, I have thought fit to impart unto you.

There is one Dixon, a Scottishman, lately come to London; he is to pass to Paris, and intendeth to seek his passport at your hands. He hath been a great practiser with the four excommunicate earls, as the relator termeth them. It is thought he hath letters to the Duke de Mayn, Earl Bothwell, and the Bishop of Glasgow, with whom the relator hath seen him much and frequently conversant.

He will seek his passport under the name and countenance of a merchant. It may be he will be accompanied with some to pass in that passage with him, which he intendeth at Dover or Rye, where at his embarking his errand and purposes may be deprehended with some careful eye to such as may, under colour of falling in his company by chance, have those letters committed for the time which he for danger of such would not have found upon him. Which, being the caution that the said Tenant the relator delivered, I do add also, though needless to your Honour who know best to entertain the man and the matter in best opportunities.—12 Octob., 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 60.)

W. Waad, Edward Vaghan, and Richard Skevyngton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 12.—We have examined John Hale according to your directions, who, because those letters which were left at Mr. Kempton's house from certain prisoners in Bridewell and from Pearcie, the priest, came not to his hands, doth take no knowledge of them, but the parties that wrote the letters do not deny the same; and there were

answers procured by a letter from him by some of them, wherein he craved the resolution and advice of Pearcie for his direction in some form of meditation, whereunto, as it seemeth, he hath bound himself. The letters for the priest are very suspicious in divers points, but both of them do interpret the same only to concern prayer and meditation, and in one place there is mention made of a priest called Father Frauncys, whom, as Pearcie saith, is well known unto Hale. Hale is a most obstinate and dangerous person, wherefore we thought it our duty to put you, as the rest of their Lordships, in mind of the cause why this party and a brother of his were committed, which is not unknown to some of their Honours. This John Hale and his brother Edward were apprehended, with one Gravener, in the North parts, coming out of Ireland and going into Scotland upon some message from the Earl of Tyrone, as is to be suspected, with whom they had been conversant for the space of six weeks at his castle of Clanrikard, being entertained during that time at his table, as lodged in his said castle. At which time, as they further confessed, they viewed sometimes a hundred or more soldiers, well appointed with shot and other furniture fit for the wars, being at that time the first preparation to the Earl's rebellion. And the said Hale then further confessed that Gravener, who after poisoned himself, had then sundry times secret conference with the said Earl, but what the same was they were ignorant of. And they being then further demanded whither they purposed to travel after their return out of Scotland, if they had not been apprehended, their answer is they intended to go into France to learn the language, though, by the circumstances of their examinations, it was more evident it should be for Spain or Rome; as appeareth further by the certificate and examination taken by the Bishop of Lemrick and other her Majesty's Commissioners at that time, which then were sent unto the Lords of the Privy Council.

Further, what was confessed was by the younger brother, and nothing by this John Hale, whose answer was always to us that he was a Catholic, and that he was not further bound to accuse himself. So as we have always held this party to be a very obstinate, resolute, and dangerous person, and unfit to be at liberty, neither were we acquainted with his former enlargement, and therefore have now committed to Newgate close prisoner, and given order that he shall be indicted upon the statute of recusancy, whereby he may be lawfully detained. And we have also given further order to send for two other of the brothers upon the bail taking for their forthcoming, whereof we thought good to advertise your Honour, to the end we may receive further directions.—From London, this xijth of October, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 61.)

William Willaston to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Oct. 12.—This present day the packet enclosed came to his hands from Bordeaux, from a merchant there resident, called Thomas Chester, a stranger to him.

Assures Essex of his loyal obedience to the Queen and all affectionate service to his country, the peers thereof, and more particularly to his Lordship, whom he hopes the Lord hath raised up to answer the hope of the whole commonweal. If Chester or any other employed for Essex have occasion to send their intelligence to Bordeaux, and Essex cause this to be addressed to him, he will have it conveyed with that diligent care that may balance the importance of it. It has been his misfortune in zeal to his country, to provoke Mr. Ottwell Smith, a year ago, to

write what he received from the mouth of a Frenchman concerning the intercepting of letters from some English nobleman to the King of Spain, signed "Howard." He was as ignorant that it was the Lord Admiral's name as void of imagination of any disloyalty in his Lordship. Both Mr. Smith and he received great blame from the Queen and the Lord Admiral causeless; and things done for the best turned to the worst discourage the most faithful. Writes this lest Essex, having heard the premises, should be deceived in him. Though his intent was good, he was too rash to ground on Frenchmen's words so great matters. Has thought it his duty, seeing Lord Rich was there, to deliver the letters to him, but has charged the post, if he be in danger of Dunkerkers, to cast all away rather than let it fall into their hands.—At Rouen, October 12, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 63.)

The Deputies for the States General to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Oct. $\frac{18}{28}$.—Some merchants dwelling in London have very earnestly required a word from them to Essex in favour of Laurence Chimey, a Fleming, lately brought prisoner from Cades, having lost his all by the capture and sack of that town, to the total ruin of his wife and five children; that, relying on his sincerity and good behaviour in these parts, it would please his Lordship to release him and another Fleming, who has lost his senses since the taking of the town, and to give them to Sir Samuel Bagnal, to be ransomed.

It is not likely that after loss of all they had any ransom will be forthcoming; they ask therefore for their release without any ransom.—London, 22 October, 1596, *Stilo Novo.*

Three Signatures. French. 1 *p.* (**45.** 98.)

Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury to [the Earl of Essex].

1596, Oct. 13.—I was bold to write to your Lordship when I writ last to the Court. I know not whether you have received them. At this time I hope you will pardon my shortness, the rather for that I trust to see your Lordship at the Court within these ten or eleven days, if God send a fair wind. All our business is ended here, where the King and all those Princes that are here at this time have shewed so many signs of their affections to Her Majesty as in this time they possibly could express. If your Lordship will pardon me for the particularities until I see you, I will thank you, for I have not leisure at this present to enlarge as I would. I wish to your Lordship all the honour and happiness that your noble heart is worthy of, and so I will take my leave.—"At Roan, in post hast, this 13th of Octob^{r}., 1596, Your l. cosen and most affectionate friend, Gilb. Shrewsbury."

Holograph. Without address. 1 *p.* (**45.** 64.)

Lord Rich to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Oct. 13.—I understand by this post, Peter Browne, that he hath safely delivered unto your Lordship the packet I sent last week. Since which time, my Lord Ambassador hath performed the solemnity of all the ceremonies he came for, the one upon Saturday, and Monsieur St. George on Sunday. On Saturday, my Lord was feasted at the Duke Mumpensier's at dinner, where was remembered seven healths, your

Lordship's being one, which made us the fitter to swear with the King. The next day, my Lord presented Sir An. Mildmay who, with his Lordship, dined with the King, and that night the King feasted us all at the D. house, which is fairer and better furnished than the Court.

I was informed yesterday that 2,000 Spaniards are landed at Callys from Bluett, by a gentleman of the Religion; which, if it prove so, your Lordship shall soon understand, and the King hear of before he be ready for them.

Upon the fresh report of the Spaniards landing in Ireland, our Ambassador Lidger hath moved the King to forbear our troops till the spring. Whereunto he yielded not fully, but desireth them after three months, if he have occasion to use them.

To-morrow, the King appointed my Lord to take his leave, and then, if, his present be ready, I hope we shall be at Deape on Saturday with the Commander, who useth us with more kindness than all the rest, both here and at his own government.

This day should have been certain fireworks upon the river to entertain the King and his Mrs., of three small gallies, much after the manner of my Lord Mayor's at London; which should have made a great fight, and two of them overcome, which must signify the King's victory against the Spaniard and League. It is appointed to-morrow. I assure myself you are now troubled with matters of more importance, else would I have been more tedious in describing the King's entry.

My Lord of Shrewsbury expected letters from your lordship by the last post, but I assured him he returned without your knowledge.

Signor Peres arrived here yesterday from Mons. Saulies house. He came with his cousin to visit my Lord this afternoon, and prepareth a letter unto your Lordship of great secrecy, which he will not commit (as he saith) to any but myself. Mr. Fouk Grevell signified unto me your Lordship's health and happiness, which I pray the continuance, and so remain, your Lordship's most faithful poor brother to do you service, R. Riche.—From Roan, y^e^ 13 of Octo., 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 65.)

The Archbishop and Council of York to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 13.—As heretofore we acquainted our very good Lord, your father, and yourself of the apprehension of one Miles Dawson, a seminary priest, and of his conversion and confession upon the examination then taken; moving your Honour's favour that he might by us be put in hope of Her Majesty's most gracious pardon, which notwithstanding we thought not meet for us to solicit the effecting thereof until we saw some better trial of his full conformity and some service. Since which time he hath daily frequented Divine service, desired and had conference for his better strengthening in true religion, wherein he holds himself fully satisfied, and doth spend his time in reading of good books, being of himself of very honest, godly and quiet conversation. And for that he hath lately set down a more ample confession of his travel beyond the seas, wherein having discovered the names of sundry ill-disposed subjects remaining in the seminary at Vale de Lyte in Spain, and some other matters of State meet to be imparted unto your Honours, we have thought it our parts to send you a copy thereof, and withal his pardon drawn by the Clerk of the Assizes. We are humble suitors that the Master of the Requests may be moved to prefer it, and that the poor man may have your honourable recommendations to Her Majesty in furtherance thereof, he being of very poor friends, and not able to make means for it otherwise than by humble petition; which we presume

the rather to do for that we doubt not but he will prove a good member of the commonwealth and true and faithful subject to Her Majesty.—From York, this xiijth of October, 1596.

Signed:—Matth. Ebor.; J. Stanhope; Wm. Cardynall; Jo. Ferne.

Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 69.)

The Enclosure:—

The Examination of Miles Dawson.

Saith that being in Ireland, in the wood of Fingles, at the house of one Mr. Sedgrove, within two miles of Develing [*Dublin*], *one Burnell, an Irish priest, moved him to be made a priest and promised to carry him to a Catholick Bishop, which he did indeed about thirty miles from Devillin. Was made sub-deacon, then deacon, and another time full priest, but the Bishop's name was not to be known because* (*as Burnell told him*) *the said Bishop had escaped from prison, whether from Develin or the Bishop of Meth he knoweth not.*

Examined why he went into Spain, he saith that hearing the Pope had interdicted all Bishops to give orders to any Englishman without dimissories and letters of commendation from some rector of some seminary college, having opportunity of a friendship, he passed into Spain and landed at Bilbo in July last was two years; and from thence, in company of an Irish priest whom he found at Bilbo, he travelled on foot unto Valle de Light [*Valladolid*], *and so resorted to the seminary college.*

Examined how he was received, he saith that after he was brought unto the rector, one Alfonsus, a Spaniard, and unto two English Jesuits, the one called Father Charles, the other Father Thomas, (*for by other names they were not known saving that this examinant did know Thomas Wright*) *he was committed into a chamber alone for eight days, where he had meat and drink brought unto him by an English scholar, called Thomas Palester, none other resorting unto him saving the said two Jesuits; which time he was appointed to give himself unto mental prayer and meditation. The sixth day he made a general confession of his sins, particularly but auricular, unto the confessor of that college, a Spanish Jesuit called Caspar. The eighth day he was admitted into the college, at what time he had liberty of six months given unto him to deliberate whether he would take the oath of the College, viz., that he would go into England to win men and women to the Catholic Romish religion, whensoever he should be appointed by the Superiors of the College. At the end of six months he took the said oath, but tarried in the College almost a year and a half.*

Item. *He saith he had his diet, raiment and books allowed of the College all the time he was therein.*

Item. *Being examined what Englishmen he did see therein, &c., he saith that about thirty Englishmen are in that College. Father Charles and Father Oswald, the Jesuits, are the chief, Father Charles being sub-rector and Father Oswald,* præfectus studiorum, *which office Wright, the Jesuit, had before him. One Smith, a priest, read philosophy; another Smith, the organist. One Benet, a Welshman, a priest: Smithson, a Yorkshireman, Johnson, Parsons, a nephew of Father Parsons, Palester, May, Thorne and Ashton, priests: Martin, a scholar: Kemp, Tomson,*

Felicok, Atkinson, Lightfoot, Martiall, school divines: Hall, Chapman, Berington, Bindwhistle, Powell and Thurles, philosophers. The rest he doth not remember.

Examined what he knoweth of Father Parsons, he saith he never saw him; for all that time the said Parsons was sick at Civill (as was told this examinant) of a quartaine ague, and partly to oversee the building of a new College at Civill for seminary priests. And he further saith that Parsons getteth many English prisoners set at liberty, and procureth them money to carry them into England, and so getteth favour of many: and he heard that he was in election to be Cardinal.

Examined what damage he heard threatened against the Queen's Majesty and realm, &c., he saith that, about Michaelmas was a twelvemonth, being sent into England by the rector of the College, he met with one Captain Burleie at St. Sebastian, who told him, in great secret, that in the spring twelvemonth after (which is the next spring now following) the King of Spain would certainly invade England: and he saith that the said Burleie had, the summer before, conducted certain gallies with Spaniards into Cornwall, and there had burned certain villages. And he further saith that, being at St. Sebastian and Fonte-revia and other port towns, he saw divers shivs in building, which the said Burley said was for England.

Item. *He saith that the navy which Wright, the Jesuit, did say was for England this last summer, was employed some other way. It was to place the Prince of Morocco in his kingdom, or some other Prince.*

Examined what he knoweth of Thomas Wright, the Jesuit, he saith that he did know him in York before he went over sea and found him in the seminary at Valedelight, where he was the third man in the College: and, the second day of May was twelvemonth, he was appointed by his superiors to come into England to win souls to the Romish religion, which thing he did undertake very willingly as a thing that he had desired long before.

Item. *He saith that the said Wright did write back to him from S. Sebastian, and told him of the great navy in preparing in the port towns, which he said was either to Brittaine, England or Scotland. And from London he writ a letter to the College, certifying the rector and others that he had yielded himself to the Worshipful Bacon, because he knew no way to escape from being taken; but the whole College, both Spaniards and Englishmen, there did utterly mislike his doing.*

Item. *He further saith that, at his departure from the College, he had* 50 *crowns given him* pro viatico *into England. And concerning his doing before his going over sea and since coming into England, he refers to his former examination.*

Headed:—"Ebor. 5° *Octobris, A°. Dni.* 1596. *Second examination of Miles Dawson, taken upon his oath voluntarily offered before us whose names are hereunder written."*

Signatures as in covering letter.

3 *pp.* **(45.** 67.)

Chr. Parkins to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 14.—Though for want of lodging I cannot yet be at hand for usual duties, yet I thought good by these to testify my desire thereunto, requiring you Honour's good favour as it shall be needful.

And for that the dealing with Her Majesty's Latin letters requireth some retreat, Sir John Woolley his wonted lodgings might decently be to purpose; neither were it discretion that any man should emulate what were yielded me for Her Highness' service. The which would be the more seemly, if it would please Her Majesty to make me the Latin Secretary, whereof my Lord, as I understand, would have good liking, partly for his good favour towards me and partly for his good opinion and proof of me in that kind of service.—London, the xiiijth of October, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 66.)

Sir Anthony Mildmay to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Oct. 14.—Because there hath happened nothing yet since my coming hither, worthy your knowledge, I have forborne to trouble you with my letters; yet I think not good to neglect this duty any longer though I have no matter of any great weight to impart unto you. The K. made his entry into this town the 6th of this present, well received by the townsmen and honourably attended on by his nobility. The next day he granted my L. of Shrewsbury his first audience. He entertained him with all ceremony belonging to his place, and not long after feasted him very royally, omitting no shews of kindness to him that might testify his affection to Her Majesty, as appeared by a motion made by me to him for the stay of those men that should at this present have come to his service, whereto he willingly yielded for Her Majesty's better satisfaction and for the safety of the poor men, of whom he seemed to have great compassion in respect of the infection in Picardy where they are appointed to serve. For the particulars of all other occurrences here, because my Lord Treasurer is at large informed of all those things by a letter from my L. of Shrewsbury and me, it may please your Lordship to be referred thereunto.—Rouen, the 14th of October, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**45.** 70.)

Sir R. Sydney to [the Earl of Essex].

1596, Oct. 14.—My Lord, I received yesterday being Wednesday your letter in the behalf of Captain Nicolas Baskervile, for the having of the castle of the Ramekins now upon his brother's going into France. I would before the writing of it your Lordship had received that of mine which I wrote unto you concerning that place and the cautionary companies, for then your Lordship had already known what the right is which I pretend. But therein further to satisfy you, as also very humbly to answer your letter, it may please you to know that I have commanded Rol. Whyte to shew unto your Lordship certain letters which I have heretofore received from the Lords of the Council, as also from my Lord Treasurer in Her Majesty's name, wherein both the distribution of the companies and of the castle are adjudged unto me. Herein I am the earnester because it appears by your letter that Her Majesty should remember that she had given it to Sir Th. Baskervile. Truly, my Lord, not only the remembrance but the matter itself must have been framed in the Queen's mind since this accident fallen by them who to help their purpose would intitle the Queen. For so far it was from the Queen to have appointed Sir Th. Baskervile as I had commandment from her to place Sir Rafe Lane, neither was Sir T. Baskervile ever thought on for it, but I did nominate him. I know

Sir Th. Baskervile will not deny this, and for proof of it your Lordship may see the letter of the Lord Treasurer and of the Lords of the Council. But indeed my Lord, (I beseech you be not offended with it) my too much courtesy, but especially my desire to please you in suffering of some of them to be from their charges, hath bred me these difficulties, for if I had kept them to their companies, or protested against their absences, they would have known better to know me and my authority. But this shall be the last in mine own disposition, and the last, I trust also, with your favour. But to return to the Ramekins, in another thing also Her Majesty seems to have been misinformed. For Nicolas Baskervile did never command in the Ramekins. It was Arnold who did the journey with Sir Fr. Drake, and who, in respect of his continuance in the place, might seem to have deserved somewhat towards it. And whereas your Lordship saith that Her Majesty will not have an ordinary captain in it; truly, my Lord, as long as I am governor of it, I know I must answer for all things, and therefore it may be thought I will make good choice. But neither did I ever mean to put any ordinary captain in it, for I have long since promised it, as soon as by any way it should fall void, to Captain Brown who, besides he commanded a whole year in the place while he was my lieutenant, hath since commanded with very good reputation both this town and it also, according as your Lordship knoweth. And therefore I assure myself the Queen will not hold him in the number of ordinary captains. I beseech your Lordship, therefore, let that gift of mine unto him stand, since I have so long since made it to him and that he deserves so well. And for Capt. Baskervile, I will yield unto you my right for his brother's company, that he may have it as of your gift only. This much I would beseech, that, seeing I seek for no thanks but only of you, you will not suffer me to be disgraced. For truly I am resolved to try Her Majesty's favour and your Lo., and all my friends I have else in England, and all other honest means, before I will lose my right which hath ever been incident to this place. And therefore I beseech you not to forsake me, as there shall not be any danger shall make me forbear the hazard of my life for you, the Queen and her causes only excepted. And for your Lordship's recommendation, believe it, I beseech you, that of no man it shall not be with more affection received nor more willingness obeyed than of me; and if you do bestow the company upon Captain Baskervile, I do not see why he should not think himself both very well satisfied and very much beholding unto you. For myself, it is one of the comforts I have to hope at some one time or other to be able to help an honest man who doth love and follow me. I have held your Lordship too long, I beseech you pardon me, and think me for ever your most affectionate servant.—At Flushing, the 14 of October 1596.

Holograph. 4 *pp.* (**45.** 40.)

MARY, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 15.—Good Mr. Secretary, I know not better how to discharge myself of the commandment laid of me than by sending this enclosed letter, which I pray you return by this bearer to me. So resting ever thankful for your many favours, I take my leave, with wish of all happiness to you and my good Lady Cecil, this 15 of October, your most assured poor friend, Ma: Shrewsbury.

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 71.)

R. Mylner to Simon Willier.

1596, Oct. 15.—Asking his best help for the bearer, his right good friend, in a suit he hath to the Lord Chamberlain.—From his poor lodging this 15th of October.

P.S. "I pray you be acquainted with Mr. Warcop who doth associate this gent; but you may better be brothers than acquaintances, seeing your gibes and jests have both one taste, and savour as well of Diogenes' cell as of ancient Lacium's mirth."

Addressed, "To his approved good friend, Mr. Simon Willier, attendant upon the right honourable Mr. Secretary Cecil."

Endorsed:—"1596."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 72.)

Matthew Bredgate to the Lord High Admiral.

1596, Oct. 15.—About some five days since there went into Callies three flyboats, very richly laden, that came out of Spain, and every day no doubt but there will be traffic more and more to Callies.

It is not unknown to your Honour what proffer they of the Five Ports hath made for setting forth of certain shipping in hope to take some of them of Callies and Dunkerk, but, for anything I can understand, they are no more forward now than they were the first day they made the said proffer to their Lord Warden, for some will be at the charge and some will not.

There is two of your poor servants, myself and Mr. Bennett, that will never desire one penny pay until we have taken some of them of Dunkerk or Callies. If we may have the *Quyttance*, which I know is the best ship of sail that Her Majesty hath of her burden, we will of ourselves set out a small pinnace to be attendant upon the ship, if so it may please you to grant us some extraordinary liberty, and I doubt not, God to friend, we shall do that good service upon the enemy which shall be great joy to your Lordship, with the receipt of many thanks from Her Majesty for the same service we hope to do.

I crave pardon for that I am not attendant upon you now at the Court. I protest, my gracious good Lord, want is the true cause, myself being above 60*l.* the poorer for the late action I was in, which I may thank the going in the ship with Sir G. Carew, for he was only good for himself and nobody else. I trust your Lordship will stand good lord unto me for to grant me pay for myself and my retinue, which are some fifteen that did ever attend the sea service. I have sent Mr. Treavour a note of their names, as he may find in the muster book of the *Mary Rose*. And thus, beseeching your Honour to pardon my presumption in writing, which only of duty I attempted, I commit you to the blessed preservation of the Almighty, unto whom I make my continual prayers for your long life with heavenly increase of all perfect happiness: the like to my good Lady and my honourable young Master. —Dover, the 15th of October, 1596.

Endorsed:— Capt. Bredgate.

In another hand: Bredgat, Gyfford, Wenman, Troughton, Somerton, Pepwell, Plessington, Lea, Parke, Tomken, Norton, Fenner, Button, Bradley, Trevor.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 73.)

Sir T. Posthumus Hoby to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 15.—Finding a great controversy ready to grow within this our parish of St. Martin's about the choice of a parish clerk, by

reason that one Forrest, who hath been detected of much lewdness and was once judicially deprived of the place heretofore (as by this enclosed may evidently appear) doth notwithstanding seek to be thereunto restored: and besides hearing that the party doth himself vaunt that he hath procured such means unto your Honour as that you will recommend him unto us, I could do no less than certify you (by way of prevention) how orderly he was then (for his lewd behaviour) displaced by sentence given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.—This 15th of October, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**45.** 75.)

HENRY IV., KING OF FRANCE, to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. $\frac{15}{25}$.—Je vous ay tousjours esprouve tres verytable an toutes choses, jan puys dyre ancores autant sur le tesmoygnage que vous maves donne par votre lettre de la bonte et vertu du Conte de Cherosbery, car yl sest conduyt tres sagemant et honnorablemant an lexecusyon des commandemans de la Royne ma bonne seur, aux volontes de laquelle jay delybere de accommoder cy apres tant quyl me sera possyble les myenes et mes aferes de facon quelle ayt occasyon de se louer et non a playndre de notre nouvelle confederasyon ny de notre antyenne amytye, an laquelle vous avies tousjoures bonne part, car votre loyaute anvers elle et votre afectyon anvers moy vous on acquys ce meryte lequel je reconnoytray eternellemant, comme vous dira le dyt Conte, a la fydelyte duquel je me remets pour pryer Dieu vous avoir, mon cousyn, an sa garde.—Ce 25 Oct., a Rouan.

Signed. Endorsed:—"25 October, 1596. New style."

(**133.** 155*a*.)

An 18th century copy of the preceding letter. 1 *p.* (**213.** 99.)

THE CONSTABLE OF FRANCE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. $\frac{15}{25}$.—Vous mobliges trop davoir eu souvenance de moy. Monsieur Edmont ma rendu votre letre, et ma confirme lasseurance de votre bonne grace. Il vous dira, Monsieur, combien je la tiens chere, et que je la veulx conserver par toutes sortes de service. Croyez le donc, Monsieur, sil vous plaist, et que je suis et seray a jamais votre bien humble serviteur.—Rouen, 25 Oct. 1596. *Signed.*

Endorsed:—"The Constable of France."

1 *p.* (**174.** 6.)

PE[TER] PROBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 16.—This enclosed letter from the town of Hull being sent unto me (their solicitor by patent), I presume to send the same to your good Honour. In this cause, the city of York have written unto Sir John Fortescue, their High Steward, (as your Honour is for Hull) that by your two honourable remembrance of the cause, if any let of your good meanings towards them shall be attempted by those towns that should yield contribution with them, it may receive answer such as in your wisdoms shall be thought fit.

I received a letter from my deputy posted at Chester (there the 12 of this month at night) wherein he writes that from Liverpool, with the opportunity of the wind, the 11 of October, four hundred were embarked and set sail, but those at Chester lost the wind and abided there. He further writes that he hath sent over his man with your packet to my

Lord Deputy; who set sail the 4 October in a small bark that he pressed for expedition because of the haste in the direction thereof.—At my poor house in London, xvjth of October, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 76.)

DONOGHE O'CONNOR SLYGO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 16.—Since my coming into this realm, I have been honourably and well used by the Lord Deputy and whole Council, and by their Honours appointed to repair into the Province of Connaght; whither I rode, and meeting there with the Lord General of Her Majesty's forces it pleased his Honour to use me with very honourable and good regard, which I thought meet to be made known unto your Lordship.

Amongst other accidents happened unto me in my travels in Connaght, I met with certain persons as messengers, from Hugh Roe O'Donill, who delivered unto me as his message what is contained in the note hereinclosed, which I thought good to send unto you as I have made the same known to my Lord Deputy and Council here; the contents whereof nor any other message or proffer whatsoever shall not divert me from my due obedience and vowed loyalty unto my Sovereign Lady the Queen's most excellent Majesty, whem I honour and esteem above all others.

I have also found by some experience in Connaght and especially in the county of Sliggo, that my presence there would do some good to contain the people of that country in good terms, chiefly such as by my own means were drawn to submit themselves: and to enable me thereto I have moved the Lord Deputy and Council to allow me to have Ballymote, with a company of English soldiers to be there garrisoned for the safeguard of my person, which otherwise may be in danger of my ancient enemy O'Donill. If my suit shall be their Honours be made known to your Honour, my trust is you will not fail to further me therein, and any other way for my good.—At Dublin the xvjth of October, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 78.)

The Enclosure:

Mc. Dermonde Breen Mc. Swyne and Teing O'Harte brought me this message from Heugh Roe O'Donell.

Heugh Roe O'Donell would forgive me all the entry that his predecessors claimed in my lands. He promised that he would give me the arbitrement of four of my men and four of his men, conditionally that I should forego any prince and help him and the rest of the Irishy. Unless I consent to this offer, I shall undo myself and my posterity for ever; and by my means I shall be an instrument to undo the rest of all those that defend their own right.

Also he sent me, if the Irishy were overthrown by my means, that I shall be after less esteemed of any man and dispossessed of all that Her Highness bestowed upon me at this present. Therefore consider with yourself how hardly you were dealt withal by those ungodly officers that coveted my life and lands and were sent for our wars in Ireland, you should not be restored to your living during your life, nor none of your name. If these my great offers which I offer you may not move you at this present, which was never offered to any of your predecessors, of any my predecessors, I will place another of the Connors in your place, and call him O'Connor Slyggoe, and will maintain him, not doubting but I shall be assisted of others that will maintain myself and him.

And for performance of these my offers, I will get O'Neyle Magwyre, Drahane O'Rourke, McMahoney O'Reylly, O'Dougherty D. Boyle, the three McSwynes, all the sept of O'Galchove McWilliam, both O'Connors, McDermode O'Kelly and all the Catholic Bishops of the North.

And finally, Hugh Roe O'Donnell did undertake that Sligoe shall never be builded without his consent, if I do not agree to his offers.

1 *p.* (**45.** 77.)

Sir R. Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Oct. 16.—By Captain Baskervile's man, who brought me your lordship's letter, I have made answer unto you, wherewith, and with my reasons in it, I doubt not you will be satisfied. The company, as I wrote to your Lordship in it, I am very well contented that you shall give him, being otherwise at my disposition. For the Castle, I beseech you to pardon me, my promise having been long since to another; neither, indeed, is it fit for me or for this Government to have any man in that place whom I do not perfectly know, for it is a place that, if it be not well handled, will give great occasion of complaint, which I must answer for, and yet be no whit acquainted with it. I have herein written unto my Lords, as also about the cautionary companies, and the extreme absences of captains from this place: as this letter shall come to the Board, I beseech your lordship give it your furtherance. I send herewith the copy of a letter of mine to my Lord Treasurer of news lately come out of Spain. I write them to him and to my Lord Admiral because they may be the willinger to join with your Lordship for the undertaking of any action which I know must necessarily fall upon you. If you think good to have the man himself who brought them sent over, I will see it done; but he doth aver it very constantly, and will lay his life that the fleet will come for England this winter. The Scotchman named Luggy, of whom I wrote to my Lord Treasurer, I have since spoken withal. He seems to know great practices in Scotland, and means to meet with them and sure he is a man of good wit; but men of his profession will ever praise their own commodities. He hath not acquainted me with them, but saith he will either write them to you or steal over himself into England, for otherwise he is bound in 2000*l.*, as I think, to come neither into England nor Scotland. The Scottish Conservator, as they call him, is sent for home to answer to the shape which the Earl of Arrol made from him. The whole matter I am sure Valch hath told you, for they of this province were much troubled lest Her Majesty should lay unto them the ill liking to him. Other matter here is not any. Of the D. of Bouillon's coming hither I cannot say anything, but I think it will not now be long.—At Flushing, the 16 of Oct., 1596.

Holograph. (**45.** 79.)

The Enclosure:—

Yesterday came out of Spain certain ships, in one of which was a sailor who told me he came from Lisbon the 12 *September, new style, which is the* 2 *with us, and from Bilboe the* 25. *He had been long upon the galleys and in the end escaped. He is of these countries and his name is Jacob Bartels. He saith that at Lisbon there are fourty-four Dutch ships, flyboats and hulks, and twenty ships of the King's. At St. Andreas twenty-four with Pedro de Valdez, whereof six great new ships, called Apostles;*

but they have yet no ordnance in them, and it is not known when the gallies which were sent to Naples for it will return. At Porto in Portingall are three ships, which must also come to St. Andreas, also 15 *gallies. This Fleet is ready and shall be commanded by the Addentado of Castiglia. Their course will be for England for the Isle of Wight; when they have possessed that they will attempt Portsmouth. This, he saith of his knowledge, will be done this winter, and to that effect they have taken pilots of these countrymen by force, yet pay them very well, who have assured them they know these places well. The meeting of the whole Fleet shall be at Ferroll.*

At St. Sebastian are twelve small flyboats laden with soldiers, which are to come to Callice with the first wind. I have told the Vice-Admiral here of it to warn the States' men-of-war. It were good the like were done to H.M. ships upon the Narrow Seas, for it would be to great purpose to have those ships cut off. In the Fleet for England are store of land soldiers, but all raw fellows except the garrison of Blannett, which are 2,000, *and come with Valdez. This is all I understood of him.*

The merchants of Middleborough have advertisement that there is 16,000,000 *granted to the King in Spain for the invasion of England. The defence continueth that no shipping shall go from hence to Spain, but I fear me, underhand the merchants will find some means to get through, and either there must be traffic or there must be ships of war out of these countries set to sea, or it is to be feared many of the sailors will run to the enemy. The news of these parts are not great. The other day the troops of Zealand had an enterprise upon Hulst, but it succeeded not, and indeed the enemy knew of it two or three days before, for it was a plot of the States, and a matter that passeth by so many cannot be long secret.*

Of the Cardinal there is no great matter. He is himself at Bruxells and his troops about Arras, where the inhabitants keep as good watch against him as against the French. There was a report here the last day that the French had lost certain ensigns, but I do not hear it confirmed. Count Moris (they say here) is gone abroad with some troops of horse, but it is not known whither. Some think, upon some enterprise; others that he is gone secretly to meet his brother, the Prince of Orange, at Emerick in the land of Cleeve. This I have from a servant of his, but do not think it much to be trusted till there be confirmation; which if it be so, no doubt your Lordship shall receive from Mr. Gilpin. Here is come to Midleborow a Scotchman called Luggy, who hath, I understand, been banished from Scotland, and hath been prisoner at Bruxells. I know not the man but will have anything done to him in any sort if your Lordship wish it.—Vlushinge the 15 *of October,* 1596.

P.S.—There are also at St. Lucas, which I had left out, twenty-six Flemish ships and two of the King's.

Endorsed in Essex's handwriting: "News from Bilbo this present month of October."

1 *p.* **(45.** 74.)

News from France.

[1596, Oct. 16.]—We understand that the King purposed shortly to remove his army out of Artois into Hainault, both for their better

means to live and upon some enterprise he hath there. It is advertised from Brussels that the Cardinal going to walk without the town, did very narrowly escape taking lately by the horsemen of Breda that did advance themselves to the gates of Brussels and brought away prisoners. That also the said Cardinal hath despatched the Admiral of Arragon to the Emperor and the Princes of the Empire, to deal with them for the choosing of him to be King of Romans, to the end to have the King of Spain's daughter in marriage.

Out of Germany it is also advertised that the Turk, moved with the loss of Atna taken by the Archduke Maximilian, went unto the recovery of it: whereupon the Christians were forced to abandon it, and there he hath since caused to be beheaded one of his principal commanders for failing to go to the succour of it, as he did ordain him, and that the said Turk is approached from Belgrada to Buda, which giveth a great astonishment in Germany; and thereupon a commandment given to pull down the suburbs of Vienne. Howbeit it is not conceived that he will attempt anything this winter. His army is said to be 150,000 men, and to have with him sixty pieces of artillery, but being the most part small ones.

The report of the preparations in Spain is daily confirmed to be great, and that also the Indian Fleet is arrived with fourteen millions.

The ambassador of Savoy is nothing well edified with the answers given him: to whom hath been signified that the K. can be content to understand to a reconciliation with the said D. so as he will perform his first offers to the K. by the president Rochetti, which was to stop the passage of the Alps against the King of Spain: and for the Marquisate of Salluces, that he will be content to make the Pope judge of the difference. The said Duke proposed that he might remain in neutrality, as doth the Franche Conte, until peace shall be made between the King and the K. of Spain, and then this to be also concluded; but the King refuseth the same, so as now the resolution seemeth to be taken to return to the war with the said Duke, wherein it is specially meant to employ Monsieur Desdiguieres, who intendeth to make the same by the way of Savoy, and not in Piedmont, as formerly (with more inconvenience) he was tied by the Princes of Italy in respect of some secret contributions yielded by them.

The Duke of Nevers departed yesterday from hence discontented for that the Constable doth take the precedence of him, which he pretendeth his house hath ever had of the Constable's.

Endorsed:—"French Advertisements. Rec^{d}. 16 October, '96, from my L. of Shrewsbury."

1 *p.* (**45.** 81.)

R. Percival to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 17.—Mr. Hesketh thinketh it very convenient for the good of your cause in the Duchy that you sign this letter to Mr. Brograve and return it me, if it may be, this night. I have spoken with Mr. Moore about the estate of your lands at Chelsey, who saith you need not doubt but all shall fall out very well: notwithstanding, when he hath looked up a certain piece of evidence, he will give such direction for a conveyance to be made from my Lord Buckhurst as you shall not afterwards need to fear him; for whatsoever interest is or may lie in him to prejudice you, either by himself or by combining with my Lord Marquesse, shall so be derived from him as all shall be safe. But in any case my Lord Buckhurst must not know that any conveyance is

sought of him for any other cause than for the invalidity of his release in respect of his tenancy in common.

Endorsed:—"17 of Octob. 1596. Yr Hon. servant R. Percival."

Undated. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**45.** 82.)

R. Percival to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 17.—Mr. Patyson, being made acquainted with the signing of the bill, and knowing that Sir John Stanhope hath been prejudiced heretofore for lack of a caution in the like lease, to this effect, that the rent should not be payable before recovery and possession had, advised me that I should request Mr. Vaughan to make this lease with such a caution, who hath drawn it up in that form, as you may see, but dareth not ingross it so without warrant from my Lord. He hath therefore willed me to send you back the particular, that with Sir John Fortescue's privity (because his hand is to it) you may procure my Lord to insert these same words in the margent of the particular, close before my Lord's name where I have made this mark, *Reddendo ex eo tempore, &c.* This done, upon return of it, it shall be ingrossed and sealed presently.—From your Honour's house, this 17th of October, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**45.** 83.)

Sir Jo. Stanhope to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 17.—This morning I received this letter from Don Emanuell, whom I answered, as is true, that as I was from Court, so was my state such as I was uncertain when to return, for as yet my medecine, though I have done with it, hath not done with me, and was as fresh this morning a work as though it had been new taken; and though without any great trouble, yet so as neither can I mannerly go abroad, nor without fear of worse if I should. The messenger's desire was I should recommend him to your Honour, which I thought better to yield to than to contest with him. It is some six weeks since Her Majesty commanded him 30*l.* by me out of her privy purse. If they stay still here they will be every month at this point. Wherefore, if it pleased Her Majesty to cause them to be sent to, that if they will, according to their own desire, either go over with Sir Tho. Baskervyle in France as ordinary soldiers or seek their better fortune of the French King, who, I hope, will set them some way a work, or take any course to be gone, then Her Majesty will give them something to transport them withal, and wish that they may find as good relief elsewhere as they continually from Her Majesty's bounty have had here.—From my lodging near Charyng Cross, this 17 of 8ber.

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 84.)

Sir R. Sydney to Lord Burghley.

1596, Oct. 17.—The last day, I received word from Rol. White that, concerning the magazine of victual I have been so long suitor for, your answer to him was that Her Majesty persisted still in that I should have made proffer of merchants to make provision of it so as they might have licence to transport it, without that she should give any imprest towards it. To which I must say, as ever I did, that I do not know

upon what words of mine Her Majesty did gather so much: neither had I, when I spake unto her, had conference with any merchants, according as I told your Lordship, when, by order from Her Majesty, I was appointed to wait upon you, my Lord of Essex, and my Lord Admiral at Westminster. But if I gave Her Majesty any occasion to take it so, I am very sorry for it, for I cannot find any that will undertake it without imprest, especially now in these dear years; and so I told Her Majesty when I last took my leave; at what time I left her resolved to have a store here for three or four months, whereas my demands were for six, and this I found was by the recommendation your Lordship had given of it. If, therefore, hereby I sought any good to myself, it were reason, since Her Majesty saith that I made such offers, that either I should perform them or make an end of serving. But since it exceedingly concerneth her Majesty, and her only, and that herein I do but discharge the duty of an humble servant in shewing what is to be done, and the nearest means how to be done, Her Majesty is not to answer me herein, who have no other interest but what comes from her, but herself and her own service. For for myself I am in no danger but of the fear that Her Majesty's state in this town may come in danger. For no man can desire a fairer excuse of giving over a town than that he had nothing to eat, and that the want of it was not any way by his negligence—nay, which is more, if I had any doubt of myself that in any such occasion I should be afraid, I could not make a better provision beforehand for myself than to suffer, after so long soliciting, the town to be unprovided; since by any council of war or other in the world I should be absolutely cleared, considering *nemo tenetur ad impossibile*. I humbly beseech your Lordship, therefore, not to give over the persuading of Her Majesty, in regard of some small imprest, not to leave this town unfurnished, the necessity whereof (if I be not deceived) will every day grow more and more. Rol. White shall duly attend your Lordship's pleasure together with the merchants' offers and demands herein. Of powder there is some pretty quantity, though short of that which is requisite, for powder is as necessary for the defence of a town as meat is for the soldiers. And if Her Majesty would send ever some 8 or 10 last more, it would be kept safe for her here, and very greatly confirm the safe keeping of the town. I have at the last brought the States to allow powder for all our companies, as well auxiliary as cautionary, but not without much ado, and some store of powder they have allowed us to be here against any great necessity: but altogether is nothing the proportion which is fit for such a place as this is. Upon the fortifications of the town they have wrought somewhat, and to some reasonable purpose, but yet not that which is sufficient. But when the winter is come on, and that they have made an end of working, and that order is taken for the payment of that which is already done, I will then propose some further works unto them; and will leave nothing unattempted that may be for the defence of the town, that, when God or the Queen shall call me hence, he that comes after me shall find all things easier for him. And very necessary it were to have an Ingenier here, but such an one as were indeed fit do I not know where to find in England. For he must be such an one as well knows his art, and besides hath been both within and before many towns besieged. Among all the rest of Her Majesty's expenses in the war, I would it would please her also to have this. It would come to a very small matter, and yet be to very great purpose. Another suit also of mine I must again humbly recommend unto you, which is for the six cannons which I moved Her Majesty and your Lordship for. Your Lordship knows that this town hath of either side the sea dykes, which are the walls which keep out the

sea from overflowing the country. They are high and thick and join to to the town wall without any ditch between, whereby they yield very good means for the planting of a battery and the coming to an assault. If they be well defended the town is almost assured, and one of the chiefest means of defending of them is to have sufficient artillery within to make a counter battery. Her Majesty saith that it belongs to the States to see sufficient ordnance in the town. Indeed they were bound to leave such ordnance here as was in the town at the time that the contract was made, but that is not sufficient for the avenues here, and some of the pieces are soiled so as they cannot be shot off until they be new cast, which I will, if I can, procure to be done this winter. But Her Majesty, I trust, for the guard of this town will not repose upon the States, who perhaps may have conceits of some such occasions wherein they would be glad that it were not too well provided for. And I think indeed they would be glad to see it strong against all the world saving against themselves. And this I have ever found, that they are extremely hardly brought to do anything for the strengthening of it, which, I am assured, would not be if it were in their own hands. For at Camfire, which is nothing of like worth nor any way so near unto danger, they bestow great charge. But in those things which belong unto them to do, it must please Her Majesty to use her authority in requiring them of them, but for the assurance of the town unto her she must trust unto herself. I humbly beseech your Lordship to continue your care of the well doing of this town in making known unto Her Majesty these wants, and in persuading of her to have them supplied. And further, because it is fit to give you an account at all times of the garrison, it may please you to know that here hath been great sickness this end of summer, both of violent agues and bloody fluxes, whereof many are dead and very many remain still sick, and now lately the plague is come into one house. At Middleborow it hath been these many days, brought thither, I think, out of Picardy, and already there are fifty houses infected; so as it is to be feared that this town, in respect of the nearness and also the daily intercourse, will be likewise visited. God of his mercy, I trust, will have care of it.—At Flushinge, the 17th of Oct., 1596.

P.S.—I am, since the writing thereof, certainly informed that in Midleborow are one hundred houses infected of the plague. In this town I hear yet but of two.

Postscript and signature in Sidney's handwriting.
Seal broken. 3 *pp.* (**45.** 87.)

A copy of the above letter.

Probably the enclosure in the letter to Lord Essex of 22 *Oct. p.* 448, *post.*

M. d'Esdiguieres to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Oct. $\frac{17}{27}$.—The glory of his name impels the writer to wish to do him service. No one in the world bears him more complete affection. Has asked Mons. Edemond "de vous en donner une assurance plus particulière."—Rouan, 27 Oct. 1596. *Signed.*
French. Seal. 1 *p.* (**46.** 4.)

Lord Edward Seymour to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 18.—I humbly crave pardon for my former oversight in praying your honourable favour and not acquainting you with my desire

(the same occasion being now offered that before was purposed) which is some of my companies at the suit of my cousin Champernowne to be taken from me, once under Sir John Gilbarte's charge and now appointed me by your Honour and the rest of the honourable Council, do now presume to send you both his reasons to crave and my answers to deny: and if it shall seem to your honourable wisdom, having already to my great charge armed, trained and exercised them and appointed them to several bands, both the trained and untrained, according to your directions, fit for me to hold them, I humbly pray your favour, and I doubt not but fully to discharge my duty and for the best good of the country.—Berry Castle, the xviijth of October, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (45. 88.)

PETER PROBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596. Oct. 18.—By Mr. Chanceler I am willed to look out such papers as are in that study, whereof I have the key, at Savoye, which do concern the treaty with the States and the contract made between Her Majesty and them, and to bring the same to him. I have accordingly sought and found only thirty Articles in French of 1585 concerning the same course, which (as I suppose) is the copy of the original that passed the seals between Her Majesty and them that were Commissioners here at the time. Withal, there is in English an extract out of the Earl of Leicester's instructions from Her Majesty, which I suppose to have been delivered to Sir Thomas Heneage by Mr. Secretary at the time of his going to the States; and this is a copy of Mr. Lak's handwriting. There is also a paper of reasons showing the cause that my Lord of Leicester did accept of the title of Excellency; these three being all concerning that matter that I can find. But the originals of the contracts (if my Lord or your Honour have them not), I suppose were in Mr. Secretary his study at Walsingham House in a chest: and then D. Jeams, who, at his death, had the sorting of his Lordship's papers, can best inform your Honour (and so I told Mr. Chanceler) where those and such like are.—At my poor house, this xviijth of October 1596.

Endorsed: "Petter Proby to my Master."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (45. 89.)

GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 18.—If any matter worthy advertisement had fallen out since my last of the 4th present, I would not have thus long been silent. The Duke of Buillon, for a good while after, could do nothing until they of Zeland sent their deputies some eight days ago, when the States began to negociate the matter of the league. After some conferences one is like to be concluded so as he will be, in all likelihood, ready to depart within eight or ten days at furthest.

The doubt that these men begin now to be in of their deputies' speeding doth very much trouble them, as well in regard of their estate, which will afford no more means to enlarge their offer, as that they dare not make any mention thereof, much less to let it come abroad that Her Majesty insists upon remboursement and to be discharged of succouring them any longer, which news would greatly trouble the people and breed further inconveniences in time. They live yet in some hope at least that Her Majesty will graciously consider of all, and their deputie, be demitted with such an answer as in some sort may be to their reasson able contentment, and help to hold matters here in good terms.

The purposed restraint of traffic with the Spaniards is not yet concluded, because some towns make difficulties as yet, and will not agree thereunto; but, in my opinion, it will be brought unto it at last if a way can be found to impeach the Easterlings and others from traffic into Spain and those parts and the passage about by Scotland barred, which must be done by keeping of ships of war in those parts. We have news of the King of Spain's great preparations and arming for the seas, and that his attempt is on the Island of Wight, as your Lordship shall understand more particularly by the examinations which the States will send over to their deputies, and, as it seems, the man that came out of Spain and reports them will be sent over; to which end I dealt very earnestly with them. It will be requisite to be vigilant and careful to prevent the enemy by being in such readiness that he may be met and fought with ere he come nearer, wherein these men will be forward enough if it shall please Her Majesty to take such a course. To have attempted the firing of these ships in the havens and ports of Spain had been a service of great importance, and judged of most men to be more easy than is imagined. The States' deputies that that were in Denmark are on their return homewards, having been well received and used, but of their speeding will be heard at their arrival. Monsieur Aldegonde stayeth till he have finished a view by him which he hath written in French. The Countess of Hohenlo and he whom the Count Maurice sent to the Prince of Orange are returned, making great good report of him and his kindness every way; being now gone to Cullyn where he purposeth to lie, so to try if he can procure to get the use of his goods by the King of Spain retained.

There was an enterprise on Hulst, but being discovered by the enemy he prevented the same, and had gotten men in the town and ports in hope to have had a hand on our men, but being marked when they came near made the retreat without the loss of any. The Count Maurice hath made a voyage to Breda and Hulst, where he changed the garrisons to prevent the disorders which were a growing amongst them: and is looked for here within a day or tweyne. The Duke of Bullion hath several times asked what I heard from your Lordship, with protestation of the singular affection he bare unto you.—From Haeghe, this 18th of October, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 2½ *pp.* (45. 90.)

The Vice-Chancellor and others of Cambridge University to Lord Burghley.

1596, Oct. 18.—They have recourse to him as their Chancellor upon prejudice to their privileges lately offered by the refusal of the Mayor of the Town to take his oath for their privileges, in such sort as before time had been used at his first entrance: of whom they would not have complained if they could by neighbourly conference have had remedy at home. This being one of the greatest privileges of the University, begun to be infringed the former year and now again by the new Mayor continued, if they should suffer this innovation to run on, they fear it would grow in this and other like privileges, to the great prejudice of their body. Therefore they crave his honourable direction and aid, and for his less trouble, have recommended the cause to Sir Robert Cecil, their High Steward, and also written to the Lord Keeper, their Recorder, for they think they will seek unto him for assistance, of whose integrity and uprightness as they nothing doubt, so as if such, as under him do counsel and direct them, would carry that respective

regard of the University privileges as Mr. Justice Shute did when he was Recorder, it would further the peace of both bodies.—Cambridge, 18 October 1596.

Signed :—Roger Goade, Vice-Chancellor; Robert Some, Umphry Tyndall, Edmund Barwell, Thomas Nevile, Jo. Duport, John Jegon, Thomas Byng, Thomas Preston, James Montague.

Endorsed :—"The Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge."

1 *p.* (**136.** 43.)

SIR R. SYDNEY to [the EARL OF ESSEX].

1596, Oct. 20.—Since my last unto your Lordship I understood from Mr. Burnham that you are desirous to know something concerning the state of this town, and that therein he gave his opinion unto you. If I had sooner known your will that way I would sooner have satisfied you, for I do not think any Englishman knows so much of this town as I do, neither shall there be any man more willing to serve you in it. For besides the doing you service, I know it is for the good of the town that the particularities of it be known unto you. I will therefore cause a "plott" of it to be made which I will send you. I have one already, which serves my turn sufficiently, but being made by the hand of a soldier, it is not so fair set down as is fit to send you. And if there be any other thing about this town or these parts which your Lordship would know, if it please you to command me, I will get it if any way it be to be gotten. I understand also that your Lordship is entered into some consideration for the exchange of the Briell into Camfere now that Lord Burrow goes into Ireland. It would be a matter very greatly for the Queen's service if it could be compassed, which once might well have been done, but now I fear will be full of difficulties, and I know it is not now the first time that your Lordship hath thought of it. If it please you to have me to set down what I think of it, I will in my next letter unto you. But, howsoever, if at any time your Lordship enter into question of it, a place by it, called the Haghe, must not be forgotten, without which Camfire is not of so great worth. Indeed, in my poor judgement, there is not any place in Christendom so necessary for the state of England as is this island, which would be wholly almost under Her Majesty's commandment if she had, to that which she hath already, that which I have now spoken of. Almost, I say in respect of Armuld, which may give an entry from the inside as out of Holland or Brabant. But what came from the sea must be commanded by Her Majesty. Neither do I think that the other had, but means might be made for this also.—At Flushing, the 20th of Octo., 1596.

Copy. 1 *p.* (**45.** 93.)

ROBERT LAING to ————.

[1596], Oct. 22.—I have delivered your letters according to your directions to my L. of Durron, and to my L. Governor, and to Captain Boyar in like manner, and to shew you the estate and the dealing of our country, that I cannot tell how nor what fashion to begin at, for it is more inconstant nor ever you saw it. There is here two style of faction; the one is "lykle" the Papist faction is too like to overthrow the other. There is a general assembly and convention the 26th day of this month to be had in Edinburgh, and as yet we know not who shall come to it. I have written to your trusty friend and mine, Mr.

Secretary, Mr. Lok. I would you understood that I have left out something unwritten to Mr. Secretary. There is, I understand, a secret dealing betwixt the Earl Bothwell and some of our Papist Lords in Scotland; and I do understand in like manner that Mr. Archibald is in pleye (?) with him, so far as I can hear; and, therefore, I would request you that you would make Mr. Secretary acquainted with the same, and to bear Mr. Archibald still in hand as he has been hitherto, and to let him understand nothing that is done nor said towards him, for you understand that if he suspect anything, we can get nothing done. God willing, I think to return back with all expedition after the Convention. I would request that you would desire Mr. Secretary to write to me, as I have written to him, with the next post to George Molsone; naught else, but I hope Mr. Secretary shall shew unto you things which I have written him (from Leith ?). And so commits you to God, at Edinburgh the 20th day of October, your honour's assured servant at his power, Ro[ber]t Laing.

Holograph. Without address. 1 *p.* (**45.** 95.)

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, SHERIFF AND BURGESSES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, October 21.—Requesting credit for the bearer, Henry Chapman, an alderman of the town, whom they are sending to impart certain causes concerning their Corporation.—Newcastle, this xxj[th] October, 1596.

Signed.—Rayf Jenyson, Maior; William Selby, H. Anderson, William Riddell, George Farnabie, William Grenewell, Thomas Lyddell, W. Jenison, Adreyn Hedworth.

1 *p.* (**45.** 94.)

Petition from the same.

Whereas a petition was exhibited to the late Earl of Huntingdon by some few persons, most part of whom were of the younger sort, too much given to innovation and of a turbulent disposition, pretending certain abuses to have been committed in the government and disposing of the revenues of their town, which Cecil and other Lords of the Privy Council committed to be decided by the Council in the North, their humble request is that, as the contents of the said petition principally concern the estate, revenues and liberties of their town, which they hold in fee farm, and they cannot have such Counsel (their Recorder attending the Courts at Westminster) as the importance of the causes therein contained requires, the informers in the said petition may be commanded by the Privy Council either to exhibit their complaint before Cecil and the rest of the Privy Council, at the Council Table, or otherwise in the Exchequer Chamber before the Lord Treasurer, Chancellor and Barons, where the same ought to be decided in regard the town is held in fee farm by 100*l.* payable yearly at the Exchequer; where these petitioners may also acquaint Her Majesty's learned Counsel with the state of the said causes.

Draft. 1 *p.* (**45.** 94.)

WILLIAM WILLASTON to [the EARL OF ESSEX].

1596, October 22.—Whereas your Lordship's pleasure is, Mr. Bussy should be monthly furnished with five or six pounds in what place of

France his occasions shall call for it, upon the Right Honourable Sir Robert Cecil his letter; these are to signify that, upon sight of the said Right Honourable his letter, Mr. Bussy shall be furnished with such sums, in such places, and for so long time as the said letter of credit shall extend.—Rouen, October 22, 1596.

Endorsed:—"This is a letter that Williston wrote to my Lord, which my Lord willed me to put within the letter that I sent to your Honour."

Holograph. (**45.** 96.)

Sir R. Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1596, October 22.—I send copy of two letters of mine to Lord Burghley, that your Lordship may be acquainted with the course in all things concerning my charge, and also may assist me with Her Majesty to obtain my demands. Would that the Queen for matters of war would repose all care upon your Lordship, for then those employed should be assured that their requests would be understood whether they were reasonable or not, and withal made to understand all things when at any time she should cast any doubt.

In my letter to Lord Burghley, where I speak of Campfyre, I touch also a place called the Haghe. It is a fort in the mouth of the water of Camfyre, where, when the rest of the island held for the Prince of Orange, Monsieur de Beauvais, Admiral for the King of Spain, put men ashore for relief of Middelborrow, for ships of great burden may aboard there; and if Her Majesty had taken Camfire into her hánds at that time, as the captains did make oath unto her, the States were resolved to have made it strong and have put good garrison into it. At this time there are no men in it, but the walls still remain upright. Within a day or two I will view it myself or cause it to be viewed by some sufficient man. It lieth some Dutch mile from Camfire to the seawards.

There are no news. The Duke of Bouillon is not yet come here; may be he will not come at all in respect of the plague at Middelborrow which begins to be very sore. Already there are two hundred houses infected there. Here as yet there is no great infection; I only hear of two houses. If the plague continue at Middelborrow we shall in all likelihood have our part, considering the nearness of the two towns, the intercourse between them, and the small order taken in these countries against these diseases. But God will suffer no more to be than is his pleasure, and so much shall be.—Flushing, 22 of October 1596.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**45.** 97.)

H. Maynard to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 22.—This poor man, Citolino, hath earnestly moved me to recommend him to your Honour for his employment abroad, with offer of his honest and true service.—From the Strand, this xxijth of October, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**45.** 99.)

Sir Robert Sydney to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 22.—Reminds Cecil of his promise to further his suit for the lease of Otford. Has procured Sir John Fortescue to move it.

The Queen likes well enough of it, and only stands to be certified of the decay of the house, the value of the park, and the value of his offers: knowledge of which she has willed Fortescue to give her. Prays Cecil to second the suit.—Flushing, 22 Oct. 1596.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**174.** 1.)

FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS.

1596, $\frac{\text{Oct. } 22}{\text{Nov. } 1}$.—News from Turin, of 1 Nov. 1596, of the quarrel between Cardinal le Bonromeo and the Constable, which, aggravated by the scarcity of grain, is likely to raise trouble unless the King of Spain recall the governor. Trouble is feared in Genoa from the scarcity of grain.

News from Genoa, 1 Nov. 1596, of arrival of ships there and at Leghorn with money, which, however, is for the merchants and not for the King of Spain.

Endorsed:—"Por la via del amigo de Genova."

Italian. 1 *p.* (**174.** 11.)

SIR JOHN ROOPER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 23.—Is sending by this bearer a hundreth of cherry trees, whereof one half are of the rathe ripe cherry, and the other of the best Kentish cherry we have in the country, beseeching him to "except" them in good part, being sent by him who is and ever will be most faithfully Cecil's. They were taken out of the ground but upon Thursday last, so as none can miss to grow if they be set in any time.—From my house in Kent, this 23rd of October.

Endorsed:—1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**45.** 100.)

JOHN VAUGHAN, CUSTOMER OF MILFORD, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, Oct. 23.—Having received a letter from Mr. Judge of the Admiralty, imparting that upon complaint unto your Lordship by Mr. Douglas, ambassador for the King of Scots, it was your pleasure I should come up to answer the same, one thing I most humbly crave, that you will not suffer Scots and Irish practisers by sleights to overthrow me. By his means, all I had, which was by your gift, he hath caused me to spend, and in the end had 40*l.*, as appeareth by his general acquittance; the copy thereof I have sent to Mr. Justice Ceaser. From Scots, Irish and bloody-minded "wiffes," the Lord deliver me! But yet if Mr. Douglas will procure your honourable warrant or any other commission directed to these gentlemen, as Mr. Edward Dunlee, Vice-Admiral in these parts, Harry Adams, Francis Merik, Esq., Rees Ph[ilipp]es, Morgan Powell, John Merik, gent., and if myself be in, I will do my endeavour to know the spoilers of the ship, so that commission be granted to them or to any two of them, whereof the customer to be one, and every commissioner to examine one another, and to enquire by all ways and means, as well by depositions as by juries. Humbly I cease.—Pembrok, the xxiijth of October, 1596. By him that is joyful to hear of you and doth and will pray for you and yours and end his life in loving the same.

Endorsed:—"Certain towns of Wales and Ireland."

Impression of Seal. ½ *p.* (**45.** 101.)

Sir John Smyth to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 23.—Whereas I have not written unto your Honour since this mine imprisonment and most bitter worldly afflictions, I have foreborne the same until now, in respect that I have written so many letters to your father (as I think you do very well understand), and to no other counsellor nor magistrate nor to any man in England else, but only one that I wrote to the whole body of the Council by the advice of my Lord. Certainly I do acknowledge and confess, that my sudden unexpected outrages and drunken, frantic, railing speeches were of great injury to your father, and so subsequently to his children, and had been of far greater injury in case that I had uttered the same when I had been sober and in good memory: because that whatsoever any man speaketh when he is sober, whether he be quiet in mind or in passion, he is bound to maintain and prove the same, or else to receive punishment therefore. Howbeit, being as I was at that time so extremely distempered with the excess of drinking and fume of wine, by misdiett in my head and stomach, by the which through lack of memory, I spake upon a sudden and no ways prepensed malice (without rhyme or reason) idly and drunkenly I know not what myself: I say that I do think that those railing speeches and words that I used of my Lord, your father (whom I had always before that time greatly praised), were not of that nature, nor so to be taken by the hearers, in so high a degree of malice and injury as if the same had been spoken by me or any man else being sober and in memory, because (according to the old saying) the railings and evil speeches of men either mad or drunk, and therefore void of wit and memory, are not greatly to be regarded. For I protest that, if my Lord, your father, had been mine own father, and I discontented with him and in that extreme distempered, "wynie" case that I was at that time, upon the like sudden unexpected accident, I had outraged him with as great injuries as I did, I being now nothing of kin to him. And that is not to be thought strange, considering that it is most certainly to be proved that all the same day and night, after I was so wonderfully distempered by the superfluity of the wine in my head and stomach and lack of sleep, and thereby so far from all consideration, as that I did, not only to the great hindrance of my wife and myself deliver away a great deal of money by 10*l.*, by 20*l.*, by 30*l.*, by 40*l.* and by 50*l.* to my servants and such as came first to my sight, but did also commit and was ready to commit as great and greater follies and extreme evils that night towards myself, which the next morning after that I had slept, and that thereby I came to be in temper, I wondered (when it was too late to call back again yesterday) at the strange disorders and extreme drunken follies that I had the day before, for my sins and through the lack of the grace of God, committed. All which, before considered, next after my most dutiful respect performed to Her Majesty, whom I have always most dutifully and dearly loved, without any ways deserving so much as any one tittle of Her disfavour or displeasure till that my wynie and drunken misdemeanour, I have resolved with all sobriety and good advisement, to make such voluntary and publick satisfactions whensoever I shall be called before the Lords and magistrates in the Star Chamber, as also after in the country, unto your father's honour, by me in my drunkenness so greatly injured, as that those satisfactions (which I have more at large written of to my Lord) shall not only disannul and make void and frivolous all those foresaid drunken outrages, but also shall greatly renew and increase in this 'queasie' and malicious time the great honour of my Lord, your father, throughout

the greatest part of this kingdom, in the opinion of the noblemen and all other honourable personages and gentlemen and others of any discretion that shall hear the same. Which, if I, through the help of Almighty God, do perform, then I assure myself there shall be no just cause wherefore your Honour or Sir Thomas or any of yours should think of me than as of one of your most assured friends. And I have further resolved, during my life so to behave myself in all my speeches, words and writings, upon all occasions and in all employments, towards your father and you and all his, as that the same shall be a continual renewing and increasing of his Lordship's reputation and honour. I humbly beseech your Honour that when my Lord shall have recovered his health, which I most humbly beseech Almighty God presently to restore unto him, to desire his Lordship, in my name, to have my former most humble suit and request in remembrance when he shall think it convenient.—From the Tower, the xxiijth of October, 1596.

P.S.—Amongst my distempered, wynie and dawish prodigalities, I delivered to one John Clarke, a false Judas Fleming of mine, 24*l.*, who the same night, within six or seven hours after, stole and robbed out of a house I had above the value of 30*l.*, and presently with a good gelding of mine rode in post to certain justices of peace and to one of the deputy lieutenants, and told them divers most false and malicious fables of me, devised of his own false cosening and cony catching brain.

The name R. Barkeley is written in another hand above the postscript.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**45.** 102.)

Sir Henry Davers to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Oct. 23.—Mr. Edmunds can so sufficiently inform you of my courses and desires as I shall not need to be tedious to your Honour in my letter, only I must humbly entreat your Lordship to be my apology if Sir Anthony Mildmay, now publicly armed, shall under that shield exercise his private malice, whereof he begins to make some show. Upon hope, therefore, that in this or in any other cause concerning me I shall not want your Lordship's favour, I end.—Deepe, 23 Oct. 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**174.** 2.)

Sir Charles Davers to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Oct. 23.—Expresses his devotion to Essex for favours received. The King has committed a letter to Lord Shrewsbury to be delivered to the Queen in his behalf: prays Essex to advise with "my Lord" how the same may be used to his best advantage.—Deepe, 23 Oct. 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**174.** 3.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 23.—Arrived in London yesterday evening, and will shortly call at Cecil's house to pay his respects. The bearers of his letter desire audience to present a petition concerning their dispute with M. Horsey.—London, 23 October, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**174.** 4.)

Foreign Advertisements.

1596, $\frac{\text{Oct. 23.}}{\text{Nov. 2.}}$—News from Turin, 2 Nov. 1596.—Letters from Prague state that the Turkish army was encamped under Agria which was likely to be lost, as it could not hold out eight days, and the Christian army could not unite before the 15th ult. Later news of the siege, in which it appears the Turks were disheartened because a number of them who had taken possession of a ravelin were blown up by a device of the engineer Cocorano; also news of the numbers and position of the Christian army. The quarrel in Milan between the clergy and the King's ministers. Other news from Prague of the dangerous position of Agria. Don Pietro de Medici, brother of the Grand Duke, has left Rome for Genoa to pass into Spain with the galleys of Don Pietro di Toledo. The Pope has suspended for four months Cardinal le Bonromeo's excommunication of President Menoco in Milan.

News has just come that Agria has surrendered on conditions, but that the Turks have nevertheless cut to pieces every one within it.

Endorsed :—"Por la via del amigo di Genova."

Italian. 2 *pp.* (**174.** 12.)

Sir Anthony Poulett to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 24.—By virtue of the licence granted by Cecil and other Lords of the Council for his repair into England, he is now newly arrived in these parts, having left all things in good order in the Isle under his charge, Her Majesty's works as far advanced as the season would permit, and his uncle his lieutenant to keep the islanders in their due obedience. Things being thus settled there, and his poor little business by occasion of his long absence utterly unsettled here, he beseeches that he may remain in these parts until immediately after Christmas; at which time he will wait on Cecil at Court to be disposed of at his command.

Is right sorry to find in these parts the dearth and scarcity of corn so great, and would be glad to bring any little remedy he might thereunto; and although the Isles have felt the smart of the unseasonableness of the summer, yet he hopes Jersey will be able to spare some supply for these parts; which will be easier brought to pass if their Lordships vouchsafe letters of commandment to him not to permit any manner of grain to be transported from the Isle for any other place but this realm.

If this be allowed, his humble suit is there may not be notice given that this cometh from him, which may breed some unkindness towards him of the islanders, and that he may receive the order as soon as conveniently may be.—From my poor house in Somerset, this 24th of October, 1596.

Endorsed :—"Rec. at London the xxixth."

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**45.** 103.)

Sir R. Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Oct. 24.—The other night Bouvel delivered unto me your Lo. letter. I am very glad that Her Majesty doth any whit allow of my writing. It is not my profession, and I know I am not very happy in

it neither. Notwithstanding, I had rather in ill words make the Queen know that which I think fit for her service than out of too much modesty to hold my peace. For though I do her Majesty no good in it, yet this good I do myself that I discharge my conscience. For this town, I think the reasons be not altogether impertinent; and if there be anything that either by chance or want of well expressing remains doubtful to your Lordship, I beseech you let me know it, and I will satisfy it. Truly, methinks, both for the Queen's safety and after for her profit, there might be good grounds laid, and believe it, my Lord, either she must take some course with these countries and not suffer them remain as they do, or she will or she be aware receive some great disadvantage. I once began to talk with your L. of this and will, if I come not into England this winter, write what I think. But in these matters I would rather speak first and after write. I did think to have seen the D. of Bouillon here in his return, and with him have conferred at large of it; but, as I hear, he takes shipping at Rotterdam. I know that he is full of it, and if the French do intend to run that course, we must not suffer them to have the start of us. But I will lay some blocks, if I do not see their course clear: and truly there are some honest men amongst them, but in matter of profit they are not in general to be trusted. I think to make a step into Holland some days hence and stay there a few days; and if I do, Her Majesty's service shall not lose by it. For perhaps I shall do that which few of her Ambassadors would bring to pass, in respect of the credit I have with some of them there, and indeed I know they trust me. Here are no news at all but general opinions of the preparations in Spain. What the Cardinal doth I know not, but some opinion there is that his troops are coming into these parts of Flanders. From Gaunt I am advertised that the *quatre membres de Flandres* insist much with the Cardinal to have a fort built at Newerhaven in Flanders: it is the place I spoke of in my letter to the Queen; and truly, whether the enemy or the States do build upon it, the worth of this town will be exceedingly impaired. The wind turned suddenly and the boat goes away in haste; your Lo. therefore, I trust, will bear with the faults in the letter and in the writer, who will supply some of them with being most faithfully your Lo. most affectionate servant, R. Sydney.—At Flushing, the 24 of Oct. 1596.

P.S.—The plague increased at Middleborrow. They say there dieth there 200 in a day; but I do not think so many. My Lord Treasurer is more curious than ever he was to know all things about this town. I know not what his reason may be.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**45.** 105.)

The King of Scotland to Robert Bowes.

1596, October 24.—Being purposed long since to have spoken you for obtaining us a *Placat* to buy some horses in England, we will therefore effectuously request and desire you to send in and procure one for buying of so many horses as shall be necessary for our use, as you will do us right thankful and acceptable pleasure—from Dunfermline, 24 October, 1596.

Addressed:—"To our trusty and wellbeloved, Mr. Robert Bowes, ambassador to our dearest sister and cousin, the Queen of England."

Signed. ½ *p.* (**133.** 155.)

W. Knollys to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 25.—Thanking him for having procured Her Majesty's hand to his commission of lieutenancy.

Cecil need not envy his ease in the country, for during his abode there he has taken more pains than pleasure, and now is a concealed Londoner only to see his wife settled, meaning sometime this week to give attendance in Court, where he will rest as one who doth acknowledge himself greatly beholden unto Cecil.—This 25 of Octobre.

Endorsed:—"1596. Mr. Comptroller of the Household to my Mr."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**45.** 107.)

J. Guicciardini to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Oct. 25.—Acknowledging receipt by Mr. Reynolds, Essex's secretary, of his Lordship's letter to the Duke, and the other writings and instructions, and likewise honourable present, which coming from his Lordship he could not with good manners refuse howbeit he has in no sort deserved. Protests his readiness to serve Essex without any other respects than for deserving his good opinion.—London, the xxvth of October, 1596.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**45.** 108.)

M. de Reau to the Earl of Essex.

1596, $\frac{\text{Oct. 25.}}{\text{Nov. 4.}}$—Le Cap. Baldy passant comme pelerin par ce pays, a desire avoir l'honneur de vous baiser les mains avant que continuer son voyage: et par mesme moyen vous faire quelques ouvertures dont il s'est advise depuis estre party de France, sur les affaires qui se traictent maintenant entre ceux de sa nation, pour en user selon que vostre prudence jugera convenir. Je l'ay connu des long temps fort affectionne serviteur du Roy mon Maitre, luy en ayant rendu de bonnes preuves par l'assiduite de son service. Ce qu'il entend vous communiquer ne peut a mon advis prejudicier. Plustost, si la chose est bien mesnagee, pourra elle apporter de l'utilite. Il s'est voulu addresser a vous, tant pour avoir eu l'honneur de vous avoir autresfois veu a Diepe, que pour vostre reputation, qui a ce que je voy est aussy bien espandue parmy les caverneuses montagnes de Suisse, que dans les costes d'Espagne. J'en desire l'accroissement avec toute prosperite.—Londres, 4 Nov. 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**174.** 18.)

William Cycyll to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 25.—Sends a present of a pair of table knives, four cases of fruit trenchers, and two dozen of meat trenchers.—Allterenys, 25 Oct., 1596.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**204.** 40.)

Sir George Carewe to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 26.—Writes to complain of Cecil's old servant, "that proud Welshman, Wynne," who when Carewe was ready to come to Court, has, with a servant of Lord North's to protect him, violently broken the chamber door of Carewe's lodging, and placed "another" therein, with scornful words. Pays for his lodging, whether present or absent, and although Wynne, of his abundant grace, says that Carewe shall be otherwise lodged when he comes, thinks he is only displaced because he has not given a bribe. Begs him to send for Wynne and tell him to treat his (Cecil's) fellows, if not with respect, at least with justice.

Has never been accustomed to be placed by the harbingers, and will feel disgraced if the party who replaces him be not of far better quality than himself. His trunks of apparel and other stuff are still in the chamber taken from him.—The Mynorits, 26 Oct. 1596.

Endorsed:—"Concerning the taking away of his lodging by Winne, the harbinger."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**46.** 1.)

Sir Robert Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Oct. 26.—"My lord, the enemy, it is said, maketh some head in these parts of Flanders, and 2,000 men are at Assenede, not far from Axel. The Margrave of Anwarp is passed into the land of Waes with 400 mariners, and there be thereaway 200 or 300 flat bottom boats. The States know not what is intended, but they fear Ostend, Bearfleet, Axel or Turneuse. The sailor is now sent into England whose 'refuse' I sent your Lordship some days since. Mine own matters I humbly recommend unto your Lordship. I understand your Lordship is desirous to obtain Sir Coniars Clyfford's company for Sir John Shelton. Your Lordship shall have my consent for it, though it be a cautionary company, and Sir John Shelton, being my old acquaintance, never sent word of it. I beseech your Lordship be good to Cap. Fleming for Sir Ar. Savage's company.

"Ships must go from hence to receive the D. of Bouillon at Brill if so (*sic*) carry him into France."—26 Oct.

Endorsed;—1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 2.)

Lord Harry Seymour to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 26.—If health had served would have been bearer of his own letters to Cecil's father and himself in favour of his nephew Mr. Edward Seymour in his humble suit. "I should be very partial if I should recommend him to his merits, but leave that to the world, who can testify his sufficiency every way in ability to serve his prince and country."—The Black Friars, 26 Oct. 1596. *Signed*, H. Seymour.

Endorsed:—"Lord Harrye Seymor."

Seal. 1 *p.* (**46.** 3.)

Garrett de Malynes to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 26.—Whereas by Mr. Henry Brooke I did understand partly your Honour's pleasure, in answer of my letter written the 14th of July last, I have tried to come to the understanding of that motion. Interim, Estucan de Yuara was constrained shortly [to go] for Spain, who went with a full resolution to make the king . . . . . he had found to impart this matter of importance . . . . . quietness of Christendom. And although those . . . . . unlooked for by them have happened in the . . . . . combination (as they call it) with France and the . . . . . are nourished, which albeit they seem to be hindrances . . . . . then tending to peace and concord, nevertheless . . . . . was so acceptable, that every matter and accident hath . . . . . the rather for being preferred by Don Idiaques and Xp̃ouan . . . . . the Governor of Calis, Juan de Ribas (unto whom the sequel of the . . . . . recommended) received letters to the same

effect. And caused so much to be signified unto me, by a friend of mine called Estucan Nunes, dwelling at Calis, of whom I have received divers letters, recommending the matter in most vehement manner, assuring me that the Cardinal also is altogether inclined thereunto, and that the President Richardot at his last being at Calais was very glad of this introduction wrought in some good sort, that neither party did seem to seek one unto the other, and in such secrecy that none but the above-named were privy thereof. So that, in conclusion, in furtherance hereof it standeth me upon, to manifest some probability at the least, to have audience and credit in the cause, which appearing in some sort, shall presently discover a great part of the intent. The means how to work this are referred unto your Honour, for as I would not spare my blood and all my small means to the effecting hereof, so I would neither offend your Honour or incur any displeasure. And therefore I think it my duty not to proceed herein until your honourable answer.

The report of the . . . . . Xp̃ouan de Mora is not true. Also what preparation the . . . . . Biscay and especially at Lixborne. Where they did . . . . . Lucar and Sevill, whereof the 22 are of the . . . . . Bate, not unknown unto the right ho. Lo. . . . . lemons, from my friend of Calis, is committed . . . . . being accused for a spy. I pray God to give me liberty shortly, whereof I doubt not if I may have [the result] that my cause both in equity and justice doth deserve, then, God willing, I shall come to wait upon your honour. . . . . King's bench, 26 Oct. 1596.

Holograph. Much damaged. 1 *p.* (**174.** 7.)

P. de Regemortes to the Earl of Essex.

1596, $\frac{\text{Oct. } 26}{\text{Nov. } 5}$.—Touschant ma depesche et partement, lequel pour beaucoup des raisons n'oseroy volontiers prolonger davantage: considerant aussi que ce n'est pas icy la place ou V. Excel. poult tirer service de moy, et qu'alieurs je le pourroy faire principalement en la conjuncture presente: en laquelle les nouvelles presentes pourrayent fleschir les humeurs a un dessein desiré; et les entierement confirmer par les bonnes resolutions qu'on pourroit entendre par dela la mer. Car les difficultes qu'on m'allegua y estant de vostre part la, sont quasi ou plutost semblent entierement ostees: lesquelles consistoyent qu'on n'oseroit declarer, en tel estat de gouvernement, aux villes la defence de la traficque. Et d'autant par la raison de l'utilite publique les a faict condescendre a ce point, lequel je n'osoy esperer, et tandis qu'on est icy en bonnes inclinations, il me sembleroit necessaire de haster ce faict entretant que les chaleurs durent. Et combien que par apres on entendat aucun dilay de la venue de l'ennemy le secours estant joint, il pourroit facilement causer un exploite de plus grande consequence que d'une defensive: et si la flotte est en chemin on gaignera autant de temps. Priant V. Excel. me vouloir faire cognoistre quand sans molestation je pourray attendre sur icell pour y prendre conge, et vacquer a ses services ou icell me les plaira commander.—Londres, 5 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**174.** 19.)

Humphrey Founes, Mayor of Plymouth, Sir Ferd. Gorges, and Thos. Harris to the Council.

1596, Oct. 27.—To-day arrived a ship, the *Fortune*, of Hamburg, laden with wheat, with a passport under the lord Admiral's hand as one of the ten to pass for the Duke of Florence. Considering the scarcity of

corn, by the furnishing of ships with bread from hence, have ventured to stay the ship, and ask further directions.—Plymouth, 27 Oct. 1596.

Endorsed:—"A letter writ by the l. Admiral and my master to discharge the ship, *primo* No: at Richmond."

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**46.** 5.)

Sir Ferd. Gorges to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 27.—Has conferred with Mr. Stallenge, who desires now to take another course in that matter. Asks him to take notice of "this letter," which they send to the Council.—Plymouth, 27 Oct. 1596.

Endorsed:—"At Richmond."

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**46.** 9.)

William Stallenge to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 27.—By Cecil's letter to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and by one from Mr. Willis, understands Cecil's favour in dealing with Lord Anderson concerning the writer's suit. As he is indebted to others and might become troublesome to Cecil, desires the Queen's protection under the Great Seal, for one year, to be renewed year by year. If this cannot be, will desire Sir Ferd. Gorges "to send for him who hath me now in suit and to deal with him according to your Honour's favourable letters." Owes only debts made in Spain and acknowledged without compulsion here in England, and has paid, since his coming over, near 1,300*l.*, although he has no means but his service. Willed Mr. Allabaster to acquaint Cecil with the form of the letters to be written by him, lest afterwards they should be objected against him. "Sir Ferdinando Gorges and myself have called before us divers of those that have bought goods of the late action, and have required payment according to your Honour's instructions, which as yet none of them will yield unto, but do give their bonds to appear before your Honours, as I suppose all the rest will do the like."—Plymouth, 27 Oct. 1596.

Endorsed:—"At Richmond."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**46.** 6.)

W. Borough to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 27.—Sends bearer, Geoffrey Davis, as a fit man for the purpose Cecil spoke of. He has the Spanish and French tongues very perfectly, having been apprentice to alderman Sir Edward Osburne and employed in Spain 14 or 15 years and in France 4 or 5 years. In 1585, at the request of Sir Francis Walsingham, then Principal Secretary, introduced him, "to have been employed in Spain for a like service," but his business and troubles in the law were such that he could not go; he, however, furnished Sir Francis with a man to his liking. Now he will go himself.—Limehouse, 27 Oct. 1596.

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 *p.* (**46.** 10.)

Alleged Plot against the Queen.

1596, $\frac{\text{Oct. 27}}{\text{Nov. 6}}$.—Extract from an advertisement from Luca, 6 Nov. 1596, *stilo novo*, to the effect that, 10 days since, six Englishmen shipped at Ligorne for Spain, "lately come from Rome and all sworn to kill her Majesty." One calls himself Bauchling or Barbar or Barkar, a

Lincolnshire man, sometime B.A. in Corpus Christi College in Oxford; another is Ferckox, son to a mercer in Cheapside; "the names of the other four he could not learn."

1 *p.* (**46.** 40.)

——— to ———.

1596, $\frac{\text{Oct. } 27}{\text{Nov. } 6}$.—Has through friends received a proposition which Virginio Orsino, a Roman baron, has lately made to the king. Has made enquiries to find who this Orsino is. Gives the result, showing that Orsino is head of his house, allied to most of the chief families of Italy, and has been general of the Italian cavalry in France in this war. Risk of making the proposed enterprise directly from France. Suggests that as the Pope is the instrument of all our ills he should be deprived of his temporal power. Describes how this is to be done, with the aid of the Grand Turk, and by sending secretly some 1500 of our men, Grisons and Swiss, to the aid of Orsino; and as for money the Queen of England ought not to grudge 100,000 crs. for a matter so much to her advantage. Orsino, being servant of the French King, could not make the enterprise without his knowledge, but might take up arms in Italy as the King's lieutenant in the kingdom of Naples. For our security the King should give us his word and deliver one of his sons in pledge to be kept at Basle or some other safe place.—Dieppe, 6 Nov. 1596.

Headed:—"Copia d'una lettra di Mons. ——— scritta ad un suo amico in Inghilterra et tradotto in Italiano."

Italian. 5 *pp.* (**174.** 22.)

E., Lord Sheffield to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 28.—Sir, As in my court affairs I have ever found your friendly kindness, so now in my country's actions, to which now I wholly incline myself, I make bold to entreat the like, for both which I will rest ever to be commanded by you to my power. The cause is this. By reason of some suits I am like to have this next year, the appointment of the service of this country may either further or prejudice me much. Therefore I earnestly entreat you that you will do your endeavour that either Mr. Mounson or Mr. Pellam may be chosen, either of which being very sufficient and without partiality to any party. Yet I know that they both will work the best they can not to come within the bill, and especially Mr. Pellam, by my lord your father's means, except you do something therein. It concerns me much, therefore let me, I pray you, entreat your friendship therein."—28 Oct.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 11.)

Raby Castle.

1596, Oct. 28.—Annas Robinson's report touching the search of evidence in Raby Castle made by Sir W. Bowes and others.

This concerns a claim by Raphe Bowes to Nusan and Westholme, which fell to the Queen by the attainder of Charles Earl of Westmorland. "The parties abovesaid (seven members of the Bowes family named) hath taken upon them to make search within the castle of Raby, and there did embezzle her Majesty's evidences concerning Nusan and Westholme, to the end to disinherit her Majesty. And had all these

their servants in company with them whose names are herein written, and ever as they got any evidences concerning their turn they cast them down to Raphe Bowes. Also the said Annas did ask some writings for to . . . upon her chest, and they said she should have some, but as soon as they had done Sir William got them all up and cast them into the fire, and she got a few writings and claimed them of her chest, but as soon as Sir William heard tell he sent two men for to take them from her and to burn them."

Signed by Annas Robinson and five witnesses.—Oct. 28, 1596.

1 *p.* *Decayed.* (**204.** 41.)

——— to John Taverner, Surveyor General of the Queen's woods from Trent Southward.

1596, Oct. 28.—Ordering a particular of Rudge coppice in the Queen's forest of Pewsham, Wilts.—28 October, 1596.

Unsigned. 1 *p.* (2295.)

J. Wemys of Logye to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Oct. 30.—"Please it your Honour, the great favour and courtesy which it pleased the same to use towards me at my being in these parts, obliged me so far, that I left Germany, where I was in quiet, and repaired toward Brabant, duly to see wherein I could find any occasion that tended to her Majesty's service and weal of her Highness' country, wherein I might give the least proof of my humble affection." Having proceeded somewhat therein, imparted his intention to an Englishman to show to Essex, with what "misery, peril, and loss" to himself Essex knows. Desires to know, through bearer, how he may repair to Essex's presence to impart what cannot well be written. Bearer will show why he did not come in person.—Campheir, 30 Oct., 1596.

In slightly Scotch dialect.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**46.** 12.)

James Anderton to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 30.—According to his letters received before last assizes at Lancaster, repaired to Mr. Hesketh, and the search was made as Mr. Hesketh will report. Will see the engrossing of Cecil's fines completed and exemplified (according to statute) upon the ending of the last proclamation, at next assizes.—Lostocke, 30 Oct., 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 14.)

Sir Richard Bingham to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 30.—Begs to be remembered for his liberty, and for an indifferent trial of the imputations against him. Relies wholly upon Cecil's father and himself.—"From the prison of the Fleete (being most grievous unto me)," 30 Oct., 1596.

Signed:—Ry. Bingham.

1 *p.* (**46.** 15.)

Th. Smithe to Mr. Secretary.

1596, Oct. 30.—I send you the letters you commanded to be written, and would have come myself but that you were pleased I should stay

here. "The letters for the maritime counties are eight in all, whereof I delivered one to yourself yesterday, and my man now bringeth seven more with him. The rest are warrants for stay of shipping, and a particular letter to the lord Marquis and lord Mountjoye; and a letter for Mr. Seymoure to be made deputy lieutenant." As to the other letters to be written, Sir Thomas Wilkes, being there, or his man going from hence, will make answer.—Richmond, 30 Oct.

Endorsed :—1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 20.)

MATHIAS HOLMES to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Oct. 30.—Your favours have been such towards me, both in procuring my enlargement, being imprisoned by the bishops seven years ago, and likewise having been in Ireland with Sir Richard Bingham, your acceptance of me at my return, writing for me to Sir John Harrington, and accepting me for your chaplain, that I can but admire God's providence towards me in moving you to tender such a worm. The last benefit was the greatest, for after my return from Sir Richard Bingham, the bishops, incensed against me for carrying over Mr. Travers to be master of the college, put me to silence and sought occasion to imprison me. They imprisoned me not, because I was in your service, which shelter I acknowledge with all thankfulness; and though you procured not my liberty of the ministry, the prelates not regarding your letters, yet your writing was a benefit. For these honourable kindnesses I always desire to do you service. I was compelled by the rigour of the bishops to come over into Zeeland, where at Middleboro' I preach among the merchants and am well entertained; but the air is so pestilent that twice I have been sick and looked for no life. If by any means I could enjoy the ministry in England it were a benefit of God. I hear much news and meet with many who are able to inform perfectly of matters done in Brussels, Italy, Spain and France. Herein I have desired to serve you, knowing that your wisdom now is to acquaint yourself with foreign affairs, and learn the things done in the courts of other princes, especially enemies; and herein, as Cominæus records, Lewes the XI. of France so excelled, that nothing was done in any prince's court nor hatched, which he had not certain notice of; and for this your honourable predecessor, Sir Francis Walsingham, was in estimation, nothing being contrived anywhere which he knew not by intelligence. Pardon Pan, if he sings before Appollo; love of you makes me bold. Among others here able to inform, is one who was employed a long time by Walsingham, and is able to inform of Spain, Brabant, Italy; of Jesuits and such like. Some of his informations I send enclosed, and if it seems good to you to have word from time to time, one word which you may send by the merchants' post of Middleborow shall command them.—Middleborowe, 30 Oct.

Endorsed :—"30 Oct. '96."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**174.** 9.)

M. DE REAU to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, $\frac{\text{Oct. 30}}{\text{Nov. 9}}$.—Puys que vous juges estre expedient, et mesme necessaire, que je face un petit voyage suyvant ce que fut hier dit, je vous suplie moyenner, par v^re^ dexterite et prudence ordre, que mon conge ne fut plus longuement dilaye, et que je puysse avoir promptement encores une petite audiance de sa Ma^te^, sur larrivee de ses troupes a St. Valery;

sur la revocation desquels je desirerois avoir v^re^ opinion, parce que tout presentement quelqu'un ma dit que sa Ma^te^ avoit aucunement change d'advis. Faites moy ce bien aussi, Mons., sil vous plaist, que je puysse avoir la lettre que me promistes hier, et, sil estoit possible, lestat de larmee dEspagne et son desseing, selon que le flamand que messieurs des Estats ont envoye icy l'aura peu representer. Je vous baise humblement les mains.—9 Nov., 1596, Londres.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**174.** 26.)

The Queen to Lord Burghley.

1596, Oct. 31.—Has, at the suit of Sir Robert Sidney, governor of Flushing, licensed Jacques Gele and Peter de Walcher, burghmasters of the same town, to transport, for their own use, 100 tuns of beer, from the Port of London, free of "any later duty or imposition" except the custom. Requires him to certify the officers of the port accordingly.—At Richmond, 31 Oct. 1596, 38 Eliz.

Sign Manual. Seal injured. 1 *p.* (**46.** 16.)

William Camden to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 31.—"Right honourable, I do fear lest in these few lines *in publica commoda peccem;* but fearing more to offend her most sacred Majesty and displease the humour of the Court, which I know not, I submit this enclosed to your honourable censure out of a chapter of Anagrammes incidentally to be handled after a discourse of English names and surnames in a treatise which would gladly pass [under] your patronage. Your honour knoweth t[hese] are matters of more difficulty than mo . . . . . yet in great estimation with the F . . . . and others. Whatsoever they are, I refer them to your consideration, *sive legi, sive tegi jubeas,* and will attend your pleasure herein."—Westm. 31 Oct.

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 17.)

Sir Thomas Wylkes to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct. 31.—As he was reading, to Cecil and the rest, the advertisement delivered by the mariner of Middelbrough, he was taken with a fit of an ague and forced to go to his lodging, where it has held him all this night past. Begs to be excused to the Queen and, if he miss his second fit to-morrow, will not fail to be at Court on Tuesday morning. —London, 31 Oct. 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**46.** 18.)

Baldi to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Oct. 31.—About 6 p.m. yesterday, two men came to my lodging, one of whom told me, in German, that the secretary of the Council, not feeling well and having to be very early at Court to-day, had sent them to deliver me the present which it pleased her Majesty to give me; which I received with great reverence. As this young gentleman, being of a good house and highly connected, has risked this journey with me and can greatly assist me, I have given him to understand that the present is for him, and he is coming to thank you for it; for myself it is enough to have kissed the hands of the most virtuous princess in

Europe, earnestly desiring to serve her against the pernicious practices of her enemies. Coming from France, provided himself with money only sufficient to come hither, on account of the danger, and has now nothing left for his return to Switzerland. Asks for some money to provide himself and his men with horses and other necessaries after they pass the sea.—London, 31 Oct. 1596.

Signed :—"Baldi du Canton de Glaris en Suisse."

Endorsed :—"Colonel of the Swiss in France."

French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 19.)

John Gyles to the Earl of Essex.

1596, $\frac{\text{Oct. 31}}{\text{Nov. 10}}$.—Mr. William Homes, preacher to our company in this town, counselled me to impart such intelligence as I had from time to time to you, I have many years done my duty, and had many promises of the Earl of Leicester and Sir Francis Walsingham, while I dwelt in Antwerp, and in great peril. I was set out of my house and was prisoner with Mondragon in the castle of Antwerp, for suspicion of writing to Leicester and Walsingham. The Lord delivered me out of their hands, but greatly to my cost. For that you know me not, Mr. Attehow, who was here with Leicester, and those about Sir Francis, as Mr. Bownam and others, can inform you of me. I have written to Sir Robert Cecil, and by him encouraged to continue. But since May last I have not written him, for I have but travail for my pains. If it may be to your content, my travail shall be at your command upon answer hereof. Since the loss of Calais I dwelt in Antwerp 30 years, and sometimes have writings from thence, as from other places.

First, the effect this week of the occurrences out of Italy are as follows. The Prince of Ascaly upon his misdemeanour is confined and bound to continue at Orano for five years; and is to maintain nine lances against the Moors. Cardinal Joyeuse is expected daily at the Court of Madrid, his purpose being to treat a peace between France and Spain. A practice (is) in hand to create the Cardinal "Artsducke" King of Romanies, and by means of the Pope to have him discharged of his Cardinalship; which if it come to pass, as no doubt it will, then he shall marry the Infant of Spain, and this is earnestly working. There are 25 ships with merchandise arrived at Sevell from the West Indies, and have brought with them 6,000 "arobes" cochoniella. The treasure put into certain galleons at the Avano. Great preparation made through all Spain for an army against England. The ships of the quarter of Biscay are appointed to fetch part of the Spaniards out of Bretaine, and Don Pedro de Vellasco has charge to levy men in Andalosia.

In Constantinople is marvellous great dearth. The Turk's fleet sore vexed with the plague, and his land camp in little better case, so that it is thought it will not long continue together. The Antwerp post brings certain news that five galleons are come to Lisbon which were left at the Avano, and have brought 12 millions of treasure; of which five, one is cast away, with two millions, and four millions are for the King, and six for the merchants. In Bretaine, Don Ino Dell Aquila, governor of the Spaniards there, has fortified Blewet almost invincibly. They also fortify at Benier and Ambon, two ports in Bretaine, meaning, as soon as the truce is out with the Duke de Marcary, to go into the field, having a good number of soldiers, &c. The Protestants make great instance to the French King, that they may not be excluded out of the government of the state, but have their part in the offices of the crown, the administration of justice and the finances; and by their

manner of fortifying divers places and providing armies, it is thought if they cannot have their demand they will raise a new trouble in France. The Cardinal Archduke is yet at Brussels, yet would he depart to his camp, which lies near to Ostend, but the States of Brabant will not let him depart. 500 boats and 3,000 oars are in readiness at Dermound, and had an enterprise upon Axesell; but being on both sides advertised, it is not put in execution. About 10 days past have arrived five great ships laden with sugars, and with them 80 Moors. They were hired by Spaniards in Spain to fetch their sugars at St. Toma, and returning for Spain, understood of the arrest, and so brought the sugars to this town. If they had been met with in the narrow seas they had been good prize. Here are merchants that would favour the goods, but the States have taken them into their custody. I hear from Brussels that the Cardinal keeps his camp lingering in Flanders only to find opportunity to clap before Ostend, if by any means any garrison depart out of it. Those of Flanders solicit hard, and make the Cardinal believe that they know a way how they may get Ostend. The council of wars have agreed to besiege Ostend if any mean be to effect it. I have writings from Lucke that they levy men in all those parts to make new regiments and strengthen the old; and the most that they take up are Luckners. The Cardinal expects many new Spaniards, and great quantity of money, which this winter shall be brought by shipping to Calais. The King of Spain has ready 6,000 men and store of money and means to land them in Ireland, or in these countries if he can. Their leaders are Don Sansyo de Luna and Don Sansyo de Leva. There have been divers captains of Spaniards in Ireland, and in some parts of Scotland, and are safely returned into Spain. At the Dutch posts in London there are divers letters brought which come to this town, and directed in Dutch according to the note hereinclosed, and are of this very hand that this note is of and within the letter written by me Simon Jobson. If the party be laid for that brings those letters to the posts you shall find out strange matters, for they come from Jesuits and traitors which lie in London, and by every post write two or three great letters for Antwerp. —Mydelborw, 10 Nov. 1596; stylo novo.

Endorsed:—"Advertisements from Jho. Gyle, Mat. Holmes, Phil. Honniman, Mr. Phelleps, Tho. Nicholas."

Holograph. 4 *pp.* **(174.** 28.)

Army.

1596, Oct.—A note of money paid to Sir John Stanhope for provision of light horse and petronels out of several dioceses, as follows:—

Lincoln, 23 light horse and 36 petronels, 643*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Ely, 2 l. h. and 24 p., 198*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Norwich, 7 l. h., 95*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Co. et Lich., 4 l. h. and 5 p., 140*l.* Llandaff, 6 l. h., 80*l.* Oxford, 2 l. h., 40*l.* Total 1197*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; whereof paid 1100*l.*

Endorsed by Cecil's clerks:—"Oct. 1596. A note of money &c."

1 *p.* **(46.** 21.)

Mich. Stanhope to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Oct.—"I performed the contents of your letter instantly. Her Majesty said that she was glad that you met them, and that she would not have you to return till something were concluded to purpose. She willed further to tell you that she was angry with my Lord your father

that he would jog (joghe) his body now, being in that case he is, and was angry with me that I did not stay him. This morning (?) these newses (?) bred work, and but that I heard my Lord of Essex say that he and my Lord Admiral were presently to go to my Lord your father, and that he would send to appoint the rest of the Council to meet there, I had sent you word thereof."

Endorsed:—Oct. 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**46.** 22.)

Sir Robert Sydney to Lady Rich.

1596, Oct.—Enclosing two letters received the other day from Count Ludwic of Nassow. "What there is in them I know not, only I know that he professeth himself to be very much servant to my cousin Elizabeth Vernon, and when I parted from him he demanded that trust of me that I would procure the letters he should send unto me to be safely delivered, and if any answer came to be in like sort sent unto him. It may be he is in earnest, and so I have some cause to imagine; it may be it is but gallantry. Howsoever I beseech you, Madame, let him know of the receipt of his letters, for he is a fine young gentleman and of a great house, and one that exceedingly honours my Lord your brother and yourself. This is all that your fair eyes shall be troubled withal at this time, saving only that I am promised my Lord Riche's arras shall be here very speedily, so as I doubt not but you shall have it before Christmas."—Flushing . . . Oct. 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 23.)

Sir Robert Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Oct.—"My lord, you know Grand Jaws as well as I, and therefore I need say no more of him but that it is he that carrieth this letter." Begs favour for him as an old soldier for whom the writer has not been able to do anything.

Date cut off. Endorsed:—Oct. 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 24.)

Henry de Bourbon to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Oct.—Vous m'avez deja tant obligé par vos courtoises passées qu'il n'était point besoin d'ajouter cette nouvelle à celles que j'ai deja reçues de vous: mais puis qu'il vous a plu me la rendre si entière par le temoignage de vos lettres, et des véritables assurances que Monsieur Riche et le Sr Emond m'en ont données de votre part, je m'en reconnais d'autant plus estroitment lié a votre service, duquel certes je m'attache plus qu'à nul autre ami que j'ai. C'est une verité, Monsieur, qui sera autorisée par les effets et le dire de Monsieur de Bouillon, par des preuves les plus signalées d'une entiere affection.

Undated. Endorsed:—"The D. Montpensier, Oct. '96."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**174.** 10.)

Sir Robert Sydney to the Lord Treasurer.

[1596, Oct.]—My suit is that there may be a stay made of the sale of the little park of Otford, as being parcel of the said manor. There has not been any deer this 50 years, but I have ever paid the rent of 20*l.* with the rest of the manor. This was the reason I

offered not to buy it, thinking you and the rest of the Commissioners had not power to sell it. My father, brother, and sister have had it these 50 years, and now I have the lease I will give more for it than any man, or else be content to lose it. I beseech that at the least it may be stayed till the Queen may be made acquainted, for she will not make him my landlord who she knows loves me not.

Draft in Sydney's hand, unsigned and undated.

Endorsed:—"Sir Robert Sydney to the Lo. Treasurer concerning the little park of Otford."

1 *p.* (**204.** 42.)

(*See* p. 448, Oct. 22, *for a letter on the same subject.*)

Geo. Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Nov. 1.—"The Duke of Buillon hath despatched all his business, staying now only for wind and weather. The States have accepted of the league, and the acts signed on all sides, whereof I send presently over the one, and, at the said Duke his desire, was also firmed by me, whereof it may please your Lordship as occasion shall fall out to take knowledge, and favour me so that my dealing may be interpreted in good part. As for the particular points whereupon the said Duke hath agreed with them, I have read the same, and are divers, but the chiefest be these:—That, this spring, if the King shall come with his camp into Arthoys and those parts to make wars against the enemy, they will, with 7 or 8,000 foot and 1,500 horse, be ready to assist and join with him there; Item, for the year to come, will aid him with 4,000 footmen, to be paid monthly by their *pagador*, with this condition, that if the enemy should assail them so strongly that they should be forced to call away these men, in such case the King shall without difficulty suffer them to draw and send for the same away, to be used as they shall see cause; and if necessity should so require, and they desire it, that the King shall aid them in these provinces with 4,000 foot and 1,000 horse at his charges. These points are reciprocal for mutual aid, but I do not see any yott or sparcle in these men, and less in the people, to incline or affect the French, only to serve their own turns, and by keeping of the two kings at wars to be the more freed or eased.

"The Count Maurice is returned hither again, having deferred an enterprise he had of importance until another time and that the Duke be returned into France, to be seconded if need be. There are now certain troops of horse and footmen assembled in Bargues opt Zoom to make a raid (roade) into Brabant, so to amuse th' enemy and stay him from sending of more forces towards the frontiers against the French. The Cardinal lieth still in Bruxels, busied to settle order for the reinforcing of his regiments, which are grown very weak, and the men very disordered, so as the country, wheresoever they come, cry out upon them. The payments fall out short, credit diminisheth, all things grow dear, the trade decayeth, great dearth and sickness, most towns infected with the plague and flix, and the disorders such that further inconveniences are very like to follow. The States' deputies that were in Denmark are returned, were well used, and sped indifferently. The two young Counts of Embden that came hither with the Duke of Buillon are departed more than half discontented, because he had put them in hope to be employed, and now, it seems, Count Lodowicke of Nassawe hath got the start of them."—The Haeghe, 1 Nov., 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (**46.** 25.)

The Earl of Northumberland to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 1.—Recommending his chaplain, the bearer. "His audiences at Pawles can witness for his sufficiency in his function, his neighbours at the Bathe for his honesty and good life."—Sion, 1 Nov.

Endorsed:—1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**46.** 26.)

Foreign News.

1596, Nov. $\frac{1}{11}$.—News letter headed, "Nouvelles de par les Comptoirs d'Amsterdam, date du 11me de Novemb. 1596."

"Monsieur, nous avons de Roome du 12 d'October:—Ici sont venuez lettres du 22me passato de Parys qu'il y avoit aulcunes astrologiens qui ont advise au Roy qu'il voulsist quicter tous ces entreprinses d'armes a cause de sa nativité, qu'il est apparant de ces jours venir en peril de sa vie. Et que est en la diete de Rouen seroit este traicte sur les moiens pour finer argent pour mener la guerre contre Espaigne; et pour resouldre (vue la grande instance que sur ce faisoient les Hugenots sur les articles par eulx presentes, ayant entre eulx aussi tenu plusieurs assemblees) sont resolu de participer a tous estats et offices concernans la couronne, aians aussy cependant fortiffiez les places qu'ils tiennent." Also the duke of Mercœur had prolonged the truce for three months. Don Jan d'Aquila, the Spanish general in Brittany, (fearing an agreement between Mercœur and the King) had made Blauwet impregnable, provided himself with ball and powder, and was fortifying Vener and Ambon, the best harbours of Brittany. On Saturday night Captain Tarquino, in opening a window, fell out and was killed. Other Roman news.

News from Venice of 18 Oct. From Lyons the last letters reported that the Count of Soissons, having lost hope of marrying the King's sister, was about to join the Huguenots as their leader and so force the King to give her to him. Thereupon the King had sent to the assembly of the Huguenots at St. Jehan d'Angel to ask their intention; who replied that seeing their enemies prevail with the King they had met to advise how best to defend themselves if attacked. News from Vienna of the 5th inst. of the siege of Agria; also from Cologne of the 2nd touching the same siege, the marriage of Count Hanau with the daughter of the late Prince of Orange on Tuesday next, the proceedings of the Prince of Orange, Count of Buren, and other German matters. The French fortify St. Pol, and live there in the country like enemies so that the peasants in despair say that if peace is not made with the King of France (for so they begin to call him) they cannot dwell there. They write daily from the Walloon towns that it is pitiful to see how the strangers are perishing of want and sickness, and that the soldiers "sont campez devant et soubz les villes."—Amsterdam, 11 Nov. 1596. *Stilo novo.*

Below in another hand:—"I am bold to present your lordship with such occurrents as these parts afford, though I presume Mr. Gilpin's copies of the same will prevent their arrival."

French. 4 *pp.* (**46.** 45.)

Sir Ferdinando Gorges to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 2.—Learns by letter from my lord, Cecil's father, his care of this place and favour towards him (the writer). Thanks him. Now

when it is certain, by report from the coast, that the enemy has assembled a great power against this place, a greater proportion of men should be resident to prevent sudden surprising. Shipping of all sorts comes here and lies three or four days together in Canson Bay, and there is no means to understand what they are or to command them. Some shipping of good force should be appointed to lie here always; or if it seem dangerous for the Queen's shipping to lie here for "the doubt of fire or any other misfortune," some other might be provided, for pay, with a reasonable company of men.—Plymouth, 2 Nov. 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**46.** 29.)

The Queen to Lord Burghley.

1596, Nov. 2.—Has appointed Sir Ferdinando Gorge to take charge of the new fort at Plymouth and the island of St. Nicholas, for which 100 able men are required, besides the forces of the adjoining country. Gorge already has 50, and the Queen will allow the pay of 25 of the remaining 50, "not doubting but the rest of the charge for the other xxv will be defrayed by the inhabitants of the said port and by the benevolence and contribution of the richer sort dwelling near thereto, for whose safety the said fort and island, being defended against the enemy, shall serve for their security." Requires him to give order for the quarterly payment of 25 men, by the receiver general of Devon and Cornwall, or customers of the ports there.—Richmond, 2 Nov. 1596, 38 Eliz.

Countersigned:—Windebank.

Sign manual. Seal. 1 *p.* (**46.** 27.)

Edward Cecil to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 2.—Has desired to write for more than five months; makes excuses for not doing so, and humble acknowledgments of the many favours bestowed upon him by Cecil.—Florence, 2 Nov.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Edward Cecil to my Mr., 2 Nov. 1596."

Italian. Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**174.** 13.)

M. Noel de Caron to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 2.—Jay traicte une fois a Stretham les deputes de Messrs. les Estats (au commenchement de leur venue); et les voudroy bien voluntiers traicter une autre fois (pour leur adieu) en mon petit logis a Londres. Qui me fera faire l'hardi a v^re^ S^rie^, pour brimber d'elle une femelle de daim (qu'on appelle ung doo), car je les voudroi voluntiers faire manger de la venaison. Si v^re^ S^rie^ a afaire d'encores ung couple (ou deux) des jeusnes faisans, elle les aura quant il lui plaist en revanche. J'avoi presqnes prins l'hardiesse d'avoir faict mon addresse a Monseigneur le Grand Chamberlain (votre Beaupere), pour aussi par ce moien commencher a entrer en possession, puis que Monseigneur son predecesseur m'en fist p^nt^ tous les ans d'un Boucq.—Londres, 2 November 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**174.** 16.)

Sir George Carewe to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 2.—Ever since I saw you I have kept my house, troubled with an extreme cold, and have been in doubt of a fever. The remains

of the office of the Ordnance, unless I should deliver a lame and uncertain report, is impossible to be done in so short a time. Gives his reasons.—Mynoriss.

Endorsed :—"2 No. 1596."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**174.** 17.)

Sir Thomas Sherley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 3.—Enclosing minute of a warrant for a provost marshal for Picardy, according to Cecil's letter received this morning.—London, 3 Nov. 1596.

Not long since Cecil wrote to him to examine a matter between Sir Harry Norryce and one of Bryll. Sir Harry has been with him but not the other, whose name he takes to be Fryhe (?) Cornelyus.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**46.** 30.)

The minute enclosed :—

Draft warrant for the payment of 6s. per diem to ——— who is appointed provost marshal of the forces in Picardy under Sir Thomas Baskerville, to keep the soldiers in better discipline and obedience. To date from 14 days before his arrival beyond seas.

(**46.** 28.)

Wm. Stallenge to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 3.—Since his last, of 27 Oct., has conferred with Sir Ferd. Gorges and acquainted him with Cecil's "pretence concerning matters of intelligence, wherein he hath promised to join with me; not doubting but to set down such a course as that your Honour shall from time to time be sufficiently advertised of all things concerning the parts of Brittany, and oftentimes from the coasts of Spain and Portingall. But, forsomuch as such like services cannot be performed without some extraordinary courses, as the times and places shall require, we humbly pray your Honour's warrant for the doing thereof, lest our good intents should be any way hereafter misconstrued. And for that there may be sometimes occasion, as well for that service as others in these parts, it were very convenient we should have her Majesty's commission for the taking up of any pinnace or other vessel, with men and victuals, for the better performing thereof, with authority to punish any that shall be disobedient or negligent in the service committed unto them." A pinnace is appointed for the Burlinges, and a carvell for Cape Finisterre, and a pinnace shall go to Silley with all speed, as notified in their general letter. Sir Ferdinando has doubtless written about shipping to remain here. If it were so, few ships could pass without being spoken with, and the enemy would not be so bold on this coast as of late he has been. If any provision is to be made in these parts, all grain which shall arrive here should be staid; and malt should be sent from Sussex, for the barley in this country is commanded by the justices to be kept for bread. Good store of beef can be had very reasonable, and there is sufficient fish. Has no great desire to be employed in victualling, but if he is, begs for a warrant direct from the Queen or Council, so that he may not have to give a reason of his doings to so many as in this last service.—Plymouth, 3 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**46.** 31.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 3.—"Sir, the Q. yesternight signified her pleasure to me that she would have a meeting of such persons as were experienced in martial courses, that by them some advice might be given her, as was in the year '88. She hath named my l. Willoughby, my l. Burrow, my l. North, my l. Norrys, Mr. Comptroller, Sir Fra. Vere, and Sir Conyers Clifford. These are named. I will move her also that Sir W. Rawleigh and Sir G. Caro may be named, whom I pray you to warn as men already appointed, for I will procure them to be so. The place I moved might be at my l. your father's, who shall be our president. The time is 3 o'clock this afternoon. I pray you signify thus much to my l., and hold me for your very affectionate friend, Essex.

"I am hoarse and almost dead of a cold, so as I have a privilege to be only a hearer."—3 Nov.

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 32.)

THE MAYOR OF PLYMOUTH, and others, to the COUNCIL.

1596, Nov. 3.—Have taken order for three vessels to serve the Queen, according to their instructions. The one appointed for the Burlinges, a pinnace of 45 tons, owner and captain, Captain Legatt, is victualled for three months and sails to morrow. Captain Legatt adventures himself in the hope of the third part of what may be gotten in the journey, and it is not yet settled who is to pay for the victualling and men's wages. For Cape Finisterre is appointed a carvell of 16 tons, under Thos. Neson of Plymouth, which sailed last night, victualled, for the 18 men, for two months. The carvell and company "go upon their thirds only," victualled at the Queen's charge. For Sillie a pinnace of Plymouth is taken up and shall be ready with all speed. The captains mentioned in the Council's letter are not in these parts, and the importance of the service would not permit of waiting their coming.

Hear that, 30 days past, 30 Spanish ships of war were at Baion in Galizia bound for Lisbona to join an army for England or Ireland, or, as some report, for Plymouth. They bring with them "at the least 40 seminaries priests, the most part of them Englishmen."—Plymouth, 3 Nov. 1596.

Signed:—Humfrey Founes, maiore: Fard. Gorges: Wm. Stallenge.

Stallenge's seal. 1 *p.* (**46.** 33.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Nov. 3.—"My lord, there are no news here worth the writing. Count Moris maketh a head at Berghes of both horse and foot, to what intent I am not yet acquainted. By sea also the States make ready apace, and the general opinion in the country is that the Spanish army will be at sea very shortly. The enemy doth nothing. The last day he had an enterprise upon Axel, but that failed. I think this wind will carry away the Duke of Bouillon from the Briel. I cannot hear what the Count of Solms doth since he was discharged. Such an example I think was not expected from the States. This is all the news: but I wrote to your Lordship some days past to beseech you to

obtain a commission to go to sea for one of this town called Philip Vhan Shalck; I beseech your Lordship to have it in mind."—"The 3 of No. 93" (*sic*).

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 34.)

Sir Robert Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Nov. 3.—Received by Colonel White the advertisement which Essex had order from the Queen to convey to him, and has looked to the strength of the guards, and keeps such a hand over the soldiers that none dare wrong any townsmen. "But I would it would please her Majesty to command them that gave her this advertisement to show unto her some more particulars, as either who shall be the instruments of making a quarrel between the townsmen and us, or by what means or at what times they will do it. For then, to the orders observed already, there might be some further watchfulness applied. And truly if the said advertisers can give no further knowledge, they say but the same which hath been ever said; for from the first it hath been known that the King of Spain would by his ministers seek to put us together by the ears, being indeed one of the best ways he can think upon to come by the possession of this town; but truly, as long as matters be handled as they be, and that the inhabitants be not too much wronged, either in the havens in England or at sea, I do not find any cause to fear a revolt in them. Yet, on the other side, I must beseech your Lordship to show her Majesty that to be well settled here she must not sit between two stools. For partly she trusts unto the contract, which is in this point often insufficient, and partly to the garrison she maintains, which is nothing provided as is fit. The defaults of the contract are many, and some I set down in the letter I wrote to her Majesty; as for the garrison, though against any ordinary occasion it be strong enough of men, yet is it unfurnished of all things necessary. Powder we have little or none; of artillery not store sufficient; no magazine of arms other than the soldiers carry; no victual at all; the fortifications very imperfect. All which wants being, and being known to all men that such are, how can opportunities fail of doing a mischief whensoever any such resolution shall be taken? Neither is it to be trusted upon that these things may in time be sent out of England; for the way is long and resolutions oftentimes slow, and the wind often such as either the news cannot be sent or the relief not returned, so as while the medicine is providing the patient is dead." Begs him to tell the Queen that he will look to the safety of the town more than to his own life, but that if there is danger of alienation of the people, she must provide for the garrison otherwise than hitherto.—Flushing, 3 Nov. 1596.

Signed. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**46.** 35.)

Sir E. Norreys to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Nov. 3.—There has been a great alarm that the enemy had an enterprise against this town, for they assembled men from all their garrisons towards Gaunt; but they are all dispersed again. Their design may have been against this town. "The Cardinal hath dispersed all his camp to refresh themselves upon the villages until the spring." News of a fleet of Spain is very fresh again, but there is little to fear if the Queen provide for it; "for these coasts are not fit for their great shipping, their lesser will be easily beaten."—Ostend, 3 Nov. 1596.

"The States have sent for three English companies and three Dutch, which I would not fail to send considering they write it is for some great service."

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**46.** 36.)

JOHN DANYELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 4.—Three days ago one Paul, a Fleming, whom I have known these 3 years, "told me that your Honour employed him heretofore for some service into Lysborne, and that your Honour do send him thither now, to remain there as an 'intellenger' to certify from time to time of th' occurrents thereabouts, and that your Honour do allow unto him 4*s.* per diem. He also told me that your Honour would have had him to bring hither a ship out of his country to be freighted and laden with English goods from hence into Portugall, and to discover the same whereby he might remain secure and with good credit there; which (as he said) he refused to do." Protests that he loves the man, but "being large of his tongue and given to drink," he is not meet for that service. "There are some advertisements come of late from my good lord the Earl of Ormond, touching his nephews and others. If it shall please your Honour to question with me concerning them, or any other there, or of any Irish suitor that shall come from thence, I will deliver my knowledge touching every of them plainly and truly, without respect of persons, which I hope shall be always to your liking. I have been this morning before day at your Honour's house thinking to deliver the contents hereof by word of mouth. Your Honour's porter told me that your Honour took physic and cannot be spoken withal this day." Writes this, as he cannot go abroad by daylight. Begs for protection for a year and meanwhile he will satisfy his creditors; also to be taken into Cecil's service and wear his cloth.—From my chamber, 4 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**46.** 37.)

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE'S VOYAGE.

1596, Nov. 4.—Petition of the Widows of Captain John Merchant and Captain Anthony Platt, to Lord Burghley, Sir R. Cecil and Sir J. Fortescue, Commissioners for the pay of Sir Francis Drake's last voyage for the Indies.

Ask for the sea and land pay of their husbands, who lost their lives and adventures in the voyage.

Endorsed:—4 Nov., 1596.

Various memoranda, and a certificate enclosed, as to the matter.

2½ *pp.* (621.)

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF CORNWALL to the COUNCIL.

1596, Nov. 5.—Have, as lately directed, levied and armed 94 men in Cornwall and delivered them to Captain Covert for Ireland. Now,

hearing that the enemy pretends a speedy invasion of these parts, beg that they may be stayed for home defence, their country being barren and unpeopled and meanly provided of furniture and far from places where it may be obtained.—Bodmin, 5 Nov. 1596.

Signed:—Fra. Godolphin; Henry Bevyll; D. Hopcumb; R. Carew, of Antony; W. Harris.

Endorsed:—"Justices of peace of Cornwall."

1 *p.* (**46.** 38.)

William Lylye to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Nov. 5.—Since arriving in France our troops have stayed at Arques, whilst the King sent for our general to consult where to lodge and wherein to employ them. The first is St. Valery, for no other place within our contract is free of the plague. The second seems doubtful, but apparently Dorlens is designed. If their bruits of Spanish weakness be true, our coming will profit the King; but the chief councillors are loath to do anything that would hinder the peace with Spain, and we are welcome only to such as can do least in the state. The King is troubled, in this assembly for the establishing of his estate, household, finances and men of war of both sorts, by some who cunningly devise for peace with Spain. Gives some of their arguments, but thinks they will not persuade the King, who is much troubled to satisfy them of the Religion. The Pope is content to have toleration of many things. The Legate and Nuncio "find St. Paul's sword to have hurt much," and show themselves very French. The King assembles a great Court. De Mayne is looked for every day. Momorency is there, but is become a financier and looks to nothing but his own profit and making love with Madame de Symyeres. "He loseth much reputation in so much as the French term him *un Busoa*." Espernon is there but does little. Joyeuse is "very contradictory in his actions to his old Capusinarie." Montpensier marries presently his daughter; and heir, because he cannot marry again. A marriage is talked of between Count Soissons and the widow of Longueville, but the ancient love "of Madame to him" breaks it off, whereat the King is angry with the Count. Essex's voyage is variously spoken of. Will write of it in his next. The treaty with the Savoyard is continued. Schomberg is gone to Angiers to conclude with Mercury.—Arques, 5 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* [*Murdin's State Papers*, p. 741.] (**46.** 7.)

Dr. John Jegon, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 5.—Presents his duty to him, as it hath pleased God to appoint him Vice-Chancellor, and solicits their late petition on behalf of their privileges, much prejudiced by the town.—Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 5 Nov. 1596.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**136.** 44.)

Lord Cobham's Household.

1596, Nov. 5.—"Names of my servants and their lodgings together" (? Cobham's).
1 *p.* (**145.** 188.)

Captain Christopher Croft to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 6.—On the way down Captain Harper fell sick and had to stay at Crowthorne and it was Friday morning when I reached Plymouth, where I found Captain Leggett plying out to sea at the command of the commissioners who two days before had sent forth a small carvell, both which are driven back by contrary wind. A third bark of 30 tons will be ready in five days. It is agreed that Captain Harper shall go in the carvell and lie about the Northern Cape, Captain Leggett, in his own bark, about the Rock, and I in the other "to dwell in the Sleve." In that place "winter affordeth much foul weather and great storms, besides many enemies to the state will look there upon me, and being such as overtop me I can but gaze upon them, and therefore leave the consideration hereof to your honourable wisdom." The day I came to Plymouth, Sir Ferd. Gorges, the mayor and masters "viewed the town and have appointed to barricade with all speed all places behowfull; this day they draw and mount the ordnance at the forge." Commends their diligence.—Plymouth, 6 Nov. 1596.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 39.)

The Dutch Deputies to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Nov. $\frac{6}{16}$.—Remind him of the instances they have made, by command of the States, for the deliverance of Pieter Olfertson and his men, who was compelled to serve with his ship in the Queen's army and was taken prisoner by the Spaniards. Ask that in the meanwhile his wife and children may have some relief. Beg also his favourable remembrance of the pitiable case of Captain Willem Henrich, who with his two sons and his ship was destroyed by fire, that his widow and orphans may have reasonable satisfaction.—London, 16 Nov. 1596. *Stilo novo.*
Signed:—Sebastian Van Loozon; Jaques Valche; Æran Leena.
Endorsed:—"Deputies for the States of the Low Countries."
French. 1 *p.* (**46.** 58.)

Coast Defence.

1596, Nov. 6.—Principal points contained in their Lordships' letter to the lords lieutenants of the maritime counties, the 12 November 1595:—
The whole forces of the country of horse and foot to be reduced into bands, with all necessary furniture.
To repair to the sea coast where there may be any likelihood and appearance of the enemy's approach to land.
Choice to be made of a certain number, under most principal conductors and leaders, to repair to such havens and landing places as the enemy shall have purpose to attempt, to withstand the same.
The conductors and leaders to take with them so many of their own family, well armed and weaponed, as shall be necessary for the assurance of their own persons.

Upon signification from the Lord Lieutenant to the lieutenant of certain counties adjoining, he is to be supplied by them of certain numbers of horse and foot.

One hundred pioneers to be sent with every thousand foot, with necessary instruments.

Provision to be made of carts, carriages and small nags for the more speedy conveyance of the forces.

Some provision of victuals to be likewise sent with the forces, and of powder, lead, match and weapons.

If the Lords Lieutenants of certain other maritime counties require aid of him what supplies he shall afford.

All persons having habitation upon the sea coast or near thereunto, or being owners, farmers or officers of any castles or houses of strength, to reside on their habitations to attend the defence of the country.

Inquisition to be made of such as within one year have left their said habitations, that they may be commanded to return to their dwellings, or for default the same to be seized into Her Majesty's hands.

Direction given to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury for ecclesiastical persons to find horse and foot, &c. according to their livings.

A list follows of various counties, with numbers appended.

"Extract out of your Lordship's letters written to the Lords Lieutenants of the 6 of Nov., 1596."

They are required to increase their provision of powder, match and bullet, whereof they may be furnished out of Her Majesty's store at the Tower at reasonable rates. No principal gent or others of ability to be suffered to depart out of the country but to reside there for the maintenance of hospitality and defence of the country. The armour and furniture of recusants and ill-affected persons, with their serviceable geldings, to be taken from them and put into the hands of others of better trust. Such as spread forth false rumours to be committed to prison. Such as do furnish horse to be commanded to keep them in their stables, and in state and readiness fit for service.

Endorsed:—6 Nov. 1596.

2 *pp.* **(174.** 20.)

Wm. Stallenge to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 7.—Received yesterday his letters by Captain Craftes, who is to take charge of a pinnace with 20 men for Silley, victualled for one month, which shall be ready in six days. Captain Leggat is still detained by contrary wind. The carvell that departed for the North Cape is driven back; so that if Captain Harper please he may go in her. The hulk laden with wheat which they released on Cecil's letters is still detained by contrary winds. "This country people do very much grieve that she should be suffered to pass, considering the want of corn in these parts, which is like to be much greater if from other places we be not relieved."—Plymouth, 7 Nov. 1596.

Signed.

Postscript in his own hand, on a separate slip.—"For the better effecting of your honour's commandment I have placed with Captain Leggat a servant of my own, and will take such order in the rest, that your honour shall be advertised the truth of what does pass. At this instant Captain Leggat is setting sail to proceed on his voyage. God send him good success!"

Seal. 2 *pp.* **(46.** 41.)

RICHARD CAREW, of Antony (Cornwall), to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1596, Nov. 7.—Having notice of one Peter Lemmon's return from the coast of Spain into these parts, I sent for him and received from him the enclosed information.—Antony, 7 November 1596.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Rich. Carew to my Mr."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**174.** 25.)

THE TURKS.

1596, Nov. 8.—A paper headed, "Praga, 8 Novemb. '96," giving some notes of the movements of the army in Hungary from the capture of Agri by the Turk on the 14th Oct. until the total defeat of King Maximilian and the Prince of Transylvania on the 26th Oct. Concludes with some verses, "*In Javarini et Agriae deditionem.*"

Latin. 2 *pp.* (**46.** 42.)

SIR W. RALEGH.

1596, Nov. 8.—Lease by the Earl of Derby to Sir Walter Ralegh of the site, capital messuage, or farm of Hasilbertree *alias* Haselbery, to commence after the determination of Ursula Sidenham's estate therein. —8 Nov. 38 Eliz. (1596).

Copy. 2 *sheets.* (**209.** 6.)

DEFENCE OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

1596, 9 Nov.—Estimate of the cost of the 900 soldiers levied in Hants and Wiltshire and sent to the Isle of Wight, "to remain there for the defence of the said Isle, being distributed into six bands, of 150 in each band, under captains Lord Hunsdon, Sir Samuel Bagnall, Latham, Williams, Elmes and Cotton, each of whom is to have "by way of imprest" 20*l.* for himself and his officers, to be deducted out of their entertainment. Rate of wages:—Sir Samuel Bagnall, as colonel of the whole, 10*s.* a day; Frederick Genebelly, an engineer, 10*s.* a day; captain 6*s.*, lieutenant 3*s.*, ensign 1*s.* 6*d.*, serjeant 2*s.*, drums 2*s.*, surgeon 1*s.*, men 8*d.* Amount of each of these items for one month, the total being 14*l.* each for colonel and engineer and 970*l.* 3*s.* for the rest.

Signed by the Council, viz., Lords Burghley, Essex, C. Howard, North, and Buckhurst, Sir W. Knollys and Sir Robert Cecil.

1 *p.* (**46.** 43.)

ROBERT BOWES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 10.—As directed in the Queen's letter of 23 Oct., enclosed in Cecil's, sends an account of his proceedings in his letter to her Majesty "hereinfolden." The King was purposed to have written, and prayed me to stay mine that he might send his with them, "but hitherto neither his letter to her Majesty nor for Border causes are ready." Pressed the King and Council for the execution of the commission for Border matters, to stay the present troubles on the frontiers and redress the wrongs done in England "since the publication of the proclamation in those causes," but can get no answer but that they will with all speed give their resolution in writing. Hopes to receive it to-morrow and will then write to the Lord Treasurer. "I have made known to the King and Queen that

her Majesty is pleased both to be witness at the baptism of the young princess his daughter, and also to direct me to be at his commandment in the performance of all things therein, in sort to be agreed upon, like as I have at length signified unto her Majesty. The solemnisation of this baptism is appointed to be at Holyrood House the xxviij of this month, where the principal sort of the nobility, barons, and some burghs, shall be assembled, and it may peradventure be looked that her Majesty will employ and send some present to the child, and reward amongst the nurse, rockers and such like. Therefore, that all things may be done herein agreeable to her Majesty's pleasure and directions, I beseech you heartily procure, and send seasonably to me, all requisites in this behalf, and as I may well accomplish her Majesty's will in the same."—Edinburgh, 10 Nov., 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**46.** 44.)

The Bailiffs of Yarmouth to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 10.—In August last the Council ordered that their town should enjoy divers ancient liberties impugned by the town of Lowestoft until they should appear again before their Honours in the term of St. Michael. Now send the bearers to give attendance accordingly, and beg Cecil's favour that the town may enjoy the liberties confirmed to it by sundry acts of Parliament and charters which, in the opinion of the judges, remain "still in force," and that they may not "be drawn into further expenses and trouble by this occasion upon such frivolous questions as they of Lowestoft now devise," being such that their ancestors for 200 years have never pretended.—Yarmouth, 10 Nov. 1596.

Signed by John Coldam and Henry Ebbottes, bailiffs.

1 *p.* (**46.** 44 [2]).

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 10.—Since you left me I have thought of nothing but the charge you gave. I spoke to Giustiniano to know if he could make the journey, but found that he expects a ship from Zeland, to be laden for Italy, and is too much occupied to go, He does not think the matter of the passports, for the ships of grain to go to Genoa, a sufficient excuse. His going should both make sure whether the Cardinal is making naval preparations and serve to treat with some Genoese or Italian through whom to be advertised of affairs of Spain. For the first of these services I hope men will not be wanting who will do it more expeditiously; the second requires more time and I will write to find a suitable man at Antwerp, or Lyons, or Genoa. There is one William Spire, Fleming, ordinary post, who has a passport from the Cardinal for six months and offers to go to Ghent, Bruges, Dunkirk, and perhaps even to Calais, and return in a few days to report whether there are ships and boats prepared to transport many men, whether there is infantry moved near to the coast, and whether the Armada of Spain is expected at Calais. If this man does not please you, I am put in hope of one or two others, and I can also get a friend in Middelburg to send someone to Ghent. I have found a Frenchman who, under the name of Loreno, will go forthwith to Nantes, and thence into Biscay or to Santander, to learn what is intended. He is not a man of sufficient quality to be given the full charge, but will serve for the present. Considering when the

Spanish Armada arrived at the Grogne, it is either not ready yet or does not come hither until spring, otherwise it would be already come, having had a most propitious wimd.—London, 10 Nov. 1596.
Italian. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**174.** 27.)

GEO. BEVERLEY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, Nov. 12.—The whole money "imprested" to him between 1 Feb. 1594 and 30 Sept. 1596 for provision of grain and victual in England, to be shipped to Ireland for the victualling of the soldiers, is 9,248*l.*, of which he has delivered an account, ending 31 May 1596, for 8,248*l.*,omitting the entertainment of himself and two others, "measuring, grinding, boulting, lading and turning of corn and victuals in the store-houses in Chester." Was referred, by Burghley's letter, to the Lord Deputy and Sir Henry Wallop for this, and is now by them referred back to Burghley. Encloses an account of the bestowal of the other 1,000*l.* delivered him in September. Has certified Sir Henry Wallop that Chester and the countries round can yield no supplies of bread corn to Ireland, but only some butter and cheese.—London, 12 Nov. 1596.
Marginal note in another hand.—"Between Feb. 1594 and the end of May 1596, the account declareth 28 barks sent by him from Chester and those parts with corn and victual to be arrived in Ireland, the most part wheat and wheat flour."
1 *p.* (**46.** 47.)

HENRY BROOKE to his brother-in-law, SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 13.—"Sir, if I thought the Queen would not come on Monday I would wait upon you to-morrow to the Court. If my man mistook not your speech unto him, you sent me word her Majesty would not come at all. What you hear, I pray you let me know."—My lodging in the Black Friars, 13 Nov. 1596.
Signed. 1 *p.* (**46.** 48.)

JOHN BROOKE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 13.—As yet there has been no service done, but their Colonel has just intimated that the King will be at Abbeville in two days and the companies are to be ready. "By reason the plague is so great in S^t^ Valleres, we are lodged in the villages thereabout, some three or four miles out. The people are all gone out of them, and have taken all the goods with them, saving their corn which we have good store of. Our men are yet strong; very few sick, and but one dead in all the companies."—13 Nov., from Sheppi, four miles from St. Vallires.
Endorsed:—1596. Captain Brooke.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 49.)

MATTHIAS HOLMES to LADY WALSINGHAM.

1596, Nov. 13.—"It is not long since I wrote to you, knowing no better means for our letters to come to my lord's hands. I humbly crave pardon of my boldness to your ladyship this way, and desire you to give my lord, with the other, the enclosed; and as occasion shall serve I beseech your ladyship to remember my lord and the countess of me, that if it may be, considering the craziness of my health, I may

live in the ministry in England." Sends duty to the countess. "God continue your favour and friendship to His church."—Middleborowe, 13 Nov.

Addressed :—"At Walsingham House by Market Lane."

Endorsed :—1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 50.)

MATTHIAS HOLMES to [the EARL OF ESSEX].

1596, Nov. 13.—On October 29 I opened by writing my estate here in Middleborow and the craziness of my health by reason of this infectious air, with a request that I might enjoy my ministry in England, which suit I still continue. I exhort you to be careful to take foreign intelligences, and to encourage one John Gyles to send his intelligence, which he did the 29th of Oct., I enclosing it in my letter. I rejoice at all your honourable proceedings, your fame abroad and favour at home with her Majesty. All men's eyes are upon you now at home and abroad, and your eyes must be upon all men, spying out home treasons and foreign plots. You are now expected to be as the steersman or master of the ship for counsel, if God call my Lord Treasurer. It behoves you to foresee tempests, which will hardly be without much intelligence. Your honour now is renowned for many outward things, nobility, age, stature, favour with the prince, valiant acts, and for many inward gifts, learning and such like, unto which if you add insight into men's devices within and without the land, knowing their secret thoughts, and seeing the things done in their chambers, your fame for wisdom will be greater, the prince's love towards you will abound, whom by intelligence you shall be able to inform and direct, your enviers will hold you like Joseph who could divine, and the enemies will more fear you. Therefore I have encouraged this John Gyles, who was much employed by Sir Francis Walsingham, to send you foreign occurrences. Send even two words by Middleborow post of liking or disliking.—Middleborowe, 13 November.

Endorsed :—1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**174.** 30.)

ARMY.

1596, Nov. 14.—Some memoranda relating to war preparations commencing, "He hath delivered to the Ordnance afore the first of April xij last of powder, for which he had 1,491*l.*" Among other items Evelyng "is to bring monthly" 20 last, and Furneis will deliver 6 last, and the ships have 36 last. One thousand men to lie at Chatham one month will require 125 qrs. of wheat and the charge will come to 1,053*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* "Another provision against April for 15,000 (?) men for 3 months for which provision is to be made in wheat 3,750 qrs.

In Sir Robert Cecil's hand.

Endorsed :—"14 Nov. 1596. Memoriall."

2 *pp.* (**46.** 51.)

The VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SENATE OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596,] Nov. 14.—Thanking him for obtaining remission for them of certain taxation.—Senate House, 18 Kal. Decem.

Latin. 1 *p.* (**136.** 50.)

WILLIAM WALTHAM, Mayor of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, to the COUNCIL.

1596, Nov. 14.—I have received your letters, wherein you require to be certified what fire works were here provided in the year 1588, by your order then given, to be in readiness and employed as occasion should require. I have had conference with the mayor which governed in that year, as also all which have been mayors since 1588, who answer that they never received any such order.—Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, 14 Nov. 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (174. 31.)

SIR ANTHONY POULETT to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 16.—Learning, by letters from the Council, "of a pretended invasion and attempt of the Spaniard in this unseasonable time of the year," would have immediately repaired to Court to learn Cecil's commands touching the Isle of Jersey, but is unable from illness to undertake the journey, and therefore sends the bearer. Sends, too, a supplication to the Council to continue their favour towards that poor isle, copy enclosed.—My poor house, 16 Nov. 1596.

Signed:—Ant. Poulett.

Endorsed:—From Jersey.

Seal. 1 *p.* (46. 52.)

2. [THE SAME to the COUNCIL.]

To the same effect. Had come into "these parts," for the ordering of his poor estate after his long absence, when by their letters to the lord lieutenant of the shire he heard of the pretended invasion of the Spaniards. Despatched a messenger forthwith to his uncle, his deputy in the Isle of Jersey, to see to its defence. The poor people there, never having seen an enemy, need the encouragement of some English soldiers. Encloses a bill of things requisite.

Copy. 2 *pp.* (46. 53.)

3. "Requests of Anthony Poulet, knight, unto the lords of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, of things seeming needful for her Highness' service and the conservation of the Isle of Jersey in these doubtful times." Viz.:—Considering the near neighbourhood of the Spaniards in Brittany, two or three companies of English soldiers should lie there in garrison, with a "proportion" of victuals for them laid in. Requests a warrant to the lieutenant of the Ordnance for guns, armour, powder &c. (*detailed*). Defers speaking of the completion of the fort lately begun at the Islet until he can speak with them.

Endorsed:—"Sir Anthony Pawlet to the Lords. With a note of necessary, &c."

2 *pp.* (46. 54.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 16.—According to his letter of the 13th inst. has enquired the market price of corn and finds it 14*s.* or 15*s.* a bushel, which will rise to 29*s.* if this be not sold according to the former order. There is 166 tons and the ships burthen is 200; "so as it is supposed

that there is munition as well as wheat." It is hard to persuade people that it goes not to the Spaniards who let no man pass their coasts till they have served their own turns, and but for your warrant of stay the poor would have offered some outrage on the ship. Received other letters of the 13th, for raising of 50 men to make his number 100, one from the Council, the other from Cecil's father. The pinnace and carvell only wait for wind. Although no money can be got from the customer, does all he can to furnish the fort and island, but his means are quite exhausted. Desires an order to be taken for a regular supply of money. —The fort at Plymouth, 16 Nov. 1596.

As to the price of corn, refers to the mayor and others who know the difference between market corn and ships' corn.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**46.** 55.)

Wm. Stallenge to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 16.—On Saturday last Sir Ferd. Gorges and he received Cecil's letters of the 9th, for staying of the ship with corn, which, considered the want thereof, gave great satisfaction; and though Gorges has doubtless sufficiently answered Cecil's letters of the 13th, received this morning, the writer feels bound to add that "the ship, being of ij^{c} tons, hath in her, by the master's confession, but iiij^{xx}iij last of corn, and no other merchants' goods, which breedeth a general suspicion that she hath laden under her wheat some quantity of powder and other provisions, wherewith, under colour of the Duke of Florence's pass, she will go directly for Lisbon, where corn doth bear a greater price than in any part of Italy.

"By letters from Genoa of the xxvjth of September last it is here understood that there, and in other places thereabouts, there is order given to take up two thousand mariners for the furnishing of such shipping as is to be brought from thence for the King of Spain's service. It is also reported that the Adelantado of Castile lieth about the Souther Cape with l. sail of ships, and taketh up all that cometh in his sight, of what nation soever, and sendeth them to Lisbon; so that, although there were never so good a will in the master and company, I cannot see how they can pass from the hands of our enemies, but shall be constrained to help to furnish them, to our great hindrance." Wheat is 15*s.* a bushel and will be much dearer if this be suffered to go. The carvel with Captain Harper for the North Cape, and the pinnace with Captain Crofts for Scilly, will take the first wind, victualled each for three months.—Plymouth, 16 Nov. 1596.

Endorsed by Cecil's clerk :—Received at Whitehall, 19 Nov.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**46.** 56.)

Thomas Edmonds to the Council.

1596, Nov. 16.—The stay of the Flemish hulk laden with wheat did much to stop the price of corn, but the dismissing of it (seeing that the want of corn in these parts cannot be supplied for any other place of England) will breed a mutiny in the country. His experience, being 70 years of age, urges him to be earnest, "for if any should want it were better the foreign nation should feel it than our own native country people." It is generally thought that in the end this corn shall come to the King of Spain, and the vehemency of the owners and merchants for its discharge suggests that he has prohibited things in his ship, indeed the

skipper "hath confessed that there is cask under the corn, as hogsheads and barrels, in the hogsheads being his beer and in the barrels water; an absurd thing in merchants' opinions that such things will be laden under a huge quantity of corn, who think it rather to be powder and copper, the certainty whereof cannot be discerned without unlading the corn." Asks that the corn may be put to sale here.—Plymouth, 16 Nov. 1596.

Signs as deputy to the mayor of Plymouth who is absent.

1 *p.* (**46.** 57.)

ARTHUR GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 18.—Being now "plunged over the ears by that mastering disease of affection," he presumes to ask Cecil, among other his noble friends, to accord him the favour which men commonly afford to the dead—that is a good word. "If I had relied upon any hopes or haps in the place where I served I might no doubt have taken a course more worldly wise and behooful for myself than this marriage; but when I saw, even in very base and bare requests, myself often refused and my success fruitless, and that, by the tie of my pensioner's place, I was ever restrained from all foreign adventure for honour and good hap, which many inferior persons attained unto, it strake flat the sails of all my poor ambition, and converted in me all those frail desires of hap and honour unto the lowly humour of quiet and content." If he has done what is justifiable he hopes to receive the measure of a good subject, and he can allege twenty years of his youth faithfully spent in the Queen's service "without any manner of advancement or recompense." God himself ("whose image our divine princess amongst us doth so graciously represent") is slow to conceive a wrath and ready to forgive; and, at the worst, what he has done is but a love matter, and that of the truest kind, which is marriage; "but Truth is said to cut the throat of him that carries her, and so perhaps your Honour will think this hath done mine, which if it do, so it be not with a dull knife but that I may quickly know whether my part be comical or tragical, I care not."—18 Nov.

Endorsed:—1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**46.** 59.)

THOMAS NICOLS to PETER HALYNS.

1596, Nov. 19.—"My good friend, your wool cometh slower than Mr. Hodges desireth. The last note that came from you touching it was dated 16 Oct. *Stilo veteri.*" Often the mariners "play the jackes" before delivering wares committed to their charge, and wind and weather do not always serve. "My host sent the Holland cheese by such shipping and mariners as ye gave direction. It could not be done so convenient by Mr. Cosby as I thought. I trust it will arrive safe as it is sent. If that way prove good, the other cheese shall pass in like manner. I have in my hands now," &c. [*continued as on p.* 491, *with this addition, before the last sentence but one,* "The season of the year is so foul as all soldiers are retired to garrisons. They prepare men for the spring. For that purpose is come hither one of the dukes of Saxe who hath served this king sundry times with regiments of horse and foot. Here are come (but not to the Cardinal, as I hear, as yet) good news of an overthrow given to the Turk of late in Hungary. If it be confirmed or the contrary ye shall know it either in this letter or from my host.") Adieu 19 Nov. 1596.

Addressed in Dutch: "at London."

Seal broken. Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**46.** 62.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 19.—I have spoken at length to the person you sent me. He is a man who has seen the world but has not engaged in matters of state. He has, however, good wit and understanding and can serve in a private capacity as well as another, provided he prove willing and faithful. Considering the scarcity of capable men I think a few months' trial might be made of him; for in things of this kind much money is thrown away, but one service done pays for all. I approve his returning by way of France and going to Brussels by way of Lorraine, but the way is long and expensive. He must be given a horse, and if yours are too good, I have a gelding which he may take. For the journey 150 crs. is too little; it will need 200 crs., that is 60*l.*, and other fifteen for a dress when he arrives in Brussels. He can then begin at a crown a day, that is 6*s.*; which would be little enough where living is so dear, if he were not diligent in introducing himself so that the tables of others might maintain him. The chief point is fidelity, and of that no one can judge, it must be proved. Please tell me if I should despatch him on Monday that he may go with the ambassador.

Asks remembrance of his own payment in the instructions of Mr. Bodley and Mr. Thomas Wilcks.—London, 19 Nov. 1596.

Italian. Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**174.** 32.)

Jehan de Duvenvoirde et Alroude to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Nov. 19.—Thanks him for the chain of gold and diamond ring received "pour ma compagne." Expresses his desire to serve the Queen under the leadership of Essex. Remembering Essex's experience, dexterity and conduct in matters of war, he will be happy to chance fortune against their common enemy.—La Haye, 19 Nov. 1596.

Endorsed:—Admiral Duverworne.

Signed. French. 1 *p.* (**174.** 33.)

Naval Precautions.

1596, Nov. 19.—Sir John Luson to be sent for.

Sergeant of the Admiral to take up 3 hoys of 100 tons.

Sir George to provide demi culv., and whole culveryns to be in the three.

3 ships to lie ag(ainst) Cockanwood.

To Mr. Burrow. The great black galley to be made able to lie in the river of Medway only, to carry good ordnance and to be well manned, and to certify by what time she may be ready for the service, and how many men may serve for the same.

For the Thames.

Sir Edward Norrice and Caron to be required that the engineer of Ostend might be licensed to come over.—*Undated.*

Endorsed:—Memorial, 19 Nov. 1596.

In Burghley's hand. 1 *p.* (**174.** 34.)

Sir Gr. Markham to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov 20.—Offers services, but has no news to write as his stay here has been so short, and he does not mean it to be long.—Paris, 20 Nov.

Endorsed:—1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**46.** 63.)

The Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 21.—Your letters delivered the 20th of this present, concerning one Clement Corbett, scholar of our College, I published the very next morning to my company, now come home, but proceeded not then to make trial of any joint election, for that the Fellows by their own voluntary default of over long absence have lost all right of choice *pro hac vice*, and the full interest, by lapse of time, now devolved unto myself. What comfort may accrue herewith, I dare not conjecture, being mightily perplexed betwixt Her Majesty's gracious pleasure, iterate and made known now this second time by your letters, and my duty on the other side towards our Founder's statutes. Election is an act religious, heedfully to be undertaken, *medio juramento*, and your father being made acquainted even with this particular, by a few lines in June last, hath always been pleased most tenderly to respect University men in this business, to solicit seldom, ever to leave us to the freedom of our own consciences, which memorable dealing will justly eternize his Lordship to deserved fame with all posterity among the ages to come. Your Honour representing, both in sustentation of this Commonwealth and other renowned virtues, the lively image of your worthy father, I cannot but conceive much hope of your like respective favour. If ever obsequiousness hath or shall be found wanting in any my poor services towards the least of Her Highness' commands, let me be mulcted with loss of reputation and life, nay, if that have not been my whole meditation and practice. True it is, Her Majesty recommended Corbett in April last to be chosen into the next voided room, but exceeding untrue is the ancient man's suggestion of our Society that Corbett was the fittest. Mr. Beache was then admitted by warrant of Her Majesty's former letters, surpassing infinitely this youth in any requisite that belongeth a scholar. Divers others of our own breed are yet remaining unprovided and in expectance, some bachelors of laws, some very poor and far more toward scholars than Corbett is, towards whom I beseech you to extend compassion, and upon me also in sparing my travel up this foul season, being unfurnished of my gelding, which were unkindly stolen out of the College stable. Three I have elected into fellowships of Trinity Hall within a short space and in our small number upon Her Highness' mandates, whose indignation I devotedly deprecate as the insupportablest punishment of this world, and trust she will not take offence with me for due observance of her statutes. Corbett is but a bare triennial, sundry others have served an apprenticeship, it were far more commodious for his exercise and profiting in study to stay a longer time.—Trinity Hall in Cambridge, 21 Nov. 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**136.** 45.)

Probably enclosing :—

Statement by the Master and Fellows as to the reasons why they do not consider Corbett eligible for a fellowship. Signed :— Thomas Preston, William Barlow, Martin Berye, John Butts, Thomas Beech.

1 *p.* (**136.** 46.)

Confraternity of Priests.

1596, Nov. 21.—A document endorsed, "A writing found in Mr. Swyfte's house in Yorkshire," consisting of a scheme for a confraternity

of Catholic priests. "Among other things which in these unfortuate days of heresies hath been wished by many good zealous persons, as convenient for better promoting our country's salvation and setting forward God's holy work, the Catholic cause, within this realm, it hath been much desired before all other that Catholic priests sent into this harvest of God would unite themselves and agree upon some sweet course and order such as their own wisdom might judge expedient." With this object in view, the persons whose names were subscribed had, "upon mature deliberation," agreed to the orders following, "in which enterprise, as we condemn nor dislike none that upon reasonable causes known to themselves join not with us, so we hope again none will uncharitably judge or condemn us herein. *Unusquisque in suo sensu abundat modo pax et fraternitatis charitas sollicite retineatur.* For ourselves, we wish and intend no other thing hereby but God's honour, the furtherance of His church's cause with perfect unity and concord among ourselves, by mutual offices of love, comfort and concord one towards another."

The rules are set out in detail under various heads.—Dated, *Die Presentacionis B. V. M.* 1596.

[*It appears to be a copy of the original, no names being appended.*]

6 *closely written pages.* (**139.** 61.)

John Gyles to the Earl of Essex.

1596, $\frac{\text{Nov. 21.}}{\text{Dec. 1.}}$—I was encouraged to write my letter of the 10th of October by Mr. Holmes, preacher to the merchants in this town. Though I might stay till I heard answer, yet the occurrences are such that I thought it my duty to write this present, purposing not to trouble you farther, if I receive no answer. First, out of Italy they write that the Indian fleet is arrived. The Adelantado of Castilia has embarked at Lisbon 6,000 Spaniards and 2,000 Portingals, in 80 men of war, and is to join with the General of Biscay, who has 3,000 old soldiers fetched out of Bretaine, where he left as many new soldiers: besides, there are on the fleet a great many of voluntary gentlemen out of all parts of Spain: by which preparation it is thought there is some damage intended towards the Queen of England, and first towards Ireland, by reason of the intelligence which the Spaniards have there with the papists of those parts, and Scotland. The India fleet arrived with 12 millions of gold and silver at St. Lucars, whereof five are for the King, the rest particular men. Besides, there is 20 millions in merchandise, a thing which hath not been known in many years.

From Antwerp I have writings that the Cardinal is at Brussels, and all his forces sent to Slues, Newport, Dunkirk, and Calais. The men of war at Dunkirk are in readiness, and as yet none may go to sea until further advertisement from the Cardinal. At Decmound and all Flanders over still as many boats made ready as they can get together.

For the news of Germany, from the camp by Rombo Hurbo they write that after the Turk had besieged the strong fort and castle of Erlaw, and in 14 places undermined the fort, the soldiers, seeing the great danger, did stand in terms, and constrained their generals to agree with the Turk: notwithstanding the generals, falling on their knees, prayed their soldiers to continue constant. But all would not help, and the 14th October they abandoned the fort and town, the Turks having promised them free passage. Notwithstanding, when they were past the town half a mile they were all slain by the Turks.

We look for the Sevenburg de [*blank*] and for the Lord of Deesenburg to take order what were best to be done. The great Turk is marching towards Offen and then means to besiege Gray.

From Prague the 21st Oct. we have the bad news of the loss of Erlaw, but must be content, accounting that we have lost a far greater matter than Raab, which those of the land of Meerheren and Sevenbergen will feel to their sorrow, and our grief. At the meeting of the States of Germany at Breslau the nobility and commons have bound themselves to prayer and penance. If Ween be besieged they are content to give, above their former agreement, $20\frac{1}{m}$ rixdollars to the furnishing of horsemen and footmen.

From Collen [Cologne] the 9th Nov., we hear that 400 horsemen of the States lay hereabout, but do no harm. The Prince of Orange is returned again towards Brussels, after he had spoke with his sister and Count Hollack, and had been in their company 5 days. He was met at Arenbergh and at Acon upon his journey to Brussels. It is reported and accounted true that he shall marry the Countess of Gullycke.

Middleboro', 27 Nov. 1596, "still novo."—Through Lorraine there passed 8,000 Switzers levied for the service of the French King. It is written out of Spain by way of Geneva that by means of the arrival of the King's treasure, he has made a party of 3 or 4 millions with Ambrosio Spinola, to be paid in the Low Countries in the term of 15 months. The Marquis of Warranbone taken prisoner not long since by the French, ransomed at 10,000 ducats, and most paid. The Queen of England, in the confederacy between her and the French King, has promised to send him 8,000 Englishmen, paid, and the rest of the confederates have promised as much.

By letters of Oct. 2 out of Spain, the Adelantado of Castilia lay ready at Lisbon to put out with 120 galleons and other ships, with 20,000 footmen and 400 horse, 2,000 saddles and as many more bridles, the opinion being that he is intended to invade Ireland. The Great Master of Malta has sent a precept to 150 knights of that order, all Italians, warning them to be at Malta within 6 months. They say that they are to go into Spain for the service of the King against England.

Written out of the camp before Wannoch in Hungary, 18 Oct. 1596.

The servant of Marry Paulli, who is come hither, certifies that the Turk on Friday last gave a great assault upon Wanoche, and although they were beaten back with our folks, yet on Saturday they brought store of powder to the walls, meaning to blow them up: but after our folks perceived the intent, and that they were not to be resisted, they came to a parle with the Turk to depart with wife and children. But the genissaries, perceiving the contract, fell on the Christians, and smothered and drowned in the town ditches 400 people. Those that were not put to the sword fled to Villeg and to Budnack, but what is become of the general of the soldiers is not known. Yesterday is the noble Sevenberg come to the camp. So as we lay but 3 miles from the Turk's main camp, the Turk has put great garrison into Erlaw.

From Prague, 28 Oct. 1596.—Eight days past we sent you the bad tidings of Erlaw. The Emperor has received more bad news: that our people, being come together of some good force, the Turk has set on them and separated them.

From Coullen, 16 Nov. 1596.—The States' horsemen are come again into these parts, and above 300 horsemen are gone towards the Effell. Two days past 40 horsemen showed themselves near this city. About the Mousell is a new gathering of soldiers for the Cardinal, which

M. de Barbanson gathers, and are not above 800, so it is thought the States' horsemen are gone to overthrow them. The Marshal is not yet departed for Holland. The money for the Lady Nives is not yet ready.

From Brussels, 20 Nov. 1596.—Mr. Moody is banished out of the K. Low Countries, and the Frenchman that accused him was condemned to die, but by means of "Lades" he hath pardon, and is sent to the galleys, where money can redeem him. Father Holt of Brussels is in disgrace, and complaint made to the Pope. So that all our Englishmen are at strife, and cannot agree. So as the Cardinal must hear the matter. By order from the Pope one Jno. Udall is fast in prison and none dare speak for him, seeing the matter is before the privy council. There is a new book made to be sent for England, and much ado about the last book, that it is so disclosed. The Marquis de Cywasto [Cuasto] his brother is departed for Italy to levy horse and foot. The Duke of Luenborghe is at Brussels, and hath "westeling" for 4,000 horse. About Lucke are 3 new regiments, and reinforced all the old. It seems the Cardinal has a meaning to Ostend and the instruments made to stop the haven. By a letter out of Spain from Sir Francis Ingelfeld, that 12,000 men are embarked, some to land in Ireland and in Scotland and some for Calles. If Scotland lack money the Jesuits will furnish a hundred thousand crowns for the enterprise. The 16th Nov. the Lord Dackers returned from Luck to Brussels and promised his old pension. Anglese(a) in England a good place to fortify, and so propounded in the council at Brussels.

Mydleboro, 1 Dec. 1596, styll novo. From Easththaw in Hungary 30 Oct. 1596.—After the Christian camp had parted their army in 3 squadrons and were marched within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Earlaw, about the half way hath the enemy showed himself in battle array, in good order and great force, meaning to cut off the Christians from that passage, which our people maintained. Till after midday the 2 camps skirmished very fiercely, and at the last is our camp got through the passage, and forced the Turks to flee and took their great artillery. The Christians being earnestly hot of the spoil, fell to ransacking the Turk's camp, and their generals could not cause them to come in order and to follow the enemy. The Turks, seeing this, gave a new charge, and the Christians fled, with loss of all their carriage waggons and artillery, and loss of a great number of noblemen, and good leaders, whereof two young lords, sons to the Duke of Holstein, the chiefest Marshal Dittmaer of Conigsbergh, Wensell Poepell, the Lord Pietersey, the Baywische and the Swabishe lieutenants, and in effect all the Christian noblemen and leaders, with doubt of Duke Mathias and other, all slain. There is accounted of our people to be slain 6,000 and of the Turks 9 or 10 $\frac{1}{m}$. The Turk's chief lieutenant taken prisoner, and Mary Paull, who was governor of Erlaw, being prisoner in the Turk's camp, is in the battle broken out, and it is found that he was in no fault of the loss of Erlaw. We understood out of Sevenberge that many thousand Tartars were arrived, which meant to march to Offen and Temswors: but as soon as Michel Weeda understood thereof, he marched to encounter them, and hath taken and slain 800, and in fleeing at least 200 drowned in the Donnau.

From Coullen, 23 Nov. 1596.—Not long since were here about 300 States horsemen which were marched towards Busdorp, 3 miles hence, but the Spaniards met and slew all, saving 26 which are taken. It is said they were of the garrison of Breda.

Out of Italy.—Matters of the Pope's court, as entertaining of cardinals, creating of new bishops, and of ammunition sent into Poland

and Transylvania: and that the Great Turk is returned to Constantinople; his sea fleet, by reason of want, not able to effect anything.

1 Dec. 1596, styll novo, in Midleboro.—By a Spanish bark arrived yesterday laden with bastards and raisins which came from St. Lucas in 13 days, and being demanded of the Spanish fleet, says he could not tell where it was. But at St. Lucas the report went that the 22 Oct. there departed from Lisbon 72 ships, and to them went from St. Lucas 25 sail, and the presumption was that they went for the Groyne and for Froyolle, from which place it is easy known how soon they may be in these parts. From letters out of Spain, the 24 Oct. the Armado was departed from Lisbon to the sea, and with them is embarked an Irish bishop, whereby they presume that they are bound for Ireland. Also that the navy was so badly provided of victuals, that they had want before their departure. Divers of this town have writings out of Spain and Portugal that the 4 Nov. the Spanish fleet, with the forces that were at Lisbon, were departed towards Biscay and the Groyne; and the news is come that they are in the sea and making their course for Ireland; but I hope it is not true. God grant them to find good encounter, and defend all good Christians from their tyranny, for I have felt the smart of their tyranny. News by a Dieppe boat that Mottrell is taken by the Spaniards and surprised by force, and all put to the sword: but I hope it is not true.—Mydedew, 24 Nov. 1596, styll novo.

Holograph. 6½ *pp.* (**174.** 35.)

PORT OFFICERS OF IPSWICH to the LORD TREASURER.

1596, Nov. 22.—Mr. Cleere, their searcher, 10 Nov., seized in three small barks laden with butter and cheese for London, 300 firkins of butter and 180 weys of cheese "unentered and uncocketed." For his energy in this and other cases he is threatened to be carried to sea, or beaten and thrown overboard, with like intolerable threatenings; and the owners of these goods say they will procure their return, which would be a great discredit to the searcher. Beg that his lordship will give the searcher warrant to keep the goods until the matter be determined, all other warrants notwithstanding. As the charge for entry of a large quantity is the same as for a small, there is in this case "an apparent intent of other meaning, which we leave to your Lordship's grave consideration."—Ipswich, 22 Nov. 1596.

Signed by Edmond Jenney, collector, He. Goldingham, comptroller, Arthur Worliche, surveyor, and Benjamin Clere, searcher.

1 *p.* (**46.** 65.)

Certain FELLOWS OF TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 22.—Their answer to his letters is that, for their part, before and since the receipt of Her Majesty's letters and before, they held Corbett very eligible, but by lapse of time, the places which have fallen void were devolved to the Master, who by himself has placed two fellows since the Queen's letters for Corbett, and reserves two other fellowships, at this present vacant, to be disposed of by his own authority.—22 November 1596.

Signed:—Go. Bellis, Robert Turner, Edward Catcher, John Bloomfield, Christopher Wyrell.

Seal. 1 *p.* (**136.** 47.)

M. de Reau to the Earl of Essex.

1596, $\frac{\text{Nov. 22}}{\text{Dec. 2}}$.—Recommending "ce petit homme," of whom he spoke to Essex yesterday, to Essex's protection: that he may be guaranteed from the hindrances which he may meet with in the exercise of his calling, while awaiting Reau's return.—[? Londr]es, 2 Dec. 1596.
Endorsed:—"Recommending a Frenchman."
Signed. French. 1 *p.* (**174.** 42.)

G., Lord Hunsdon to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 23.—"Sir, the flush of our island business, by the time of my having been here, now over shuffled (overshooffeled), and all courses thoroughly resolved how to entertain to our greatest honour the Spaniard, give me leave in my own particular to solicit you, in my behalf, humbly to beseech her Majesty to confirm by her hand what by her word she hath been pleased to grant,—my bill, whereof if it shall please you to present, I cannot be persuaded her Majesty will either reject or think unworthily bestowed on me. For it is neither new nor unusual for princes to yield more plentiful sap to the small twigs of their own branches than ever my hopes shall aspire unto, my ambition reaching but not to be thought unworthy to succeed my father in the office of justice *en oyer*, which I hold shall be honour for her Majesty to give and disgrace for me not to receive, being so with a general allowance named to it, that none was held so little respecting her Majesty and hers (amongst the noble born) that would either oppose themselves against me or stand competitors with me." Has always esteemed an ounce of honour more than a pound of profit, and his full age of 50 years and long administration of justice qualify him to succeed his father.—Carisbrook Castle, 23 Nov. 1596.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 66.)

2. Copy of the preceding. *Signed by lord Hunsdon.*
Endorsed:—"The copy of mine to Sir Robert Cecil."
1 *p.* (**46.** 64.)

William Lillé to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Nov. 23.—We left Arques, 6 Nov., and have since lain between Faux and St. Valery, and joined the other troops which landed a week before us. The bands are very full, and there are many others not in charge maintained by captains. The plague was here very great last summer, but has ceased and we have no sickness. 3000 Swiss have come to the King. His French regiments march towards Picardy, and he will come to Abbeville and probably besiege Dorlens. They have put men in La Rue for fear of a surprise, the enemy having made ladders and other provision for war. On the 16th, we lodged at Osemount, where, the troops being strailly lodged by the marshal (being French) and the houses thatched, the town caught fire and a third part of it was burnt, though the general and we all did what we could to save it, as Mons. Fouqueralles will testify. Next day we came near to Aumall and the day after entered Aumall, where we remain. Every day we see the men of war marching towards Picardy, and 30 pieces of cannon are already at Amiens, and Count Lodovick, with his 2,000, presently expected. Mons. de Fouqueralles desires infinitely to speak to your Lordship about the ease of taking Calais and how the Religion

think it the only means to assure themselves. He says he knows it best of any Frenchman. Doubtless your lordship has seen how glorious a thing it would be. I thought to have mentioned the "Discourse of your lordship's voyage to Caliz, but my good hap was not to be there, nor was not therefore able particularly to answer it in all points, but left the same to Captain Wilton to answer, who did it more fully than I could, and therefore, as a right to him, leave the same to his own relation." The two Davers have suddenly gone towards Italy. The elder is a most excellent man. Would have ere this returned to Court but waited to perfect his muster books, and to have a convoy through this dangerous country, where the peasants are the greatest thieves.

The Cardinal has burnt all the mills near Dorlens, up to the gates of Abbeville and Amiens, and the King thinks it will be easy to win it or "put the Cardinal to some hard accident in the winter after this wearisome summer." Certain artillery is also sent from Rouen to Abbeville by water. The King thinks it some four days' work. At this assembly are almost all the nobility except the duke of Guise, who stays in Provence to guard against a descent out of Spain, which was feared until this army naval was found to be for Ireland. The treaty with Savoy, broken off because the duke would only give little towns on the borders of Dauphiné for the marquisate, is renewed, and favoured by the Constable and Digueres, the one a near kinsman and the other desirous to increase his estate and assure it with the Catholics.—Aumall, 23 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**46.** 67.) [*Murdin's State Papers, p.* 743.]

Ipswich.

1596, Nov. 24.—Note by Benjamin Clere, searcher of Ipswich, that the cheese he hath seized is in all 178 weys and the butter 309 firkins, the Queen's part of which, being one half, shall be safely kept, in good order "until it shall please your honour further to command."—24 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 70.)

Lord Compton.

1596, Nov. 25.—Warrant granting to William, Lord Compton the reversion of the manors of Scotton and Brereton, Yorks: of the manor of Deancourt, Bucks: of the custody of the place called Pottells, alias Longford Place, parish of Chikwell, forest of Waltham, Essex: of the manors of Chobham and Risshams, Essex: of the manor and castle of Maxstock, Warwick, which were granted by Henry VIII. to Sir William Compton: the whole being of the yearly value of 132*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.* In consideration of which Lord Compton assures to the Queen the reversion of the manors of Compton Windyates alias Vynyats, Warwick: of the manor of Whattcote, Warwick, for default of heirs of Henry Lord Compton, deceased: also of the manor of Tyshooe, Warwick, for the same default: the whole being of the yearly value of 132*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* —Palace of Westminster, 25 Nov. 1596.

Signed by the Queen.

1 *p.* (**174.** 39.)

Abstract of the above.

Signed:—Windebank.

1 *p.* (**174.** 38.)

LADY MARY WILLOUGHBYE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov. 26.—In behalf of her servant, "who is persecuted by the greatest devices and practices the enemies can devise, to take away his life." The Queen has promised that the matter shall be duly examined. Begs him to call and examine the coroner, and then write to the lord Chief Justice the state of the case, that it is the Queen's pleasure that her said servant "shall be used with all the indifferency the case will afford."—Barbican, 26 Nov. 1596.

Signed. (**46.** 71.)

THOMAS NICHOLS' LETTERS.

1596, Nov. 26.—An explanation of Thomas Nichols' letters as follows:—

"After long writing to and fro they fell into the Byas at last on this fashion and wrote vj Octob. 1596 in cypher:—You shall have a pension procured you and good payment always aforehand. Write often. Send your letters as you have used, till you have a direction to one that shall go to remain at Middelburg for that purpose. When the direction is sent you then use it. Some, your illwillers, have given out that Wade should say how you had promised to find Father Garnett and deliver him to Wade's hands; but let not that trouble you. If you answer my expectation as you have promised, and that our affairs speed, you are sure to do well. Advertise me, as you know, how the nobility and people are resolved for the succession, and who, as you think, would be for us, *et contra*. Trust me, the Cardinal is a rare prince. Let me have your opinion how we were best to proceed when they go about it. If there be any noblemen that would be for the party Catholic, and would be contented to treat, they shall have money given them aforehand; so assurance be given that there is no treachery nor cozenage meant, &c.

"Upon receipt hereof I thought fit to seek more light of their proceeding. Occasion was taken upon the general report here of so many ships in readiness, to challenge them that a matter so handled as it was come to the Council's knowledge should be kept from their friends, thereby disabled to advance the business. It fell out well that before these came, the party, the better to sound them, had written that the Cardinal was held in great admiration here. For the rest he hath taken day. In the meanwhile arrived that ensues:—

"*Inter cetera*, 31 Octob. 1596.—I would gladly know your opinion where *rawhides* (ships) will be best tanned, and whether is the best workman *Peter* (Milford), *Roger* (Thames), or *Christopher* (Hull). So you promise me to be secret I will show you somewhat of *Fr. Yonges* (K. of Scots) trade, whereby you may make some profit to yourself and credit with *Harry Jobson or his brokers* (the Q. or her Council); but you let none know you have it from me. Make you your commodity of it without making mention of me. For my part, to be plain with you, I have no fancy at all to meddle with *shoemakers* (Scots). It is an occupation I like not and *Fr. Yonge* (K. of Scots) is far so little and unable as he will never be good *chapman* (king). He is so *hard* (Protestant) as he will never be made *soft* (Catholic). Some have been dealing for him with *Mathy Harris* (the Pope). The particulars you shall know, I mean for what kind of wares, by my next. If you had rather trade with *shoemakers* (Scots) and *Fr. Yonge* (K. of Scots) than with *Peter Dobs* (K. of Spain) and *Mr. Hodges* (the Cardinal) then I take my mark amiss and am in a wrong box; but in hope

that you like better of the *Adventurers* (Spanish) you shall have part of such ware as is come to my hands. Howsoever you be affected to one ware or other, I desire but that you be true to me and so make me no author of it. By so doing the *shoemakers* (Scots) would persecute me *in secula seculorum*. You know it is an old proverb, one can never make a straight bolt of a pig's tail, nor find a shoemaker to have a soft hand. Withal the knaves are miserable poor, over *hard* (protestant) and yet would presume to be *trim* (puritan). With the next you shall have good stuff with the *Adventurers* (Spanish). There is store of *Holland cheese* (money): with the *shoemakers* hunger and cold; and some pitch will stick to such as touch them.

"In cipher at the same time.—I have in my last to you sent a note in cipher for points you should have care to advertise, as to write often after the direction is sent you. To be diligent in learning the harms intended against us. The circumstances, how, in what manner, where and when to be attempted; and to be done in such time as it may be prevented, otherwise it profiteth not nor deserveth thanks. Therefore you must have a friend to let you know when things are first propounded in or to the Council. Next, when they be concluded and determined to be put in execution. All these things must be advertised, with circumstances, from time to time. Also their practises with France and the States. Fail not to write Irish and Scottish affairs. To discover some of their spies. You should attain to great credit and gain, if once you could discover a point of importance to be prevented, and that it fell out just as you had given notice. Send, I pray, a note of the muster roll of all shires and towns in England.

"For answer hereof he hath promised all secrecy and that he is Spanish for life, what, &c. For other matters, that he will do his endeavour to deserve, as time and means will permit. But for answer of his demand touching the havens, it was thought fit to sound their intention and so hold being taken thereof for the present service, answered thus in substance:—That it cannot be said which of the three, Milford, Thames and Hull, are best, unless it were known in what manner and with what force they would assail. If the preparation be royal and sufficient, the Thames is best as nearest the heart. Otherwise, and if they depend upon English assistance, the other two are fitter. But Milford seemeth far from the Cardinal. The other, that is Hull, though it be in a Catholic country is hard to be gotten. And so their further advice is required. In the meanwhile that ensues cometh:—

"xix Novemb., from Nichols.—I have now in my hands the things I promised to send touching *Mr. Yong* (K. of Scots), which shall go alone by itself with the next post. If you be acknown to any *brokers* (Councillors) to deal with *Mr. Potters* (Low Countries), or with any that dwelleth with *Mathy Harris*, then you may be bold to say it was sent you, not by *Guillaume de Boys* (Owen), but the party you shall think good to name; for De Boys would not meddle in those things for nothing.* If you have given over the traffic with some *brokers* then let it be given or left by an unknown person in *Jenkin Werd* (my l. Treasurer) or *Rafe Jones* (Sir Rob. Cecill) house, so you must use your discretion as *Guillaume de Boys* be made no author, who trusteth you much as you may perceive. If you think not good to be a doer or dealer therein yourself then give it a single cover over to either of the

* In the original (*see* succeeding paper) this reads, "for not going to law with Francis Yong."

last named. Truly I do not know *Mr. Hodges* (the Cardinal) mind, whether he could find it in his heart to be a *chapman with John Eston* (K. of England) or not. He never dealt so far with me nor I with him. No doubt but any of *Paolo Sochi* (the Emperor) sons can be contented to be a *chapman* (king). That is their profession as being brought up in it. You know *John Eston* (England) to be a good companion as any man may be contented to join with him. Of one thing I can assure you, and pray you to believe it, *Mr. Hodges* is one of the honestest men that ever I knew. Withal is very sufficient to understand well what belongeth to his trade. Further, I know he would adventure all he is worth, and himself, to do good to *clothiers that make good soft cloth* (Catholic English) and the contrary to *all workmen that are hard* (Protestants), but would make nor enter no *suit in law* (conquest) for it against *clothiers* (English); yet can be contented to *make an especial adventure against* (overthrow) such hard fellows as are niggards and would do *soft clothiers* (English Catholics) nor no man good, nor suffer it to be done by others. Of my faith I showed *Mr. Hodges* what you wrote of him, and he willed me to send you thanks from him, and promiseth well if you send good *wool* (intelligence) or other wares whereby *John Eston* (England) may again be restored to former credit, and so use the old trade of *ginger* (religion) and leave his traffic in *sugar* (heresy), for that in this [ill]* world no gain can be made thereof to any purpose. And for the better helping of *John Eston* desireth to know *Peter Hallin's* (the intelligencer's) opinion where the best *tan fats* (havens) are to *tan bare hides* (land soldiers) withal, to know what store of *bark and lime* (horse and foot) were necessary for those *tan fats*. Desireth also to know his conceipt whether *chanlor* (earl), *copeman* (lord), the *haberdashers* (gentry) and the *felt makers* (commons) will venture aught in the bargain, and who hath the better stock of them, for with him will *Mr. Hodges* join. Wherein I pray you to do your best, and so we will put all our stocks together. It is here much talked and disliked that in England a picture of this Cardinal is made and publicly sold, with horns and the devil behind. Some intend to make one of her Majesty in a dishonest sort as they say.

"xxvj Novemb. 1596, from Nicols :—I promise you of my faith that I know nothing of those *raw hides* (ships) that came from *Mr. Steward* (Spain), nor what *suit in law* (enterprise) is intended about it, nor whether it† belong to *John Eston* (England) or *Franklin* (Ireland). Withal I assure you I think *Mr. Hodges* is not acquainted with that *suit in law*. If he were he would have better provision of *lime and limestone* (footmen and small shot), *green hides and bark* (pikemen and horsemen), whereof he will have better store the next year. If they had meant *to enter a suit in law* (a conquest) *Mr. Potters* (the Low Countries) would have furnished his purse better to bear the suit.

"In cipher at the same time :—I hope of no good for *John Eston* (England) and *soft clothiers* (English Catholics) by *Fr. Yong* (K. of Scots) nor from *Powell* (Scotland), therefore discover this thing to put debate and distrust amongst them. Trust you me it is true, the manner of Ogilbye's going from *Steward* (Spain). Sir Fr. Englefeld wrote to me, not to Baynes as is laid down in my letters. If you like not to meddle with the matter as not profitable or secure, then I pray you to write it out in some unknown hand, saving the beginning, and give to all a cover and find means it be left in *Rafe Jones* (Sir Rob. Cecill) house, for if this be not delivered the like shall be sent another way.

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* In the original.

† "they" in the original.

If the Q or the *brokers* (Council) be privy to Pury Ogylbye's proceedings for *Fr. Yong* (K. of Scots) the matter will be the less esteemed; if not, it is worth thanks and more. I deal with you confidently, therefore doubt not you will answer my expectation or say plainly you may or cannot, &c.

Two leaves bound in wrong order.

[*The symbolic names in italics, and the original explanations in parentheses.*] (**46.** 60.)

Thomas Nichols to Peter Halyns.

1596, Nov. 26.—"I received this packet for you out of Italy, which I thought good to send, as well for that it concerneth her Majesty's service, as my friend writeth to me, as also to please you and him. Here are news come that the Christians have lost a battle against the Turk, and a town called Agria.

"Mr. Cosby's friends will deliver no wares but to the parties it appertaineth. It seemeth the brokers, for their gain, have made the bargain so. If you can find some trusty friend to receive your wares and cheeses for you from some of Mr. Cosby's friends it shall be delivered him, so you send his right name. The other cheeses promised are sent already as you appointed, which is for wool. In the latter end of January we will knit up all accounts, and what ye have laid out shall be answered. If you take great travail I hope to get for (*sic*) a pot of wine for the recompence." [*Continues as in the preceding paper, with the differences noted.*] Middelburgh, 26 Nov. 1596.

Addressed in Dutch:—At London.

Seal broken. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 72.)

Wm. Stallenge to [Sir Robert Cecil].

[1596, before Nov. 27].—There is in the harbour a bark of St. Jean de Luce which some of this town wish to send to Avero in Portugal with "corefyshe," to return with salt and such intelligence as may be had. Sends a note of the master's name, who is of a town near St. Jean de Luce, where Mr. Pallmer dwells. Asks him to signify his pleasure to Sir Ferd. Gorges and the writer.

Holograph. Fly leaf, with address, gone. 1 *p.*

ii. *Note, in Spanish, enclosed*:—Martin de Marsanals (?) de Cubibura. Ship of 30 tons named the *Maria de St. Vencente* (?), 10 men. (**46.** 75.)

The Earl of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 27.—"Sir, I thought good to give you knowledge of such things as passed betwixt the French ambassador and me, because if there be not some care taken there may be some *mal entendu*, and when you shall know what it is that troubles him you can easily help it. I find by him he hath not received the Queen's letter to the King. He is out of countenance, jealous and discontented with it. I did excuse it, that I knew it was written and durst undertake it was sent, but these waters were so great as the messenger might be either staid or miscarried, which if you once heard of you would quickly renew. I could wish you would examine it, for I find the man well affected and amazed he should go thus away, because it is undesirable in these cases. I find

also that he did expect to have heard somewhat of those things which her Majesty had understood from the princes of Germany; for, as he saith, the Queen promised to send one to him to declare it. I refer this also to your consideration, whether you will write anything to him of those matters. News I can send you none, but that I have had hitherto the miserablest journey that ever I went."—Hyde, 27 Nov.

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 73.)

B. Countess of Bedford to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 27.—In favour of a poor man, John Wheatley, the bearer, to receive some reward for his service done "in the discovering of divers seminaries." Staying in the writer's house (though not as her servant) he governed himself well and religiously.—Cheynis, 27 Nov. 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**46.** 74.)

Wm. Stallenge to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 27.—Learns by Cecil's of the 13th inst. the hard success of Captain Legate's voyage, and that Cecil has given his servant 3*l.* towards his charges. Captains Croftes and Harper are ready, waiting only for wind, and victualled for three months, Harper from the 8th inst. and Croftes from the 14th. Certifies my lord of it herewith, and will by the next send particulars signed by the commissioners. The customer of Plymouth, whom Cecil wrote to to defray expenses, says he has not enough money of the Queen's; so that Stallenge has had to supply most of the victuals. The captains desire their victuals made up so that they may sail with three months'. Dare not grant this without authority unless they are delayed much longer than he hopes they will be. The pinnace for Scilly may be supplied at all times, and if the carvell have victual for two months it will be as much as she can spend. Divers small barks are arrived from the coast of Spain, but can tell only that the king of Spain's fleet has left Lisbon. They say Spanish ships of war are lying about the North Cape to intercept such as pass that way. "In my last I certified your honour something concerning a Frenchman of St. John Deluce, wherein I humbly pray your honour's pleasure, for that the merchants desire to understand the same."

Letters have just come "from your honours" for the landing of 100 qrs. of wheat out of the Dutch ship, which Mr. Bagge's servant will see done. The master refuses to deliver any till he be satisfied for the freight, which should be done by the merchant or his factors that receive the corn. Concerning this ship I verily believe the duke of Florence's name is but a cloak for others.—Plymouth, 27 Nov. 1596.

Signed. Seal broken 1 *p.* (**46.** 76.)

Captain Edmond Morgan to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Nov. 27.—Of his lifelong services to Essex. Prays for advancement.—27 Nov.

Endorsed:—"96."

1 *p.* (**174.** 40.)

Bal de Moucheron to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, $\frac{\text{Nov. 27}}{\text{Dec. 7.}}$—Jay receu celle qu'il a pleu a V. S. m'escrire par mon nepveu, de laquelle je n'ay peu tirer aulcune intelligence sans ayde d'amis, daultant quelle estoyt escripte en lange a moy non intelligible; tellement que j'ay este contraint de apeller a mon secours Mons. de Sydene, gouverneur de Flessing, lequel certes m'a fayt ceste faveur, de me dire la substance et la translater. Or, respondant a icelle je diray a V. S. que veu que ainsy est quil a pleu a icelle de en partie advertir a mon dit nepveu nos dessains, que ainsy j'ay trouve bon de changer mes resolutions, et ainsy luy ay adverty et declare houvertement ce que en partie il suspetchoyt, et come je l'ay trouve plus covingieux que je nestimois moy mesmes, et entierement delibere de se employer au service de sa Mag., il m'a senble convenir de lenvoyer a Monsr. Gilpin, pour et afin que il prenne entiere instruction de luy de come il se devera gouverner, et qu'ils prennent piedt p ensenble pour le courespondance; car, veu le susdit, il la poura tenir avesques le dt Sr. Gilpin mieux que avesques moy. Il est doncq party passe deux jours, a son retour je le depetcheray le plus tost quil me sera possible.

Et conbin que jestime que par la voye de France V. S. aura les nouvelles du succes de larmee espaign, si este que je ne puis lesser dadvertir a V. S. ce que nous avons perdeca. Cest que par lettres de Bayonne et de Bilbau du 14, 15, et 16 du mois passe on escript que entre le 25 et 26 du mois doctobre partie de larmee cest perdue a la coste de Biscaye par la tourmente que il fyt alors. Aulcuns escrivent de 47 navires et 30 aultres de moins, entre icelles 17 galions et 30 aultres, mais uneniment escrivent que le plus part des gens se sont perdues, tellement que ma presuposition de laquelle je faysois mention par ma derniere senble aulcunement estre veritable. Du despuis, sont arives pardesa 7 maistres de navires, Hollandois enfuis de la dicte armee et abandonnes leurs navires a St. Lucar, lesquelles jay particulierement examines, et m'ent asertene que ladicte armee estoyst conposee de plus de 120 navires, et que les 17 dicelles preparies en St. Lucar estoyt munies chascun de environ de 150 a 200 hommes, la plus part bisoingues, sans armes et fort mal en ordre, et que sur chascune dicelles il ny avoyt que environ de 8 a 10 maronniers, voire sur touttes les 17 navires que 5 pilottes, et point munies daultre arteliere que celle que ils estoyt costume de mener, sans ladmirael qui avoyt 4 pieces de fonte verte, brief peu de vivres ny amonitions; adjoustant cela que deux navires de sa Mageste les ussent tous deffayt, tellement quil est bien croyable que, veu le mauvais esquipage, que en la susdicte tourmente ils se sont perdus. Et despuis, sommes advertis par la voye de Lions par lettres du 28 de Novembre et de Madril du 20, que 15 gallions et aultres navires se sont perdues en la susdicte tourmente, et que toutte larmee estoyt disipee, tellement que nous ne doubtons point que le choyse ne soyt veritable, dequoy louuous Dieu, et a la veritte cest choyse de considera-tion de ce que nous voyons que par deux fois Dieu a abisme telles armees par la foudre de sa tenpeste.

Et conbin que je ne soye point sufisant asses de conseillier le prudent conseil de sa Mageste, je diray cecy en passant, que cest ungue choyse fasible de aschevier a ruiner la reste de larmee qui est en la Corring, car elle est en povre estat et fort descouragee, et ayant fayt celle lon fera en Espaingne ce que lon veudrai.

En oultre sommes certayn advertis de come le Roy a lesse protester touttes les lettres de changes du Cardinal enportant ung milion et demy, tellement que il y a grande alteration en Brabant et Flandres, tant

entre la noblesse que marchants et general tout le pais, disant que ces estats despanes ont declare au Roy de vouloir plus contribuer aux gerres forainas, et que ils se trouvent asses enpesches, a garder leurs pays.

Plussieurs conjecturent par ceste protestation le desses du Roy, mais il ny a nulle certidude. Si nous en entendons quelque choyse nous vous en ferons part.—De Midel(boro), 7 Dec. 1596.

Endorsed:—"New style."

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**174.** 48.)

Thomas Fane to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 28.—This day after 12 p.m. received Cecil's letters, with an enclosure for the French King's ambassador, which he forthwith caused to be delivered to his own hands, who is like to be at Dover so long as the winds continue in the south, "where it hath blown so long as we expect no alteration until we shall see it something settled." Has delayed some few hours to give the ambassador time to write.—Dover Castle, 28 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 77.)

Jacome Marenco to the Earl of Essex.

1596, $\frac{\text{Nov. 28}}{\text{Dec. 8}}$.—Whilst I was in Genoa I kept Dr. Henry Ocinz, in Venice, informed once a week of the news of Spain and elsewhere, to be forwarded to Essex, according to agreement. On leaving left that duty to a trusted friend Gio. Girolamo Giustiniano, who writes that he has done it but has never received any reply from Venice and is therefore anxious. Begs that if the service is acceptable his friend may have his letters acknowledged. In proof of his own devotion to the Earl's service, refers to Antonio Perez. Since William left there are no letters from Italy or Spain, and no news but of the defeat of the Imperial Army in Germany and of the Spanish Armada off Brittany, with the loss of fourteen large vessels and over 3,000 Spaniards, among them ever so many bishops and many Theatines (Teatini) whom they were taking to plant in other realms.

P.S.—News has since come from Lyons of the 3rd of letters from Spain which confirm the defeat of the Armada, but report nothing more except great preparations of money.—Roano, 8 Dec. 1596.

Endorsed:—"Novo stilo."

Signed. Italian. 1 *p.* (**174.** 50.)

The Queen to Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer.

1596, Nov. 29.—Has licensed the export to Scotland, for the use of the King of Scots, of 20 tons of beer, 4 hampers with pewter, 2 hampers with glasses, 2 chests of sugar, 2 barrels with boxes of all sorts of comfits, confections, and banquetting stuff, and pack of rugs and upholsters' ware, and 2 trunks of kerseys; to be carried in a ship of Disert, master Andrew Jak. Directs him to give order that the stuff may pass free of custom.—Westminster Palace, 29 Nov. 39 Eliz.

Endorsed with a note of the stuff.

Sign Manual. Seal. 1 *p.* (**46.** 78.)

Sir Edward Stafford to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 29.—"Sir, though my hand be so weak that I am scarce able to write, yet, this matter touching a man that I honour and love so much, and my nephew, though rash and young yet whom blood maketh to have care of, I have done what I can to procure him to know his fault." I have drawn a letter, copy enclosed, to be sent, if you like it to my lord. On hearing your pleasure, I will cause him to write it, and will send it to you to deliver, but would first know from your honour that in doing this, "which I think is as much as can be desired," he may be assured that my lord will hold him as before and forbid any followers of his to renew the matter.

Endorsed:—29 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 79.)

Sir Edward Stafford to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 30.—Thanks him for his willingness to "deal in this." Returns, written with "his" own hand, what Cecil sent. Trusts that by Cecil's means "he" may again find "my lord's" favour and be saved from danger of my lord's followers and friends. "The fact was very rash; but seeing he had once entered into it, he should by my advice have swallowed any pill rather than have made this satisfaction to any that I know but him that it is done unto, who is a man I love and honour as much as I can do a man."

Endorsed:—30 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 80.)

Lord Henry Howard to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Nov. 30.—I have this morning "perused your judicious and grave writing to the Western knight," and hold that person blessed that has such a friend and that prince that has such a counsellor. Your judgment has "confirmed that to him which was before assured by my love. God make his son as wary as the father is sensible. I have heard much of the person whose indiscretion causeth all this stir, and of his humours since I saw you yesterday, and am sorry with my soul for his idle habit invested by singularity. If this letter of yours written to the father teach not a wiser course, consisting wholly upon arteries and sinews without any idle word, I will despair of the son's discretion." They are much bound to Cecil for his trouble taken.—Tuesday at 7.

Endorsed:—30 Nov. 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 81.)

Port of London.

1596, Nov. 30.—A note of the number (129) of ships which arrived in the port of London in November 1596; with the amount of grain (wheat, rye, meal and oats) and wine (330 tons). "Entered by Plumton."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 82.)

ROBERT VERNON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Nov. 30.—Of the duty and service he owes Essex, and the latter's encouragments delivered to him when he was at the University, and especially Essex's last speech to him at his departure out of England.

Our arrival hath been so lately here in France and my French is yet so small, I can yet learn but little news. There is a common speech in the French Court, that the King will send the Duke of Bullin presently to command his army, which if he do, it is thought that he which is yet with it will find himself very much grieved at it. The Cardinal that is here Leager for the Pope is at this instant greatly expected here in the Court. I make no doubt but Mr. Nanton will have certified you better of his affairs than I can. I find the Duke of a most honourable disposition towards me in regard of your Lordship. But I perceive by the speeches of some of his gentlemen that he will think much to horse me, especially when I shall go upon any service. You well know what sudden alarms often fall out here, and it would grieve me to be left behind for want of a good horse. The Duke has asked me twice or thrice if I should have horses come from you.—Roan, 30 Nov.

Endorsed:—1596.

Signed. 2 *pp.* (**174.** 41.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX to MR. SECRETARY.

1596, Nov.—The bearer, Captain Cuny, comes to sue for money taken from him by your warrant. If his cause be not very ill he deserves favour. "He was now lieutenant-colonel of a regiment, and in the last encounter with the rebels in Ireland he was wounded almost to the death. He is as honest a tall man as followeth the wars."

Endorsed:—"Nov. 1596. My lord of Essex to my master touching Captain Cunye. At London."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**46.** 83.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Nov.—Captain Nicholas Baskervile has delivered Essex's second letter in his favour. Begs him to accept the answer made before; "for truly if either my promise sundry times made within these three years (for so long it is since I did pass my word), and confirmed by divers letters, or desert of a friend must have any force, I must strive what I may to make good what I have said to Captain Brown." Baskervile is himself content, if it be Essex's pleasure, and the writer promises to show him such kindnesses while "here" that he shall see the value of Essex's recommendation.

Endorsed:—Nov. '96.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 84.)

SIR WILLIAM CORNWALEYS to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Nov.—"Sir, it is true when a man is at charge he would such were present to grace his charge as he doth most esteem. So was I desirous of your presence, Sir, not of your present I assure you, a thing that might methinks be as well left as new year's gifts, though, Sir, I take your bounty now to both my daughters as an assured argument of your favour to me." Has made an end of feasting for seven years.

Endorsed:—Nov. 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 85.)

Spanish Advertisements.

[1596, Nov.]—Gio. Girolamo Giustiniano writes from Genoa, 29 Oct., that twelve Neapolitan galleys, under Don Pietro di Toledo, and eight Genoese left on the 26th, having on board Don Pietro de Medici, the Count of Fuentes, the Dukes of Feria and Pastrana and the Vice-roy of Sardinia with part of the Spaniards of Naples, for Flanders. Letters from Naples of 28 Sept. report that the Governor has 100 vessels ready in which to embark 10,000 foot and 600 horse to join the other vessels of Biscay, in which should be other 3,000 foot. They are only waiting for money from the Court, and as they have provisions for two months it is thought they may be for Ireland. They have taken up 3,600,000 crs. to be paid to the Cardinal in Flanders at 300,000 a month.

Endorsed:—"Por vie del amigo."

Italian. 1 *p.* (**174.** 8.)

Charles, Lord Mountjoye to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 1.—"Sir, the letter it pleased you to send me to deliver unto my l. of Essex, being assured of his stay, I do return you again."—Portsmouth, 1 Dec.

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 86.)

Sir Robert Sydney to [the Earl of Essex].

1596, Dec. 1.—Wrote in his last of the shipwreck of the Spaniards upon Cape Finisterre. News from Seville of 20 Nov., new style, "which after our reckoning is the 10th," is that 15 galleons were lost, of which neither cat nor dog did escape. The rest of the army is dispersed and not like to do hurt this year. The King has licensed all persons to trade into Spain as before, which is thought to be a device to bring shipping into his havens, of which he may serve his turn. "The protesting of the Cardinal's bills of exchange doth very much trouble all the Italian merchants, and all other, as well at Antwerp as at Amsterdam and Middelborough, which have any dealings with them. The colour, or at least one of them, which the King took to suffer the said protest, was that Ambrosio Spinola, a banker of Antwerp, who had made the party with the King of Spain for the 2500 thousand ducats, failed at his day of the payment at Lisbon of 400 thousand, the want whereof had kept the army from going forth a month longer than was determined. The Cardinal upon the news of it (I think to give some time for the passing over of choler) gave liberty that for 12 days nobody that had lent any part of the said sum should be demanded payment." There are other news from Spain, that the States there are willing that the money they granted for the war of England should be so employed, or else used for defence of their own coasts, but refuse to contribute any longer to the war of Flanders.

"In these parts hath been discovered, which if it had taken place would have put the whole country in confusion. The lord of Luggy, the Scot of whom and his being in this island in my former letters I wrote unto your Lordship, lying at Camphire, fell into acquaintance with a captain of the regiment of Zealand named Roley and, thinking him fit for his purpose, practised with him to deliver the tower which commandeth the haven (for Roley's company lieth in the town) unto the enemy. Roley bare him in hand he would, and should have had 10,000 ducats in hand and 40,000 more when the matter had been

performed, but, it seemed, he could not dissemble well (for so some of the States told me) so as he touched none of the money; but Luggye is taken, so as the States do determine to draw forth the truth either by fair or foul means, for he yet denies all notwithstanding that they have the writings of the agreement signed with his own hand, and they have sent to examine him straitly, and the hangman to bring him to the rack. I have desired of the States that he may be examined of all things that may concern her Majesty or her dominions, and consequently of this town of Flushing; which they have promised shall be done, and I will see it performed accordingly. If there be anything your Lordship will have particularly enquired of, if it please your Lordship to let me know it, I will enquire it of them. The further particularities of this matter I will certify your Lordship of as soon as I have them myself; for as yet the examinations have not been brought in, for it is but two days since he was made prisoner. It is thought here that the keeping of the ships of Dunkirk, which I heretofore wrote to your Lordship of, was to have seconded this enterprise; and I think they would have sought to have brought the whole Spanish fleet thither. I heard this day that the Cardinal should be looked for at Bridges, and at Sluce there should be great troops of men, from whence they were to make the enterprise. Calewart, the agent of the States, sent them word the other day that the Marquis of Warembone, who is prisoner in France, should say to one, in confidence, that he thought that the forces which were in Flanders were not intended for Ostend, but for an enterprise upon this town which had been long in hand. Other particularities he wrote not: and the States of Zealand (I mean the Council of Zealand which are continually resident at Middelborough) sent me presently an abstract of the said advertisement. Whereupon I took occasion to go to Middelborough unto them; where I dealt very earnestly with them, both for the restraining of the free passage which they grant through this town, as also for the fortifications of it, both which points they have desired me to deliver unto them in writing." Will do so and send you a copy. The fortifications they will see to, but other provisions for resistance must come from England; though upon a necessity they would not leave us unprovided, and when they resolve to make defence no State in the world is less sparing than they. I have written also to Count Moris; but until spring I think nothing will be done. I will write shortly to the Queen the particular needs of the town and beg your favour therein.—Flushing, 1 Dec. 1596.

P.S.—"I understand from Middelborough that upon sight of the rack the Scot confesseth all, and hath taken upon him this night to set down in writing all what he knoweth. It seemeth he was set on unto it by one Do. Hamilton and certain other Jesuits."

Copy. 2 *pp.* (**46.** 87.)

Sir Anthony Ashley to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 1.—I beg you to be a mean for the delivery of my plate which Mr. Middleton, by your warrant, took out of my house. "All hath been mine these six or seven years at the least, and some of it more than ten years since. There is not amongst it above x *l.* or xx mks. worth of broken plate cast in unclean places at Cales." Needs it both in his house and to raise money. Begs also to be reconciled to the Queen's good opinion.—From my poor house in Holborn, 1 Dec. 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**46.** 88.)

Francesco Alvares to Captain Jeremy Juanes.

1596, Dec. 11.—I wrote to you by two Irish ships which were here and took away fourteen of the Englishmen who were taken at Lisbon. I showed them every kindness, but it was ill requited, for, impoverished by the trouble and lawsuits I have had for you, I was at Calis when you and all that armada came, and my friend Captain William too. I made every enquiry for you, but could find no one to defend my house from pillage, or prevent Catalina, your daughter, and her sisters and mother being taken from me; whilst you were pillaging the land and making banquets and feasting harlots, forgetful of your daughter and of him who had reared her with so much pain. "Mas no ai que maravillar que lo haga ansi quien tan malos pasos trae como V. M. Dios le alumbre su alma y entendimiento." Has lost everything. If you write let the letter come "al Puerto en la calle Delpo suelo en frente de la iglezia de la Madre de Dios," or to Calis whence it will be sent to me. Suggests some things (a mantle and the like) which he may send to his daughter, Catalina Borbon, and which should be sent by Irish ships or through Flanders or France. Among the captives carried from hence he might find means to negociate.

Among the captives carried from Calis are eight priests whose church is too poor to ransom them. Asks him to get them sent back.—Cadis, 11 Dec. 1596.

Spanish, Holograph, 3 *pp.*, *Addressed:*—"A Geronimo Juañes capitan ingles de uno de los navios del armada de Ingalaterra, sobrino de Juano Flecher ingles vezino de Xeres en Bristol o en Londres; y en su ausençia se le de a Mastre Paulo Aleman en Bristol para que se la enbie."

(**47.** 18.)

Arthur Warwicke to Mr. Percival.

1596, Dec. 1.—Sends the "drawen work and verses" he promised. Thanks him for his kindness and offers services.—Winton, Dec. 1.

On the next page are Latin verses (46 lines).

Endorsed:—"1 Dec., 1596. Warwick with Mr. Hoskin's verses."

2 *pp.* (**204.** 43.)

Alderman Henry Billingsley and Richard Saltonstall to Lord Burghley.

1596, Dec. 2.—In answer to his letter of the 1st, it will be difficult to find the full value of what the five merchants undernamed trade for, but from the customs books it appears that they have shipped since May last above 1,300 cloths, and the two Freemans have since Michaelmas brought in over 1,300 qrs. of corn. It seems they are to supply certain wheat for the Queen's service, and demand an imprest of 5,000*l.* If the bargain were with merchants they could raise so much upon their joint bond.—London, 2 Dec., 1596.

ii. *Names above referred to:* John Jolles, Wm. Freeman, Raphe Freeman, Simon Furier, Wm. Doggett.

1 *p.* (**46.** 89.)

Sir Robert Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec 2.—His delay in answering Essex's last letter concerning the Ramekins, and his lordship's words to Rol. Whyte about it, is due to

a report that Essex had gone to view the south coast of England. Explains at great length his refusal to allow Sir Thos. Baskervyle to transfer the government of the Ramekyns to his brother Nicholas Baskervyle. The Ramekyns is not a separate government, but is under the government of Flushing, and the writer kept Sir Thomas' company in it as a suitable place in which to keep a company. Hears that Sir Thomas, upon his going to France, has sold his company to his brother for 500*l.*, a very high price to pay for a company of 250 men. As to the 80*l.* which Sir Thomas paid to Mr. Ernigton for beds for the soldiers, he may either have the beds back or the money. Neither the writer nor the States know of any other expenditure made or needed at the Ramekyns.

Holograph. 5 *pp.* (**46.** 90.)

Sir Robert Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. 2.—The journey which I understand you have taken to view the south coasts makes me only send the copy of my letter to my lord Treasurer. "Your Lordship in it shall see a fair scape we made here at Camfire. If there be anything that you will particulary have Luggy examined of, if it please you to make me know it, I will cause it to be done." News of the shipwreck of the Spanish fleet is confirmed, and it is thought that if those ships that be left should be met withal, all Spain would be open to the spoil. Begs leave to come over for two months, as there is now no danger out of Spain, and the discovery of this practice upon Camfire, which was to have been executed from the Zass of Gaunt, "will make the States lay ships of war before all the places where any quantity of boats can come forth, which with one labour will prevent any purpose upon this town also." The sooner he comes over the better, as he should be back in spring to set forward the fortifications, for which he hopes to take order before going over. "But if I may not have leave, I beseech your Lordship to send me freely your opinion what I am to trust unto at the Court; for if nothing will go forwards there then must I seek to make the best of this place." Asks credence for Rol. White. Has no news but what he wrote to the lord Treasurer. "Upon the resignation of Sir Art. Savage I have bestowed the company upon Captain Fleming. I beseech your Lordship that he may ever have your favour as long as he shall deserve it." —Flushing, 2 Dec., '96.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**46.** 93.)

George Gilpin to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. 2.—Want of news and the understanding that Essex had weightier business have made him delay writing, and he only writes now because Mons. Regemorter has asked him to convey letters of importance. As Regemorter was believed to be entrusted with some great matter, divers courtiers about his Excellency, and others, have asked the writer's advice, who, having no instructions, has only left them in their opinion that Essex was minded "to attempt great matters against the enemy. The States' deputies have returned, and their entertainment and favour received there very well liked, though they could have wished an answer more to their contentment. Her Majesty's purpose to send over again (which they imagine will be to insist upon former demands) doth very much trouble them, knowing their present state such as will not suffer any great charge unless they should lessen it

another way; and that would not be without danger of further inconveniences, which by all means must be sought to be avoided; and do not see any likelihood that they will alter former resolutions, yet if they would come to a certain sum and time of payment, without limitation of her Majesty's life or person, methinks it could not harm them greatly and might the sooner yield her Majesty's contentment, and move others with more reason to further it. The issue time must discover." There was hot news of the King of Spain's death and his son's poisoning, but it wanes again and is thought to have arisen by the Cardinal's bills of exchange for a large sum "being returned out of Spain with protest, the cause whereof is not yet certainly known, but hath made a foul stir in Andwarpe amongst the merchants, and will crack his credit shrewdly and undo many negociants." The loss of galleons about the North cape is still hoped in as there is nothing to the contrary. By way of France, it seems the navy was intended for Ireland "in hope to be there received and seconded." It is thought that the best way to overthrow the King of Spain is to go towards him with a force, and as for the Cardinal, the King of France will find him work, nor do we hear that he makes any preparation for sea, except of small boats, for an attempt upon Camphyre, "where a certain Scot, called the lord Loggi, is taken prisoner, and discovered to have been employed and a practiser how to take that town, whereabouts he had been plotting these 2 or 3 months, and breaking at last with the captain that lay there in garrison, whom he sought and hoped to win with promises, all is come forth and he like to pay for it dearly. The horsemen of Breda, having been abroad so seek adventure, took sundry prisoners, and amongst them an Irishman who saith his name is George Barnal, lieutenant to one Captain Clermont (?), but others confess him to be a captain having charge of two companies. His Excellency hath promised me he shall be examined thoroughly, and not released without my knowledge."—The Haeghe, 2 Dec. 1596.

Seal. Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**46.** 94.)

Officers of the Port of Ipswich to the Lord Treasurer.

1596, Dec. 2.—Have received his letter of 27 Nov., directing that the moiety of the goods growing to the searcher is not to be sold or disposed of, but that growing to the Queen is to be delivered to Mr. Querles and Mr. Dorrell. Also another letter of 29 Nov. directing them to permit one of the merchants to look to the butter and cheese; but as this would be a possession to them they have refused. The searcher will presently repair to his Lordship with further evidence. "It will be in vain for any searcher to prosecute any concealment of entries from port to port, and we, the other officers, being both bound and sworn to do her Majestry true service, must be content to accept of such entries as the merchants shall prefer whatsoever, without contradiction, and our poor searcher, not able to wage law with them, if they be admitted to have possession of the goods."—Ipswich, 2 Dec. 1596. *Signed:*—Edm. Jenney, collector, He. Goldingham, comptroller, A. Warlich, surveyor, and Benjamin Clere, searcher.

Seal. 1 *p.* (**46.** 96.)

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 2.—Enclosing a paper of reasons against granting a lease of Godmanchester rectory to Mrs. Hide, in whose favour the Queen lately wrote.—College of Westminster, 2 Dec. 1596. *Signed:*—Gabriel

Goodman: Ric. Bancrofte: Thomas Ranis: Edwarde Bulkley: Richard Wood: Thomas Monfords: Percival Wikary: Ed. Grante: Rich. Webster.

1 *p.*

"General reasons, touching the state of the whole college, why the Dean and Chapter of Westminster may not well yield to the grant of a lease in reversion of the rectory impropriate of Godmanchester to Mrs. Hide.

"The great charge of redeeming a lease for the provision of corn toward the hospitality of the college, and the building of a school for her Majesty's scholars at Chesweeke in time of infection, costing us above 800*l.*, have greatly impaired the state of the college.

"The ordinany allowances allotted in the beginning of her Majesty's reigh to the singing men in the choir, scholars and servants, being unsufficient to maintain them, we have been enforced to increase to the value of 250*l.* by the year, and yet there must be a new supply presently to the choir, or else we shall be destitute of fit and able singing men.

"The continual and necessary repairing of the fabric of the church and other of the college houses is very chargeable, so that some years there is spent upon them 200*l.* at the least.

"The maintenance of daily hospitality is grown to be so great as without further present provision we cannot be well able to continue it."

To supply these charges, their best things being leased before the Queen's reign for 99 years, when smaller leases expire they turn them, not to their own benefit, as in other churches, but to the provision of the college. Also the lord Treasurer gives them, out of certain grounds let to them, 20*l.* yearly.

Particular reasons concerning this lease: The present farmer of the rectory, the only good thing like in our times to come to our hands, and yet there are 14 years of his lease to run, has long laboured to have his lease renewed for 21 years, offering "present provision." Do not presume to allege that, by statute, churches and colleges are forbidden to let in reversion until the old lease be within the third year of expiration. Quote one of the statutes of the College to which they are all sworn, "penned by Mr. Dr. Byll in the year of the new erection of this her Majesty's collegiate church, *anno* 1560," to the same effect.

2 *pp.* (**46.** 97.)

P. de Regemortes to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. $\frac{2}{12}$.—Les occurrences a ceste heure ne me donnent argument d'escrire amplement. Car par les nouvelles de la perte d'une grande partie de la flotte, et des bruits de la mort du Roy, nous ostent la chaleur des alarmes par mer. Pleut a Dieu, si les affaires sont tels, qu'on pourroit user de la bonne occasion, et parformer ce que dernierement a este essaye, devant que l'ennemy auroit mis ordre en son faict. Si je puis entendre l'intention de V. Excell., je m'employeray avec toute debvoir possible afin qu'icelle soit secondee par deca. Touschant le point des vivres et amunitions, lequel V. Excell. m'avoit donne en charge, je trouve qu'il ny aura difficulte: moyennant quelles soyent achetees: et si on viendroit jusques la, ce point debvroit estre esclarcy, ains j'estime et j'espere que ce sera vostre tour de les aller visiter a melieures marques.—La Haye, 12 Dec. 1596.

Endorsed:—"Sr P. Regemõtes."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**174.** 51.)

NATHAN BUTLER.

1596, Dec. 2.—Petition to Lord Burghley, for a lease of part of the ground called Patrick's garden, part of the possessions of the late Abbey of Graces, near the Tower of London, upon which he has built a tenement.—*Undated.*

Certificate by William Necton, deputy supervisor, as to the case, and recommending the grant upon a rent.—2 Decr. 1596.

2 *pp.* (634.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 4.—"This last day arrived a Breton boat with some English merchants which left Morles the 2nd inst., where it was reported that, of the Spanish fleet, 38 sail were cast away in Arcaxon Bay, in Biscay, and 30 sail upon the Sems. Encloses the examination of one of the merchants, but none of them can tell how the news was brought to Morles. Captains Croftes and Harper have as yet no wind to depart. Upon Cecil's letter the Fleming is contented, and has unladen part of his wheat upon condition of being paid his freight for the amount delivered. This seems reasonable, as the Duke is only bound to pay for what he receives, and they desire Cecil's letter to James Bagge, or his servant Thomas Glanvile, who receives the corn, to pay the master his freight. Of late here arrived a bark of Hampton which about xxx^{tie} days past met with xiij sail of Hamburgers going in to Lisborne laden with corn, of which she took one of about iijc. tons. The huik that is here hath charter parties in Dutch, Italian and Spanish. That in Spanish we have seen; whereby the master is bound to go with his lading directly for Leghorne, and not to enter in to any other port, but keep the sea unless upon very extreme occasions; but with these conditions that if, at his coming to Leghorne, his corn by long lying at the sea, or other mishaps, be not such as is meet to be received, the Duke may leave the same, and not pay him any freight or other duties. Further, if the master, by force of weather, or other ways, should enter into any other port and there unlade his corn, that then he is to seek his freight of such as shall receive the same and the Duke to be freed thereof; without any further condition, to bind the master to make certificate or use any other diligence to prove by what means he was enforced to come in to any such port. So that the master (if he please) may as well go for Lisborne as the rest, and not thereby incur any danger at all against the Duke of Tuscan."—Plymouth, 4 Dec., 1596.

Worded as if from more than one person.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**46.** 99.)

T. LORD BUCKHURST to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 4.—Hears that the deputies of the States have moved for the grant of certain demi culverins. Is loth to oppose them, but the Queen is in this kind of suit much abused, "and the patentees, whose whole interest is now in Mr. Nevel and my son, being to suffer great prejudice thereby, I do propose to move her Majesty therein for the stay of the grant thereof." Ordnance formerly so granted for the use of the States and of Count Moris has been openly sold; and to prove this the patentees have bought some of it, who have beyond sea over 250 tons of ordnance, "and cannot sell it, for so long as they may buy

great pieces they will not buy the smaller." Asks him, if such a bill comes up to be signed, to stay it till the writer has spoken with the Queen.—4 Dec. 1596.

Endorsed :—"Concerning the artillery granted to the States."

Holograph. 1 p. (**46.** 100.)

DR. THOMAS PRESTON, Master of Trinity Hall, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 4.—As his former letters reach not to the contentation of her Majesty and a sufficienter answer is required to divert indignation from himself, he begs but for an adjournment of time, whereby he may feel the disposition of the other fellows in the matter of Clement Corbett, and arrive at a more advised resolution.—Trinity Hall, 4 December, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**136.** 48.)

M. NOEL DE CARON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 4.—Encloses a petition from a number of traders and others of the towns of Holland, who are interested in the three ships which were met at Cape Finisterre. It is addressed to the Privy Council, but it seems to him that it concerns rather Essex and the High Admiral. Prays for their influence with the Council to settle the matter. The trouble which the States have by the continual complaints made by the above persons, causes them to write daily letters to him. Hopes Essex will take the matter to heart, as it is of great importance, and merits a settlement to Essex's honour. He has said the same to the High Admiral. "Car etant vos Excellences des plus grands seigneurs d'Angleterre, je m'assure qu'ils ne voudraient jamais endurer que leur nom (pour quelque argent) qui comme je suis aussi certain ne leur touche en particulier aucunement, mais aurait ete (comme j'entends) employe pour le service de sa Majeste, serait mise par tout le peuple de cet Etat en question."—Londres, 4 Dec. 1596.

French. 2 *pp.* (**174.** 43.)

HENRY SADLEIR to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 5.—Has received letters from the Privy Council blaming him that the forces sent out of this county to the Isle of Wight, were "unhable persons, ill armed and apparelled, and long a coming," as Lord Hunsdon had reported. Upon 4 Nov., late in the evening, received, at the same time, a letter from the Queen, dated 2 Nov., and another from the Privy Council, dated 31 Oct., commanding him to send 450 men out of the trained bands of this county into the Isle of Wight. Sat up most of that night writing out copies of these letters, which on the morrow, with a letter of his own (copy enclosed), he sent to the four colonels of trained bands, viz. Sir Henry Knyvett, Sir James Mervyn, Sir Thomas Wroughton, and Mr. Edward Penruddock, requiring them to meet him the next Monday at Sarum. On that day came only Mr. Penruddock's men, and next day Mervyn's and on Wednesday Knyvett's, —and considering the extremity of the weather they could hardly come sooner. Of these bands sent off 340 men on the 10th. and 11th. Nov. (as appears by his indentures with the captains that led them), "to Southampton wards, for it was not then possible to pass to Christchurch for waters." The rest, whom he expected to make up 450, Sir Thomas Wroughton being in London and having left no sufficient lieutenant,

went confusedly the nearest way to Southampton. Did not see these, but the men that went out of Sarum were able bodied and well equipped. "By reason of the great abundance of rain that happened then the waters were so risen that no man could pass either on horse or foot, which caused them to stay long by the way before they could get to Hampton, and when they came thither there were no captains to receive them, which was another let."—Hungerford Lodge, 5 Dec. 1596.
Holograph. 2 *pp.*

Enclosed in the above:—
Copy of his letter to Sir Henry Knyvet forwarding copies of the Queen's and Council's letters, telling him that the best way to execute them seems to be to take 100 *men out of each regiment and* 50 *out of the city of Sarum, and asking him to have* 150 *men at Sarum on Monday morning next.—5 Nov.*, 1596.
Copy in Sadleir's hand, 1 *p.* (**46.** 101.)

THE QUEEN to LORD BURGHLEY, High Treasurer.

1596, Dec. 5.—Understands that the citizens of London and other corporate towns are willing to provide wheat and rye out of foreign parts, if they may do so free of custom or other duty; and, "considering the great comfort that may hereby come to our people in this time of want and dearth," commands him to direct the officers of the ports to permit this, and to certify what corn shall by these means be brought into the realm monthly. This discharge of custom to date from 25 Oct. last, to continue during the Queen's pleasure.—5 Dec., 39 Eliz.
Sign Manual. Privy signet. 1 *p.* (**46.** 103.)

G. LORD HUNSDON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 5.—The Queen's letters commanding him to return the 900 soldiers that were here in garrison, with their armour, to the places whence they were levied, though dated 28 Nov., were not delivered by the pursuivant who brought them till 1 Dec. at night. Next day, called the colonel and captains and took order for the bands to be delivered over to Hampton, to be there received by indenture; and wrote, by the same pursuivant, to the lords lieutenants of Hampshire and Mr. Henry Sadler, late high sheriff of Wiltshire, to appoint such as had delivered the troops out of their several shires to meet the colonel and his captains at Hampton the Monday following, which seemed the shortest time that could be appointed, as it was then uncertain when the paymaster would be here to pay them and discharge their victuals. Omits to write "how great an appalment" it is to the island to be thus left destitute, considering the continued reports of Spanish preparations. Highly commends the conduct of the colonel, Sir Samuel Bagnall, and the captains while here, and hopes that it will win them preferment in the next employments.—Carisbrook Castle, 5 Dec. 1596.
Signed. 1 *p.* (**46.** 104.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 5.—Encloses Loggy's confession "which he voluntarily offered to make upon sight of the torture." Knows not whether he would say more "if well put to it," but hitherto this is all. Has spoken to the Council of Zealand that he be neither executed nor discharged until the Queen's further pleasure be known. Has written the like to

his excellency. "They here would make quick work with him to take away all intercession for him." The loss of the Spanish ships is generally believed, but some think it a report spread by the King of Spain to make them careless. "Yesterday came in hither a ship of war of this country who met at sea a fleet of Hollanders newly discharged out of Spain; whereupon some do ground judgement that the King of Spain doth not for the present intend anything, since he dismisseth part of his forces; others, contrariwise, think that these ships were not of those which were arrested for the fleet but others which went since with corn into Spain." Sees no extraordinary provision in these countries for the war of next year. The companies, especially the horse, are very low, and no order taken for reinforcements. The King of France expects succours from here, as Calewart reports, under Count Ludwig of Nassau, with Monsieur de la Noue as his lieutenant, but he does not desire so much succour but that the States may be able to keep an army in the field, holding it best to make war on both sides. Has no news of Holland, for he often knows as little here as they do in England. Labours about the fortifications, but fears it will be in vain if the Queen do not "interpose her authority towards the States."—Flushing, 5 Dec., 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 3 *pp.* (**46.** 105.)

THOMAS LORD BUCKHURST to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 6.—"Sir, I am much desirrus to speak with you touching the matter you dealt me (*sic*) with me in from her Majesty. I do feel myself nothing near recovery, and therefore would be glad to deliver my mind at more length than as yet I have done unto you, for I know it is matter of importance and requireth some speedy resolution."—6 Dec., 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**46.** 107.)

DR. JULIUS CAESAR and H. THORESBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 6.—Yesterday, upon information of divers of this precinct of St. Catherine's, we called before us Thomas Addiquot, upon suspicion of certain demands he enquired of them, concerning the Tower of London and other parts of the realm, which by his examination here enclosed more at large appears. Albeit we find no great cause long to detain him, yet think it fit to commit him till such time as you be therewithal acquainted and your further pleasure known.—St. Catherine's, 6 Dec. 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**174.** 46.)

The Enclosure:—

1596, Dec. 5.—*Examination of Thomas Addequot, of Halberton by Tiburton, taken before Dr. Caesar, Master of Requests, and Mr. Henry Thursby, Justice of the Peace, in Middlesex.*

He says he comes now from Ireland, where he has served for 14 *years under divers captains, and in these last wars he served in the islands of Arran under the constable of the castle there, against Mark Williams and the "Fleartickes" and divers other rebels of "Connoghe." He landed at Milford Haven* 10 *weeks since. Touching certain questions he asked concerning the Tower and the river of Thames, with the gates of the Tower, and the ports of the land, with such other like questions, in the presence of William Butler, John Snowe, Markes Signett and Robert Allen*

and Anne Chamberlayne, who are ready all to depose the same, he says he asked some such questions only for his further instructions of knowledge, being a stranger in these quarters, and not otherwise for any ill intent or meaning to this state.—5 *Dec.* 1596.

Signed by Addiquot. 1 *p.* (**174.** 45.)

Sir Edward Norreys to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. 7.—"The wind hath been so long contrary that I have not written as often as I would, for though I doubt not but your lordship, amongst these great bruits, is advertised from Spain itself of the certainty of things, yet will it not be unwelcome to hear what is given out in these parts; where of late it hath been very credibly written and sent from Brussels to all places that there were ten thousand Spaniards landed in Ireland, and that they had already taken Waterford and Dublin; and reported with such assurance that I was afraid of it lest it had been true, till I heard out of England that there was no such thing. Here is also great expectation of a fleet to come to Calais with 6000 Spaniards, whilst the Cardinal doth here make great levies of men. It is said he hath given commissions to xxiij regiments, what Almains and Walloons. I believe his first enterprise will be Ostend, which cannot be before the end of March. I think it will be a step to your greatest honour, for I hope the place will be made such by that time that, by the grace of God, you shall have the glory to ruin his army. I will provide your chamber, and all things fit for you, as well as I can and as this poor place will afford. I will not write so much of these things as is reported for I know there are enough that will give the alarm; and, besides, methinks this success of the Turk is like enough to alter their purposes." —Ostend, 7 Dec. 1596.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**46.** 108.)

Sir Edward Stafford to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 8.—I understand by my wife that upon Pilles' complaint to her Majesty of me, she commanded my Lord Admiral and you to deal with me about it, and that it was your pleasures, for my weakness, to come hither. I beseech you that I may not put you to that trouble, for though I was never so weak in my life after a sickness and can by no means get up, yet if I may wait upon you at Harises, I shall be able to creep thither either to-morrow or on Friday, because upon Saturday I would fain go to "Greenwige" to change air, hoping upon no strength till then. I hope you shall find that I have more cause to ask justice than he.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**47.** 1.)

Thomas, Lord Buckhurst to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 9.—I doubt not but that you have delivered to Her Majesty the humble and faithful desire of my heart to do Her Majesty any service that is within my power to perform, and that no travails, pains, nor expenses should or can withdraw me from undertaking the same; whereof, if my former services abroad, the one in France, the other in the Low Countries, and all my dutiful desires to do some acceptable services here at home, do not make sufficient testimony for me and clear all doubts thereof in her Majesty's royal

heart, I have little hope that any other service future may attain it. For my present state of body I protest before the Almighty God it is so far from health, as being always subject to rheums and colds in the winter, and thereby forced to defend myself with all warmth and to fly the air in moist or cold weathers, I have not been fit for such a journey as this in this winter time, no, not in my best health, and much less now being possessed with an extreme cold, and the rheum and the cough so increasing upon me as I take not rest above two or three hours in the night at the most. Of these things I thought fit to advertise you, to the end her Majesty may know the same and not to expect that state of body or ability in me the which I feel and know is far from me.—This 9 of December, 1596.

Endorsed :—"Lord Buckhurst to my master. To be excused from going his journey."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**47.** 2.)

Roger, Lord North to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 9.—On Saturday next, God willing, I purpose to perform some duty at the Court to her Majesty, assuring you, good Mr. Secretary, in the word of an honest man, that my heart hath been more grieved with this my absence from the presence of her Majesty than my limbs have been pained with the gout; for the true joy of my heart consisteth more in her Majesty's eyes than in all worldly things else. I have not been idle nor unmindful of her service in that place which I hold, wherein I will serve her faithfully, though I do and shall receive slander and discontent many. I have in this my vacation laboured minutely to understand and make up the account of her Majesty's household charges for the 38th year of her reign, now past, as by a note here enclosed you shall well perceive what hath been spent and spared this year past in every office, which haply you will not suddenly conceive. There is a comparison between the expenses of the 37th year of her reign and this last 38th year. Shortly you shall know her Majesty hath abated her charges and saved 1,217*l.* odd money. Beside the charges she sustained about the Duke of Bouillon, which amounted to 1,600*l.* or better, she hath spent 4*l.* a day more by keeping her four houses than she doth by one house. The Lord knoweth I have care to do her service, yet dare I not entreat for my lodging at Court nor diet; notwithstanding, if of her Majesty's great goodness she would for my health grant both, I durst say that I would save my diet and do her honourable service. I pray you keep these two papers safely for me till I come; the foot of each paper will certify you of all the contents.—At Charterhouse, 9 December, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**47.** 3.)

Dr. Edm. Lilly to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 9.—I cannot sufficiently render thanks for your great favour of late in my suit commenced to you at my last being at Court, wherein I doubt not but before this time you have good intelligence of her Majesty's inclination and disposition touching the same. I am and shall be ready to perform all due thankfulness to you if God shall give success. I rest the better in hope for that I am advertised by some that her Majesty hath not been moved as yet in behalf of the adverse part since the death of the party late deceased. If it please you to have any conference with the Lord Buckhurst, our Chancellor, concerning

this matter, I think you shall find him very ready to employ his best strength and furtherance in this course.—From Balliol College in Oxon, 9 December, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**47.** 4.)

Francis Cherry and the Merchant Adventurers trading to Muscovia.

1596, Dec. 9.—Petition to the Queen. About three months past, upon the arrival of the ships from Russia, the officers of your Admiralty did make choice out of their lading of several quantities of cordage made in cables, cabletts, and cable yarn, to serve your Majesty's navy, and have sithence received the same into your storehouses at Deptford; the price of which doth amount unto 9,254*l.* 8*s.* As the same sum for the most part belongeth to young men and others of the company, not able to forbear the use of their stock which chiefly lieth in this commodity, who have been enforced to strain themselves to the uttermost of their credits to pay freight, men's wages, and other ordinary charges, and yet yield your Majesty the cordage at so easy rates as they hardly save their principal, although it exceed in goodness all other by 6*s.* 8*d.* in the 100, brought hither at their proper adventure, to the great strengthening of your Majesty's navy and the disappointing of foreign princes of so needful a provision, beg for letters of privy seal for payment of the said sum, and of 658*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* behind and unpaid for cordage delivered of the last year; making together 9,912*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* Otherwise your poor subjects shall not be able to provide the cordage bespoken the next year, nor continue their traffic into those countries, which were their utter undoing and discredit for ever.

Endorsed:—"To be paid the money due to them for cordage delivered unto her Majesty's store."

1 *p.* (**47.** 5.)

Thos. Phelippes to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. 9.—It is now above five years ago that, finding an old decayed intelligence between Sterell and the fugitive traitors on the other side, I did, for the Queen's service, accept an offer made me of restoring the same; knowing much good might be wrought thereon. But as for want of such supplies as mine estate could not afford whilst it was in mine own hand, so through divers errors committed by those your lordship used for the managing of it after I put it over from myself, it was in effect lost and quite overthrown: no good coming of his travails, and the party himself suspected without cause, which should never have troubled me, but that it was told me the Queen, being distasted with the man and the matter, seemed to impute it to weakness of judgment in me, that anything should be expected of the party's endeavours. Whereupon, notwithstanding that my afflictions and griefs (to see all my former services forgotten and those courses held with me which both friends and foes do wonder at) did mightily distract and hinder me, I resolved to make it apparent where the fault was, and that if the intelligence miscarried, it was but for want of good handling. And so in the midst of my troubles, with my carriage and care, together with the party's patience and travail, after many a point doubled, like one that sailed against the wind for a long season, I have recovered a port where I hope your lordship will find this traffic may be both safely and profitably exercised. Which if it be so, I beseech you to recommend my poor industry and devotion to her service unto her most

excellent Majesty, in disproof of such most slanderous and false suggestions and reproaches touching my dutiful mind. My good lord, let my fault of falling into her Majesty's debt be what they can make it (although I could, if I were at a point for it, say that for myself which I must now smother) I have been reasonably plagued with one whole year's imprisonment almost, the utter overthrow of my estate and loss of my whole best time. That remains will be short to repent my errant folly in not judging aright of the courses of the world. It is now the question whether her Highness would have her own or no. Her wisest councillor cannot but say the offer I have made is for her best service. I know not how it is crossed, but I can never believe that some say should ever proceed or be bred in her Highness's conceit, that nothing will content her but my ruin, though it be with her own loss. I hope rather to find her most excellent Majesty of Assuerus' mind, and beseech you to vouchsafe your good word for one abandoned of all men almost besides. But to return to the matter whence I have been thus bold to digress, I will pawn my poor refuse credit that is left and my life too, that if it may be carried with that secrecy and caution which is requisite, there shall be as much service drawn out of this intelligence as any of the like nature did ever yield, wherein, since I have brought it thus far, I will by your direction and leave bestow my poor travail, fully knowing the humours and veins of all the parties. You may see how Mr. Wade was overtaken in discovering the promise of taking Garnet. It set Garnet and his crew against our man, so as it cost six months writing to and fro to salve that suspicion though they never charged him with it, or wrote of it, but that by some letters from hence, shewed me by Mr. Wade, I found they accused our man as a dealer with the state, which in some sort at his first going over he did not deny; whereupon your lordship may see the letter from Petit is grounded. But I have conceived it the better way for him now to disclaim you all, and to answer that he hath found means to possess one amongst you of this matter by device; wherein I pray your pardon that I asked not advice, for that he was necessarily to go with his lord out of town towards Wales, whence he will return very shortly, his lord's business being despatched, in the mean season having taken such order as I by an appointed person can continue the intelligence as well as if he were here. Only I must press your lordship to forbear acquainting Mr. Wade with this employment, or that any mention was made of him; for though he be my good friend and an honest faithful gentleman, I know he lies too open to these crafty fences and was kindly overtaken in this action, as when time serves I will more particularly inform you.—This 9th of December, 1596.

[P.S.].—Touching the truth of this negotiation your lordship is best able to judge by your other intelligences. But Owen's meaning is apparent to make debate and mistrust by publishing thereof in this manner. Yet I thought good to send you herewith a few shreds of the same matter out of certain letters sent me to decipher the last year by my Lord Treasurer, written by Dr. Gifford to Thos. Throgmorton, both of the Scots faction.

[*Extracts*]:—"Here is a proper lord of Scotland come over, called Ogilby, who saith to Paget in secret and assureth him the King of Scots is well inclined, and if he may see men in the field he will venture all to be free. He will be shortly at Rome to talk with the Pope."

"Uxor Regis Scotorum pro certissimo est reconciliata, sed id est valde secretum, tamen 113 dixit pro compertissimo Pagetto."

"I have made an abstract of Parsons' book and given it to the Nuncio, who is mad at Parsons, and bid me write to the Bishop of Cassano and

assure him that Parsons had ruined himself, and that the Pope would detest his behaviour, and that he could never have done anything more disgustable to the Pope."

Touching this Pury Ogilby Mr. Archibald Douglas can inform your lordship, who won him to be a spy for Sir Fr. Walsingham, and Mr. Lake who deciphered the letters that came from time to time. I remember he got good store of coin from Mr. Secretary.

Holograph. Seal. 3 *pp.* (**47.** 6.)

Spanish News.

1596, Dec. 9.—From St. Malo, the 9th of December, 1596.—Fifteen days past came an honest man from Bilbao, who did see letters which came from the general of the Spanish army, wherein was declared that of the fleet were lost 40 ships men of war and 10 or 12 victuallers of St. Lucar; so that of 98 ships they have lost 52, with more than 4,000 soldiers, besides mariners, which certainly were going for Ireland. There was in them in all 7,000 or 8,000 soldiers, 150 horse, 50 long carts, 200 oxen. There were also a number of artificers for building of holds. The loss was at Cape Finisterre. The general was saved and the rest of the ships dispersed. This is of a certain truth. Directed to Mons. le Fort.

½ *p.* (**47.** 8.)

Thos. Phelippes to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. 9.—Here is one original more which come with the last (for all your Lordship hath of that kind with the relation from Petit came by one post), which I marvelled the party should have carried away leaving the rest, but it was stuffed under other papers. But that you desired them for the Queen, I could wish they should, so soon as you be satisfied, be suppressed, for fear of discoveries which may overthrow all your courses. They have promised him fair; if they perform your turn may be served without charge, and then it were a good bargain. If it please her Highness to vouchsafe me an end, I will deserve it by my industry, not only herein but otherwise for the same purpose. I hope I shall not be quite forgotten and thrust out of service and favour without some consideration. I must, if all fail, get some of our clergy to preach her Highness a sermon upon the sixth of Esther. But my good lord, in the meanwhile I beseech you to afford your honourable word, which, God willing, may prevail after so many repulses and delays of others.—This 9th of December, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**47.** 17.)

Examination of John Wemys, Laird of Logie.

1596, Dec. 9.—Joannes Wemys, Scotus ætatis annorum viginti et septem, filius nato major Baronis de Logye apud Scotorum regem consiliarii regii, examinatus coram prudentissimis et magnificis dominis et consulibus urbis Veriensis, præsentibus clarissimis dominis consiliariis ordinum Zelandiæ dominis Jacobo de Maldere et Caspare Vosbergio, declarat jam annis ab hinc duobus se excessisse patriam eo animo ut uxorem in Holsutia degentem inviseret. Qua non inventa dicit se ulterius profectum, ex mandato regio peregrinari coactum propter

familiaritatem initam cum Comite Botielio, cujus tamen partes nunquam fuisset secutus, publice asserens sibi injunctum a Rege ne rediret in patriam rege ipso inscio et sine ejusdem speciali permissu et licentia. Adeo ut modo jam dicto relegatus pertransierit ipsam Septentrionalem Germaniam, deflexerit in inferiorem Brabantiam, ibique appulsus Bruxellis dicit se incidisse in suspicionem apud hostem ex causa literarum quas dicit se conscripsisse ad Comitem Essexium ejus tenoris, ut eo graviter commoti (dum fraude cujusdam Angli in eorum manus incidissent) ipsum conjecerint in carcerem, donec post menses novem isthince liberatus intercessione Episcopi Rossensis tandem evaserit. Ita tamen ut dum jam sub egressu conveniret Præsidem Richardotum pro impetrando salvo conductu, graviter ab eo sit increpatus quod nimirum Reginæ Angliæ ea per prædictas litteras declarasset quæ Regi Scotiæ in maximum præjudicium et detrimentum cedere possent. Tandem tamen dimissum cum literis clausis et consignatis pro suo salvo conductu servientibus ad præfectum in Ordam, dicit se ab hinc mensibus duobus, si recte meminerit, in has partes appulisse, et ab eo tempore se ut plurimum in hac urbe diversatum, quo cum appulisset dicit se scripsisse ad regem pro impetrando in reditum commeatu et licentia, cujus se dicit literas aut nuncium expectare: negans sibi in istis partibus aliam prorsus rem intercessisse nec publice nec privatim. In cujus, &c., nono Decembris 1596. J. Vvemys.

Endorsed:—"Loggy's examinations and confessions."

1 *p.* (**47.** 14.)

Confession of John Wemys, Laird of Logie.

1596, Dec. 10.—Joannes Wemys, virtute sententiæ in ipsum latæ ab amplissimis dominis Senatoribus urbis Veriensis qua, adjudicatus torturæ, negotii et proditionis a se conceptæ esset expetenda plena veritas; jam deductus in ipsum torturæ locum et vestibus nudatus (extra tamen omnem torturam) de supradictis propius rogatus, declaravit se jam solutum de juramento quo se obstrictum tenebat, de non revelanda animi sui conceptione nisi ad similem extremitatem reductum, et proinde se paratum rei totius puram veritatem prædictis dominis Senatoribus indicare, modo et terminis subsequentibus: Nimirum Episcopum Rossensem Scotum ante vitæ obitum intercessisse apud Cardinalem Albertum pro reo tunc temporis captivo Bruxellis ex causa in confessione sua præcedenti contenta, atque eo mortuo reum institisse apud Ferdinandum Carillium rerum criminalium apud hostem Præsidem Hispanum, quo ejusdem Rossensis intercessione interposita dimitteretur, qui non de dimissione sed de vita retinenda ipsum agere debere respondit. Quo motus exhibuit ipse reus libellum supplicem prædicto Alberto Cardinali pro impetranda sua dimissione. Tandem dicit summo quodam mane ante horam septimam ad se in carcerem venisse Doct. Hamiltonium Jesuitam Scotum aliis duobus ejusdem ordinis Hispanis comitatum, qui proposuerunt captivo reo unicum superesse remedium quo et vitam conservet et carcerem diurniorem fugiat, si juramento interposito se substringat se profecturum in Zelandiam vel Hollandiam ibique indagaturum in quavis urbe maritima, aut Veriensi, aut Flissingana, aut Briliensi, aut Bergensi, virum aliquem fidum, aut suæ nationis Scotum aut Anglum aut cujusvis alterius ad hoc aptum et commodum, qui possit aliquam istarum urbium in ipsorum potestatem reducere. Hac interposita stipulatione, ac super ea sua interposita fide ac juramento dicit se dimissum, ac in hanc urbem appulisse eo animo ut quod supra ad amussim exequeretur. In quem finem se dicit compellasse præfectum

militarum Zegerium Rolleum cum quo inito contractu de prodenda in manus ac potestatem hostium urbe Veriensi se fatetur transegisse. Et duplicatam a parte prædicti Rollei in hanc rem obligationem se obtinuisse quidem et sinu circumgestasse, atqui se eam ipsa nocte captivitatis suæ subsequente dilacerasse, ac ejusdem frusta devorasse ac comedisse integra. Cujus actionis remunerationem prædicti Hamiltonius et cæteri ratam et firmam se facturos affirmaverant, etiamsi ad centum ducatorum millia ipsius remunerationis promissio sese extenderet. *Rogatus qua ex causa Bruxellis fuerit detentus captivus, dicit se concepisse literas in diversa capita distinctas quibus inter cætera nitebatur persuadere Comiti Essexio ex usu esse rerum Anglicarum fovere Scotos, nec ulterius serenda inter ipsos dissidia, aut procuranda magnatum exilia, sed potius eosdem Reginæ intercessione apud regem esse sublevandos et patriæ restituendos, quo sibi eos in posterum obstrictos habeat: nam se videre ea nobilium virorum nominis Scotici exiliis, et relegatione, regni vires maximopere debilitari, nec Reginæ quicquam accedere quam eorundem odium extremum, utpote qui suæ calamitatis causam in eandem conjiciant. Addidisse insuper ea quæ privatim e patribus quibusdam ordinis Jesuitici intellexerat de obsidione tum instanti, et proxime subsequuta urbis Caletensis. Se præterea hoc subjunxisse, obiter tamen, quosdam nationis Scoticæ esse dimissos a patribus ejusdem ordinis, qui ad hoc mandatum receperant a pontifice, qui regem ad pacem religioni pontificiæ in suo regno concedendam exhortarentur, atqui non explanasse ulterius ea quæ hac de re latius jam declarabit: adnotasse tamen in margine ipsarum literarum nomina eorum qui ad regem Scotiæ forent ablegandi, nimirum dominum Zachar Crichtonium et alium quendam Elpiston, cujus primi se dicit post appulsum in Scotiam vidisse literas, quibus iisdem patribus significabat se ea quæ apud regem procuranda susceperat exequi adhuc non potuisse, reservanda in tempus et occasionem magis commodam; finem vero hujus legationis ad Scotorum regem fuisse quo, ut supra, pace religioni pontificiæ concessa, singulis mensibus aureorum millia decem a pontifice sibi erogarentur, ac in belli subsidium, quod ad juris sui prosequutionem sibi ad Angliæ regnum competentis necessario suscipiendum foret validissima præsidia militaria retenta, ac in regis usum transmittenda, quibus et ea subsidia inter eosdem patres ferebatur promptissime debere accedere, quæ ab Anglis ipsis Catholicis offerrentur, ad decem ut minimum millia militum, et centena millia coronatorum, quo sic tandem ipse rex a captivitate qua ipsum detineri causantur emancipatus liberius Regem agat. Rogatus quam urbem istarum partium sibi dedi præ cæteris exoptaret hostis, dicit aut Flissinganam aut Brielensem sed se nihil de istis egisse.* Ut vero hosti de eo quod in hac parte executus fuisset potuisset significare quam occultissime, dicit se in hoc convenisse cum prædicto Hamiltonio et cæteris, ut postquam huc appulisset quidam ipsis fidus huc transmitteretur cum hoc nuncio sibi pro tessera serviendo: se nimirum venire missum ab Hamiltonio pro negotio sibi noto ac idem fuisse commonstrandum ac in ejus præsentiam deducendum eum ipsum, cum quo de deditione alicujus prædictarum urbium egisset. Hunc vero istorum emissarium nondum comparuisse; fieri tum posse ex nunc appulisse, at vero per ejus captivitatem adventum et mandatum celare. In cujus fidem et testimonium istis subscripsit præsentibus amplissimis dominis Senatoribus prædictæ urbis Veriensis, et amplissimis dominis ordinum Zelandiæ consiliariis ad hoc specialim deputatis decimo Decembris, anno millesimo quingentesimo nonagesimo sexto. J. Vvemys.

[*For a copy of the portion of the above between the asterisks, see* S.P. Dom. Eliz., Vol. 261, No. 4, *in the Public Record Office.*]

1½ *pp.* (**47.** 13.)

Sir Anthony Cope to the Privy Council.

1596, Dec. 10.—For the restraint of the recusants in the Castle of Banbury, I have taken order that the house, with provision necessary, is ready whensoever you send them into it. I have drawn myself also with my family to a house I have near unto Banbury, to attend your further pleasures. For their diet I have enquired the rates. The gentlemen paid weekly 12*s.*, and for their men 5*s.*, which at that time was thought very small. They had officers to attend upon them, one of good credit in our absence to see their letters and to hear their conference with such as resorted to them. They had likewise a porter at the gate. These officers, being very necessary, had no allowance from them either for their pains or diet, insomuch as myself was enforced to consider the porter out of mine own purse. Some consideration might be made by the gentlemen weekly for their chambers, which in my opinion might be converted to the maintenance of these officers, or such others as by you shall be thought fit for their better safe-keeping.—From Hanwell, this 10th of December, 1596.

Endorsed:—"For increase of allowance for the Recusants."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**47.** 11.)

William Stallenge to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 10.—Since my last of the 4th there are arrived certain ships from Rochelle and Bordeaux, whose companies report that in those parts they heard say that divers ships of the Spanish fleet were cast away within the Bay of Aragon, but where or how many they cannot certainly declare; so that it appears by means of extreme foul weather the fleet is dispersed, particularly in what sort I cannot certify you.

Captain Croftes and Captain Harper remain still in this harbour for that they have not had any wind to depart from hence. I have here delivered unto Captain Harper 3*l.* upon account of his entertainment, but mean not to deliver him any more without further order.—Plymouth, 10 December, 1596.

Endorsed:—"Your honour's servant Mr. Stallenge."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**47.** 12.)

Thos. Phelippes to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. 10.—I have sent you these originals, which by good hap the party left with me, deciphering them in my chamber here, which I was never wont to seek at his hands, being mixed oftentimes with frivolous matter and private; in truth because I would not seem to distrust anything but deal confidently with a man whom I had not mean, either by authority or benefit, to hold more than himself should like, and I found that men made no difficulty to betray them whom they saw did not trust them, according to the saying, *fides obligat fidem*. Yet [I] handled the matter so from time to time as I took the things I thought necessary to abstract beforehand. The manner and the reason I will, when time serves, impart to your lordship. In the mean season, if you think there will be use of him, he prayed his lord might be written unto to let him come up the sooner. And I beseech you to make my peace, if it be possible, the difficulties whereof my wife, that had followed the

suit this twelve months, can inform you. But one especially is that one man hath vowed to be my ruin. If I were at an end I would say more, but if I had never done that I did about the Queen of Scots, I had not had some enemies I have.—This 10th of December, 1596.

[P.S.].—That concerning the King of Scots I hope your lordship conceives not but it is the same was sent, and the meaning of the writer was that if he had given over intelligence with your lordship he should put in another hand the effect of the letter to Robinson.

Endorsed in a modern hand :—"The man who deciphered the intercepted letters to and from the Queen of Scots, acknowledged, or at least referred to, by himself in this letter. *Vide* Echard's History of England, p. 853."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**47.** 15.)

Sir Ferdinando Gorges to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 10.—The 8th of this present here was a man of Rotterdam whose name is Peter Fecke, master of a ship called the *Black Eagle* of the same town, that was taken sounding of the harbour from the one side unto the other. What his meaning was therein I know not, but the time being such as it is it cannot be but suspicious, wherefore in discharge of my duty I thought it meet to advertise you of it. I have examined divers that have known him a long time, both Englishmen and his own countrymen, of the manner of his life and conversation heretofore, and they all do seem to protest much for his honesty and simple intent as having a desire only to acquaint himself with the harbour, taking it to be a thing belonging unto him as he was a mariner, not thinking he had committed any offence. I have taken order for his forthcoming and do mean that he shall rest here until I know farther your pleasure. The shipping that cometh from Rochelle and Bordeaux and those parts do all of them confirm our last to you concerning the casting away of the Spaniards, and all of them after one manner.—From the fort at Plymouth, this 10th day of December, 1596.

Holograph. Seal, broken. 1 *p.* (**47.** 16.)

Jacomo Marenco to the Earl of [Essex].

1596, Dec. $\frac{10}{20}$.—Has written all he has learnt since coming to this Court. Has since learnt from a friend two important things, one that Mons. Amalteo, who was secretary of the legation in Poland, returned to Rome at the time two couriers arrived from Spain with orders for a peace with this Crown ; and the Pope thereupon sent him (Amalteo) to France, as secretary of this legation, secretly to commence a treaty of peace. He has arrived in Paris and commenced the practice with Calvezza ; and thereupon the Legate came hither eight days ago and yesterday presented a brief to the King's sister. They are now meeting to discuss the particulars of the peace.

The other thing of importance is that a friend in blaming Spain for sending out such a strong armada and leaving Portugal defenceless, says there is not a single arquebuse left there, so that a very small armada could there meet with no resistance, and the men who have escaped of this armada are too terrified to be feared.—Roans, 20 Dec. 1596.

Address mutilated. Italian. 2 *pp.* (**174.** 56.)

J. Guicciardini to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. $\frac{11}{21}$.—Almost entirely in cipher.—21 December, 1596.
Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**47.** 40.)

(i) Decipher of the above. With more haste than good speed I find my going into England, how secret soever I thought to have kept it, was by some Englishmen that met me on the way openly published in Florence, and by that means notice thereof given into the Inquisition, from whence I had long since received a precept not to return into England without leave; and now, as I hear, they have in my absence framed a process against me and already laid wait for me. I had at Venice advertisement given me not to come into Florence by any means, but not knowing from whence they came, I imagined it to be but a practise of my adversaries to keep me from thence; but at my arrival in Florence, I found the intelligence I received in Venice was sent me by the Duke of Florence's order, by whose direction likewise I did retire myself presently into a place of more safety, where I do yet remain, doubtful what will become of this matter, for that in causes of this nature the authority of these princes doth very little avail, and therefore [they] do not willingly interpose themselves to make trial thereof. I have not as yet spoken with the Duke, so as I cannot advertise your lordship of matters as I would.

[P.S.].—I beseech your lordship let this matter be kept secret, and if you send any letters unto me, that they may be delivered to Hicks the mercer, and the superscription made, "To Lewis Caddi."

In the hand of Essex's secretary.

Endorsed:—"Mr. Guicciardini's letter deciphered."
1 *p.* (**47.** 39.)

Felicia Vasques to Captain Jeremy Yuañes.

1596, Dec. $\frac{11}{21}$.—Sends him news of herself and of the little Catalina, his daughter, and of their poverty and difficulties since the sack of Cadiz.—Cadiz, 21 Dec. 1596.

Begins:—"Brother." *Addressed:*—"Jeronimo Yvañes, yngles, natural de Bristol, capitan de la armada yngles, en Londres."
Spanish. Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**47.** 41.)

M. de Reau to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. $\frac{11}{21}$.—Cest honneste homme present porteur ma mis un peu en peine a mon arrivee en ce lieu, parce qu'il ma dit que vous m'aviez fait une depesche qui estoit arrivee a Douvres mecredy dernier, deux heures apres mon embarquement. Lequel a este si disgratie que des le jour suivant, je fus contraint de relascher a Margat sans avoir este seulement possible de gaigner Boulougne, quelque effort que le Captaine Bradghaett y ayt sceu faire: qui ma assiste, comme il fait encores, de tout son pouvoir: et m'en retourne presentement a Douvres, attendre une meilleure fortune, s'il plaist a Dieu me lenvoyer. De quoy je n'ay voulu faillir de vous donner advis, afin que si ladite depesche estoit esgaree, ou quelle vous ayt este reportee, et que ce soit chose que jugies necessaire ou importante, vous y puissiez remedier a votre commodite. D'aultant que les maistres en l'art ne me donne pas esperance de me pouvoir rembarquer que la lune ne soit plus forte. A l'aventure sera il survenu quelque nouveaute, sur laquelle la Royne sera bien aise de me

rafraichir la memoire de ses voluntez et m'honorer derechef de ses commandemens. Comme je vous suplie aussy me donner les vctres et mesclaircir sil vous plaist par mesme moyen d'un bruit qui court de ca de quelque trouble arrive a Paris contre les Tresoriers, ou le Roy sest achemine en toute diligence, qui est a mon advis la raison qui ma retarde davoir depuys ce temps la de ses nouvelles.—Sandwich, 21 Dec. 1596.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**174.** 58.)

Sir Robert Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. 12.—Captain Berry's lieutenant brought me word from you that you would move my leave. I thank you for it and send over this bearer of purpose to bring me an answer from you. I beseech you that you will despatch him whether it be obtained or not. I do make a small start into Holland about some things that concern the general, for I would fain put the fortifications of this town in some good way against the spring. Some other occasions have I also for myself, but as soon as I hear from you I will presently come away.—At Flushing, the 12 of December, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**47.** 20.)

Pedro del Castillo to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. $\frac{12}{22}$.—Reminds him of his word given in Cadiz, that when the prisoner whom Don Guillermo had at Dunkirk should have his liberty, the writer would have his. That prisoner is now free and here in London.

"And since the letter of the Duke of Medina for the Cardinal does not come in time for me to avail myself of it, I am ready to seek means to satisfy and pay the amount which the said prisoner might have (*huviere*) paid for his ransom." Was the first after the fall of Cadiz to put himself under English protection, and it was in his house that Essex lodged. Great men like him are wont to reward their hosts: asks him therefore, as he could not do it in Cadiz, to do it in England by not permitting Don Guillermo to delay his liberty.—Plamica [Plymouth ?], 22 Dec. (?) 1596.

Addressed:—Captain of the Royal Armada, at London.

Spanish. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**47.** 46.)

William Lilly to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. 13.—I have been at Rouen this last week past, from whence the King was parted that morning we arrived, but found the same place governed and the whole assembly by the Constable and Villeroy, or rather by Villeroy who in truth swayeth all: the assembly there being the cause that the King parted thence, he having demanded of them some days before his parture 6 millions to be delivered to himself for the charge of his wars in ready money, and 3 millions towards the payment of his debts, and all to be levied this year, the same assembly grew so insolent upon him in other demands to him as he [was] weary of them, and of a nature good and not able to endure much consultation and less importunacy, determined to fly all and absent himself for certain days, whereto he took occasion upon a certain stay of money which was made at Paris. This parture was thought strange to every man, and the Constable dissuading him from it, he answered that he had rather die in the field than be tormented amongst them as he was, and

be brought to that which he could not endure. They are in this assembly infinitely confounded amongst themselves. The King and his party, I mean the most honestest, desire the wars against Spain and the continuation of our league and the States; but the greatest part that now seek ease, and to enrich themselves seek peace with the King of Spain as the most immediatest way thereto, respect no future to enjoy that presently. Those of the religion they content for the present, but certainly all this cannot be but greatly to their prejudice, albeit it is thought that the best of them concur in this desire; some with the wearisomeness of war, and others drawn by other means. It is thought now at the King's return that they will 'unimamentlie' demand this peace, and for this cause have made the legate come to Rouen, who from his master hath charge to offer peace and rendition of all towns and places in France saving Calais. What reason the Pope hath to solicit this your lordship may judge, and to obtain it at men's hands thus disposed, I think it not hard. There is nothing that may hinder this but the King's own good nature (which the contrary faction term *trop bon*) and some of his, as the Marshall Biron who is all his and stands upon most honest terms for all, and especially for the league with us and for the respect the King ought to have for Her Majesty. My lord, I am not able to assemble all the reasons that have been given to me to prove the necessity they will bring the King to this peace by constraint, but this one, that they will break up this assembly without effecting anything, and that if that he call them again, they will not come. But now to prove unto you how much this is contrary unto the King's nature and will to grant unto, this you shall see, at this time he treateth with oyzctc (*Ursini*) about matters of the kingdom of Naples. This man hath great credit in all Italy, and hath intelligence with all the princes there; he is infinitely ill handled of the Pope, and by all means seeketh revenge of him. At this time the King is in hand to send to the great Seriphe [Shereef] which is the King of Morockes [Morocco] to treat a conclusion of a war against Spain, for that the King of Spain hath assisted his brother against him. I know the present he will send him is ready, and his ambassador named, and the instructions written. Besides this, Lesdiguières is now ready to receive money, viz. 300,000 crowns, to return into Provence and to make the war upon the Duke of Savoy by Shombery and those parts: and it was determined that Marshal Biron should take the other side, Bresia and those parts, and so charge him every way. These are sufficient proofs of the King's will and intent. Diguières is furnished of this money because he is a man of counsel and they would have his absence, withal he shall be made Marshal of France to content him farther. They use this end to draw Biron from the army here, and have placed lieutenant St. Luc, a man infinitely inclined to this peace and a protested enemy to our league, Ferraques and he having in public assembly protested the same, and Ferraques at our arrival demanded what this maudite nation did here now; and the other spake so much as the King rebuked him therefor; the taking of an English merchant which was somewhat rich, being the greatest subject (it is thought) that he is thus angry with us. The King being now at Paris he received the money that could not have been received without his presence, and thereupon hath promised them to return to them before Twelfthtide and bring both the Councils with him and stay with them. If you had heard the rumours that were cast out at Rouen of his parture and the several opinions thereof you would have wondered. Now if he fulfil his promise, of this assembly we shall see the fruits very shortly. The legate arrived thither, as it is said, by water entreated by these men to assist them in their intents. Howbeit that he is esteemed

bonne personne and a Florentine, yet is he and his master desirous to have a peace amongst his Christians. This man is old and no statesman, but the nuncio, who is of the same nation, is. The legate hath spoken to Madame and delivered her the Pope's letter. They had great discourse together, but yet we hear not what the letter was, because upon the present she read it not, and after was so troubled with learning new dances against these holy times as we could not before our parture hear nothing of it. Now she is despatched of Montpensier her heart is eased, and albeit Montpensier is well matched with Joyeuse's daughter, yet I think it grieveth him that he should be drawn to the first and now by the King himself appointed to this. This match doth infinitely strengthen the Constable's house and Epernon's amongst the rest. This young prince is much aliened from the King, and begins to make a faction, and it is thought he affecteth Spain. Soissons keepeth at home at his house discontented, and the more his mistress loves him the more the King hateth him; yet is he infinitely beholden to the people for love. The Constable doth follow business as Constable and not of his own affection, in which and his desires he is licentious and altogether given to his pleasures, for which the King raileth at him infinitely and he at the King. He is esteemed a weak man, his only endeavour now is to make his house strong by marriages, and his love is devoted to Madme. de Symyers. De Mayne is at the court obedient to the King's pleasure altogether, and when question was made that the Protestants should dismantle their towns and quit their garrisons, he offered to do the same and put himself in his cape with rapier as the King should command. I hold him well instructed by Villeroy his old friend. Epernon is at Rouen also and as familiar with this King as ever he was with the other, and holdeth his estate excellent well and best of any man here. He gropeth into the finances, and if the establishments of the King's receipts be once made, he will obtain a chief command there as the place of most gain; he is esteemed the best *œconomique* of all France at this day. He playeth much and keepeth greatest cheer; in th'other King's time he laid up sufficient for this hard time. Villeroy and Lesdiguières both now court him every day, and both have sought to make him away. The negotiation of peace with Mercury is come only to a truce of three months, and that is only to attend the King's pleasure whether he will enter into treaty also with the King of Spain, without whom he will do nothing, albeit Shomberg and Plessis have threatened and persuaded all that they can. The Duke of Florence hath lent the King men and gallies to keep the coast of Provence and those parts near the Mediterranean Sea, and Alfonza di Scorsa his brother is sent to Marseilles to correspond with the Duke for the safety of the same place and the rest of his business in Italy. The Duke of Savoy is thought will presently in arms, and it is sure that of the levy of 12,000 Suisses the King of Spain hath made now he shall have 4,000, and the rest shall go the Cardinal for the Low Countries. It is assured from Genoa that the Cardinal hath sent to Prince Doria 300,000 crowns to provide timber, forsats, and shipwrights there, to send them into the Low Countries, which is without doubt to make gallies and use them in the Narrow Seas. It is also assured from thence that this army from Spain was certainly for Ireland, for that, say they, all the Irish priests of Italy and Spain and some out of France and the Low Countries were sought up and placed therein. Of the wrack thereof they speak diversely here; out of Italy they say he lost 14 ships, and here 60. It is assured that he never made so great levies in Italy or Spain as he doth at this present, and that Spain is full of soldiers. The said King going about to make a partie for 6 millions with the Genoese, 3 for Lisborn, and 3 for the Low

Countries, for that they granted to furnish th'one and refused th'other, he hath seized all the merchants' treasure of the Indian fleet, which was 9 millions and 4 of his own, which is 13, which he hath in his hands now to use. He payeth the Genoese nothing upon this discontent and referreth the rest of the particulars to the spring for payment. Upon this all Italy crieth out upon the bankrouts, and at Lyons all those who meddled with Spain are undone. Upon the assurance of this messenger I have sent you two discourses; the one I am sure you already know, the other should have been sent you by another means, but the secretary of the said Italian, my old friend and acquaintance, hath desired me to do it and to understand your will therein, which I beseech your lordship to do with some speed, that he that hath long believed in me may see I have some credit with your lordship. Besides, my lord, this man will always advertise me all th'occurrents of this Court and those of Italy and Spain, being an Italian jealous of Spain and long practised here. If I shall entertain his endeavours you must give order for some little present to be made to him. I have another who doth acquaint me generally with all the King's finances and those practices which depend of distributions of money, besides can and will inform me all the secret actions of the iotznghel (*Constable*), and his name is Zgykctc (Sardini). Your lordship may enquire of Sir Edward Stafford whether he be not one of the wisest men in France. This man much honoureth you and so do many more here at this Court, amongst whom Fouquerolles much preacheth your praises. But this other man beseecheth you not to measure the French after your own bounty, but after their own worth, and that is nothing; but if it please you to know them and so to use them as the greatest infidels you shall give them their right, for he hath known them impairing these 45 years, and now so bad as they cannot be worse, and of their actions attendeth nothing but confusion. He esteemeth the iotznghel (*Constable*) a buso and worth nothing in counsel. These men in general desire our nation hence, for that the King and those of the religion rely upon our valours and have a strange opinion of that may be effected by us, which is contrary to their desires that treat this Spanish peace. I am assured that if these men do not fail of their purposes we shall come into no towns for garrison, for that they think us too strong. At our parture [from] Rouen the King's mistress went to Pont de larche to meet him (she being after her travail increased in beauty), accompanied with all the gallants of the court. This woman doth him infinite wrong in his reputation, for that she effects great things at his hands, and by them Sancy and Villeroy both deceive him, her, and the people. My lord, I have understood by Wlylz (*Peres*) that nbgfbgzgky (*th'ambassador*) is neither your servant nor friend, that in discourse he should say that you zunbnuhlwnwocly (*sought to be popular*) and had the men-at-war at your command, with a hard conclusion. And another told me that nbldcta (*the King*) should find that he was not to you as the rest had been. Iufhly (*Combes*) speaking in your lordship's praise, he willed him to leave speaking of particulars and follow the general. That man is secret and honest and frequents many good places, the loves and duties he bears you will command him to do anything; I leave the rest to your lordship. St. Aldegonde is here and is going, as they say, to Orange for the Count Maurice, whereat I marvel, he being not heir thereunto. Between him and Calvart, the States' agent, there is no good intelligence but as it were some piques, which makes me think he acteth somewhat wherewith th'other is discontented.—Omall, this 13 of December 1596.

[*The words in italics in brackets are written over their ciphers.*]

Holograph. 4½ *pp.* **(47, 21.)**

The Archbishop of Canterbury to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 13.—Encloses the form of a letter, according to his desire, which he is to alter as he shall think good.—From Lambeth, 13 December, 1596.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**47.** 23.)

English Troops in France.

1596, Dec. 13.—"A certificate of the present, absent, and deficient of the 13 foot bands serving in the aid of the French King in Picardy, thereby to make payment of a week's imprest, beginning this Monday the 13th of December 1596."

The total officers, soldiers, and dead pays to be allowed for are as follows:—Sir Thos. Baskerville's regiment, the Colonel general's company, 208; the companies of Sir John Aldrich, Captain Arthur Chichester, Henry Power, Rafe Bosevile, John Berkeley, and Edward Gorges, 158 each. Sir Arthur Savage's regiment, the Colonel's company and the companies of Sir Jarret Harvey, Sir Francis Ruske, Captains Edward Wylton, John Pooley, and John Brooke, 158 each. Examined and certified by Sir Thos. Baskerville and William Lilley, and presented to Sir Thos. Sherley, her Majesty's Treasurer at wars for France and the Low Countries, or to his deputy for Picardy.

Copy. 2 *pp.* (**47.** 24.)

The Vice-Chancellor and Senate of Cambridge University to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 13.—Letter of compliment—Senate House, Cambridge, Id. Decem., 1596.

Latin. 1 *p.* (**136.** 49.)

Sir Jo. Aldrycho to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. 13.—I cannot advertise you of any matters of service in the wars, for as yet we have been called to none. We have had opportunity in this idle time to make our men perfect in martial exercises, which we have not failed to do, and have bred so good an opinion in them of themselves, that they desire to put in execution and make proof what they have learned, which we all wish might be where our earnest desires might be seen to do your honour the Queen and country that service which we think this ungrateful nation not worthy of. This is both a dangerous and wavering kingdom, as I fear by some presumptions ere long will be seen.—Beaumalle, 13 Dec. 1596.

Endorsed:—"Sir J. Aldrege."

1 *p.* (**174.** 52.)

Captain Ed. Wylton to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. 13.—I met with Sir Charles Davers at Court and found him much discontent with your Lordship for not accepting his service this last journey to Cales. He extenuateth your actions there as much as may be, but I think rather suggested by others than of himself. He is now wholly for the Treasurer, who finding his sufficiency maketh no

small account of his service, and hath sent him (as I suppose) to the frontier of Savoy to attend and advertise him of the designs of that Prince and of the King of Spain. I have been with Senor Perez and offered him my service: he is now as well known in France as he was before in England. Mons. Sancy hath entertained him since his last coming over for the discovery of your Lordship's secret courses only (as it is thought), and now he hath gained what he can at his hands, hath quit him again.

The K. in this Assembly purposeth to cut off the superfluous number of the financiers and other officers, meaning to tax the Crown with as small a charge as may be, the better to furnish himself with money for his wars.

But it is said they have urged him to such an inconvenience touching the Spanish affairs that he was glad to apprehend a feigned occasion to go to Paris and Fontein Bleau, from whence he is not yet returned, and that except he condescend unto them in that business, they mean to conclude nothing in his behalf. The Marshal de Biron is returned from the border of Artoys, leaving the army between Amiens and Corbye full of plagues and miseries. It consisteth of 7,000 French and 1,500 "Swish," as they say. Mr. Constable goeth shortly into Italy and meaneth to lie at Rome; your Lordship may have his service at your devotion if you please. I have not seen the Marshal de Buillon since my coming, but desired Mr. Lyly to offer him my service as you willed me. He told me he answered that he was going to Sedan and that the occasions now were not great. We begin to have some sickness among us but hope our men will shortly be past the worst.—Aumale, 13 Dec. 1596.

Partly in cipher, with contemporary decipher.

Endorsed:—Captain Wilton.

[*See* Birch's Memoirs. Vol. 2. p. 229.]

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**174.** 53.)

EMANUEL MARTINEZ to ————.

1596, Dec. $\frac{13}{23}$.—The great desire I know you have to serve God and the lord our King doth embolden me to write, being matters none may know than God and you and these two men. I go to give the King some letters, upon the point that some Hollanders have promised me to deliver 300 mariners, upon condition that they will accommodate his Majesty; whereupon I pray you to do me the same, which unto you shall be well rewarded, and also unto those which shall do it. That they should know it in the Canal of Spain I will advertise the same, and they will do the best and all that shall be possible. You shall endeavour to get some ships or people if it possible for it be matters [in] which are bound unto our King. I am of the house of his Majesty and am named Emanuel Martinez.—Out of Calis, the 23 December, 1596.

Headed:—"Translated out of Dutch."

$\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* (**47.** 49.)

COUNT MAURICE OF NASSAU to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. $\frac{13}{23}$.—Asking him to obtain from the Queen her licence for the bearer to export some geldings from England.—The Hague, 23 Dec. 1596.

Signed. Seal. French. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**147.** 126.)

Captain Arthur Chichester to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. 14.—Pardon my bold adventuring to entertain your leisure with my unworthy scribblings; it may chance in time I shall become a better secretary for striving to write something worthy your view. I beseech you to excuse my not doing my duty unto your lordship before my coming over, for though I bought it with as many weary steps as are betwixt Nonsuch and London, yet I failed of my desire, as I did in following you in your late most honourable action, when, God knows, I was desirous to quit all actions once to have adventured my life for your service. We are here like wandering pilgrims, every place thought too good for us till necessity make them know we are their best aids. For my part, I could wish you had occasion to command my services to the Indies, where we should be still in action upon hopes of something. The wars have brought all things here to so extreme a rate that though we have honourable entertainment, we shall return poor men. Our best hopes are that the King will shortly draw us to some of his intended services, and after have mind of Boulogne and Moustreuil. —De Aumale, this 14th of December, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**47.** 25.)

The Lieutenant Governor of Bayonne to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. $\frac{14}{24}$.—Concerning the capture of a ship of 50 tons belonging to certain merchants of Bayonne and Capbreton when the English "naval army" was last at Cadiz, the ship with its merchandize being carried to London by Captain Treve, brother of the Secretary of my lord Admiral. Points out how different has been the treatment of the merchants and subjects of the Queen of England on their side. Commanding in the town and country adjacent in the absence of Monseigneur de Gramont, could do no less than represent the matter and begs Essex's aid to obtain redress.—Bayonne, 24 December, 1596.

Signed. French. 1 *p.* (**47.** 37.)

Sir Edward Stafford to the Lord Admiral and Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 15.—I beseech you to move her Majesty of one thing which I had forgotten yesterday-night when you came hither; that it would please her Majesty, as I have willingly satisfied that bad fellow (for in my soul so he is) upon her sending only, either to command you to tell Pilles somewhat roundly, or else if it pleased her Majesty to favour me so much, as seeing she received of him the complaint against me, she would deliver him her pleasure herself, that as he hath received more than justice, considering the equities of the cause (though I was bound), that she will see me have justice, and if I cannot be satisfied otherwise, that she will write to the King to desire him to give me justice. This is but justice and equity that I ask of her, and without you I know this bad fellow will make his profit to my discredit of the favour he hath received.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**47.** 26.)

Dr. Julius Cæsar to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 15.—I have, as this shortness of time would suffer me, set down so much as I can find fit to be observed, touching the injustice offered by the French against Thomas Bramley and Henry Farington, of London, merchants, and likewise concerning this last unjust arrest and stay of Englishmen's goods in Rouen; and also a

brief note of such spoils as the French have made on the goods of the English since May, 1586, whereof, notwithstanding long and chargeable pursuits, no restitution or satisfaction can be procured. All which conjoined may give sufficient cause to the French King to stay this late arrest granted without any just ground of his own law, and contrary both to the civil law and to the league between these two kingdoms.—From St. Katherine's, this 15th of December, 1596.

Signed. ½ *p.* (47. 27.)

Sir Griffin Markham to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 15.—I have been now a week imprisoned, for the most part close, or at least at the discretion of the keepers; I would not endeavour to sue for any lightening of my punishment for fear it should prove a delaying to my entire delivery. My offence you know, and I protest I have concealed nothing, my reputation in the world, as I hear, much impaired, for being before my arrival slanderously reported, this imprisonment hath coloured a confirmation. If I were faulty I protest I would not sue, but my offence proceeding rather from an intention to do good than any young curious conceit or searching humour further than to enable myself to her Majesty's service, I rely of her gracious clemency, and your favour.—From the Fleet, this 15th of December.

Signed. 1 *p.* (47. 28.)

Dorothy, Lady Willoughby to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 15.—I have emboldened myself, in regard of your protection of me and mine in my late troublesome suit in the Court of Wards, in case of a very undue attempt and ungodly practice put in use by Percival Willoughby and the other late feoffees of Sir Francis Willoughby, my late husband, not only to disinherit the child I go withal, but also to prejudice her Majesty of the wardship thereof, contrary to the true intention of Sir Francis. For whereas he in his life time about the year 34 Eliz., having then no issue male of his body, did by indenture convey to feoffees and their heirs his chief mansion house and lands, to the value of 2,000*l.* by year, to the use of himself for life and after to the use of his first son to be begotten and the heirs males of the body of such first son; and so successively to ten sons; and for default of such sons then to the use of Percival Willoughby and Bridget his wife, one of the daughters of the said Sir Francis, and the heirs males of their bodies, then to the use of Edward Willoughby and Winifred his wife, another daughter of Sir Francis, and the heirs males of their bodies, and afterwards to his own right heirs. Sithence which conveyance Sir Francis died leaving me then and yet great with child. Howbeit Percival Willoughby, in whose possession the lands remain until the birth of the said child, and the said feoffees by his persuasion, go about now, before the birth of the child, to make feoffments and levy fines of the lands with intention to destroy the estate limited to the son, which by extremity of law they may do (as my counsel learned inform me) for that the estate in the lands is limited to the son by a contingent use; which evil practice, if it take effect, will be a remediless disherison to the son and heir of Sir Francis and my child; which will also defraud her Majesty of the wardship appertaining to her by the birth of the son. For prevention of which great extremity I am advised by my counsel to seek relief by petition to the lords of the Privy Council, no other means of relief being left to me. And having none amongst them upon whom I may be bold to depend, but only you, my humble suit is,

for your futherance in commendation of this my suit to their lordships, that it may please them to call Gilbert Littleton, one of the surviving feoffees, now in London, before them, and to grant their letters to Percival Willoughby and to George Littleton and Samuel Marrowe, two other feoffees, to enjoin every of them not to do or attempt any act whereby to frustrate the state and use limited by Sir Francis in the forementioned conveyance until the child shall be born, when it may be known whether it be a son or not.—15 December, 1596.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**47.** 29.)

Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 15.—Thanks for a favourable report made of him to the Queen. Sends the letter for Massentio Verdiani at the Red Lion in London. Fears that if he delays there he will spend all his travelling money. Is, with Francesco Rizzo, likely to lose by Mr. Bichier, an English merchant, who is bankrupt owing Rizzo 600*l.*, most of which is money of Cecil's father. Begs him to write to Mr. Thomas Scerley to retain for Rizzo any money he may have of Bichier's, with whom he had many dealings for the soldiers' clothing and otherwise.—From my house, 15 Dec. 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**174.** 55.)

Sir Edward Stafford to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 16.—This Frenchman is so full of untruths that I cannot tell almost how to speak with him. He was with me even now, and would have made new propositions to me for a way he said for my profit to change the course that was set down by your honours. I answered him plainly, I would hear no alteration of him, that what you had ordered and commanded me should be done, I would willingly obey it, and would not alter it in a jot, nor in anything would take counsel of him if it would bring me as much profit as this chamber would hold goods; that when I had obeyed your order, I was of age enough to seek the best way for mine own profit. And still he would press me to new things, and I still would answer nothing nor hear anything, but only simply what you had or would command. And because he is so full of lies, I took witness of Sir John Hollis and my wife, who were present, of all that passed.

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 *p.* (**47.** 30.)

Henry Maynard to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 17.—I cannot hear any news of those letters of Sir John Morris to Dr. Wildie (?) whereof you spake to me this morning, so as I cannot know my lord's [Burghley's] pleasure therein. If you shall command anything when you shall remember what becometh of the letters, I will accordingly perform your directions.—From the Strand, 17 December, 1596. [P.S.] Clapham telleth me that two nights past such letters were returned to you by your footman after my lord had read them. Since the writing of the former part, I acquainted my lord with the letters that came from Chester, which his pleasure was I should send to you to be imparted to the lords, as one other letter of the Lord Scroope's for his leave to come up, my lord's desire being you would make known to her Majesty that her pleasure may be signified touching his request.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**47.** 31.)

Dr. Thomas Preston, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 17.—Had not Clement Corbett been placed in a scholar's room of our College by mine own mere interest, in regard whereof a thank from any of his friends was never as yet acknowledged, I could not thus be plied by their over eager solicitation for further preferment, for then he had been utterly incapable. Now untimely haste is made to get him elected Fellow, a snake into mine own bosom, before his turn cometh, against corporal oath, to the prejudice of far meeter competitors, divers of them being graduates, upon a plot laid at home to yoke the Master's government with a stronger part, the ready course to bring into a civil company horror and confusion. For if the factioners surmount, which is mightily shot at in Corbett's enterprise, woeful experience hath oft taught me that no abuse, though flagrant, though demonstrative, will be found an abuse, statute assigning themselves . . . with me in matters of their own delicts. Our reverend founder, a Bishop of Norwich in King Edward the 3rd's reign, from whence we deduce our antiquity, supposed a perpetuity of good men, and gave ordinances accordingly meet for those quiet times, which now we find defective to control some prodigious successors of this nimble age. These inconveniences notwithstanding, the freedom of my election is pressed for Corbett by the most sovereign authority and myself called *in periculum capitis*, for what less estimate can I make of the smallest detraction from such poor credit as Her Majesty hath been pleased these many years to harbour in Her Highness' most sacred breast and princely affection. At whose gracious knee, if a poor forgotten and shadowed academic might pour out his mournful complaint, I could make no doubt of finding comfortable relief. For answer unto the Fellows' untruths, with reasons why divers of us neither have nor can judge Corbett very eligible, I humbly beseech you to peruse by themselves within a short schedule enclosed.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**136.** 51.)

The Queen to Lord Burghley.

1596, Dec. 18.—Warrant to permit one Chamberlain to export free of custom 5,000 pairs of hose and 5,000 cassacks or mandillions of cloth, for the apparelling of the French King's soldiers, made in London for the said King.—Westminster Palace, 18 December, 39 Eliz.

Sign manual. Signet. 1 *p.* (**47.** 32.)

Thos. Fane, Lieutenant of Dover Castle, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 13.—Having received your letters of the 16th by the post, to procure speedy and safe passage for the bringer of the said letters and to signify unto Sir Henry Palmer your desire therein, I have accordingly acquainted Sir Henry therewith. But concerning the party meant by you to pass, I understand as yet nothing, the letters being delivered unto me by the ordinary post only. Nevertheless, if any shall come and discover himself to be the party meant, I will further his passage by the best means that I can.—Dover Castle, this 18th December, 1596.

[P.S.]—I delivered your letter to the Italian gent. who hath returned this enclosed. The French ambassador went from hence upon Monday last the 13th inst.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**47.** 33.)

Richard Carmarden to Lord Burghley.

1596, Dec. 18.—I beseech you to have no misconceit of me, which by wrong information you may have, I being not called thereunto to clear my innocency. I have heard you took me to be the man that informed her Majesty against the Merchants Adventurers to stay and search the last fleet for Stode. I did deny it with an oath in your hearing before the honourable Board, and now I swear again to your lordship I was not the man. But as I since have been told by him that delivered it to her Majesty, one Daniel Hills, a counseller of Lincoln's Inn, was the man, and that from the packers who both afore and since have troubled both your lordship and myself. I deny it not as a service not fit to be done to her Majesty, for duty had bound me thereunto; but as a thing in honesty not so to be carried by me, before "platted" by your order to me to shew some service therein to her Majesty: wherein I should if [I] had so done [have] shewed myself a dishonest fool, to prevent both your trust and my service. Wherein I hope you will rest satisfied and be a means according to your and the rest of my lords' promises to the merchants, they having performed the order appointed by you. So you may conceive me to be the man that laboureth her Majesty to place Saltinstall in poor Phillips' office, but I am not the man, but have laboured against it with her Majesty, delivering sundry reasons: first his great years, not many under 80; secondly, his governorship of the Merchants Adventurers, whereby his oath to them is to hinder her Majesty's revenues of that office, which I cannot endure; thirdly, his plot thereby to avoid his term of mayoralty this next year, a matter not fit so suddenly to offer to discontent the city—besides, a matter, as I take it, very unfit so hastily to place him or any other in that office before Phellips's debt be made sure to be paid to her Majesty. And then if her Majesty deal in the new placing of another officer, her Highness to deliver you such names as she may be informed of, and then you to make choice out of them one such as every way you shall think fittest, in my simple opinion is best, and a matter pertinent to your office.—Mark Lane in London, the 18th Day of December, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**47.** 34.)

Examination of William Whitebread.

1596, Dec. 19.—William Whitebread, merchant stranger, being examined what trunks he now hath or hath had that appertained unto John Phillips, saith that about four months past there was brought [to his] house by a tall man, whose name he knoweth not, three trunks [or] chests, and doth believe they appertained unto John Phillips: [that] his wife received 2*s.* 6*d.* a week for the keeping of them, and that about ten days past the same party that brought them did fetch them. What is become of them he knoweth not; they were fetched away between 5 and 6 of the clock before day. If he might see the man and the porter he should know them.

Item, whether at this present he hath any writing [or] matters in his house undelivered, or that who else knoweth where . . . . . answereth that he hath nothing, neither doth he [know who] hath anything of his.

Signed. Injured. ½ *p.* (**47.** 35.)

Robert Eastfeild to Lord Burghley or Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 20.—One Nicholas Weston, an alderman, who the next year ought to be Mayor of the city of Dublin in Ireland, is repaired to

London, and, as he saith, hath some suit to your lordship. The man I know had great dealings with the Earl of Tyrone before he rebelled, for the Earl lay in his house in Dublin, and he provided all things of importance the Earl needed. Also, by report, the said Weston when the Earl was in Dublin, and suspect for his loyalty, conveyed him and his train out of Dublin at three of the clock in the morning by the means of the keys Weston got of the city gate next his house. Also, by report, before the rebellion Weston provided for the Earl 20 tons of flat lead for covering, which the Earl alleged should be to cover his castle of Dungannon, but the intent was because he lacked lead to make bullets, but as God would, the Earl got but 6 tons of lead, which he converted to that use. Also, since the Earl's rebellion, Weston's brother, who was steward of the Earl's house, forsook the service of the Earl and remained at Dundalk, and thither the alderman sent wine, *aquavitæ*, corn and all other provision necessary for victualling, which, as it is reported, the alderman's brother sent secretly to the Earl. Also since the prohibition of the victualling of Spain, the same alderman, as report goeth, sent above ten ships' loading of corn at several times into Spain. Further, it is reported that in 1594 he bought of one Pit a ship's loading of Newfoundland fish, about 60 tons, which fish he sent to Andaluzia. Also it is reported that in 1595 he sent one ship of 40 tons laden with fish from Poole into Biscay, which fish by outward shew he bought to relieve her Majesty's garrisons in Ireland and the city of Dublin. Also, by report, he hath sent yearly great store of tallow and other prohibited wares into Spain, which he doeth by means of his great credit and countenance that none dare speak against him, to the great impoverishing of the city and country. Moreover he goeth about to be customer of Dublin, which if he should obtain, he might convey any prohibited wares at pleasure. Likewise I understand he hath fished a place called the Bande and other places in the north of Ireland for salmon, which he conveyed to her Majesty's enemies. Also he hath bought great quantities of powder, but how the same is employed I cannot learn. Hoping you will weigh my good meaning to the intent it should not be known I am a revealer of his doings, for that he is rich and greatly friended and I very poor, and unless I should be some way countenanced I should go in great peril of my life, I have enclosed a petition to you concerning myself wherein I beseech your aid.—20 December, 1596. "Your honour's at commandment Robert Eastfeild, a scrivener lodging at the house of one Conway, a tailor in Hounsditch, right against the Gilded Cock."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**47.** 36.)

Sir Griffin Markham to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 20.—I let you understand last day how I was here at the discretion of my keepers, close and open as they would, with which I was well contented because it was a means of keeping divers from me; but now I hear this morning that there is command I shall be more close than before. From whence it proceeds I know not, for I hoped rather entire liberty than greater restraint. I must needs confess that by my going into prohibited places, I offended her Majesty, but I endeavoured there by my action to shew my intentions such as should be void from all suspicion, and therefore by your means hoped to have regained her gracious good opinion.—From the Fleet, this 20th of December.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**47.** 38.)

MATHIAS HOLMES to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 20.—These foreign occurrences coming to my hands by John Gyles, though I have no encouragement from you to send them, yet my duty binds me to possess you of them. The Cardinal certainly lodges within 30 or 40 miles of Calles these men spoken of in this advertisement. For ships prepared in Spain we have daily notice. The preparation in Italy portends the Spaniard's purpose. As for the Earl of Turone, who has covenanted with the Spaniards to have her Majesty's crown set on his head, as these inclosed advertisements inform, no better was ever to be looked for at his hand. Great pity it was that some of the Oneales had not been suffered to have grown in Ulster as strong as he, that one thistle might have sucked the juice from the other; and greater pity it is that Sir Richard Binghame, whom the rebels of Ireland fear more than any other, should not be employed against them. I am persuaded that if Sir Richard Binghame and Sir Robert Gardner had been Lord Justices after Sir William Fitzwilliam's departure, which they had been had not the old man's envy and malice prevented, the Earl of Turone had not now been thus combined with the King of Spain. Consider the probability of these advertisements, likewise the danger of England if the ports of Ireland should be surprised by the Spaniard, how easily they might land men in divers parts of the north, where many papists inhabit. I have been informed that the Spaniards about one time next spring meant to enter into Ulster in Ireland, into Anglesea in Wales and to fortify it, and into some of the islands of Scotland lying near to Ulster; which if it should be true and succeed, then all our shipping from Chester to Dublin would be endangered. I request you to encourage John Gyles to send his advertisements. For myself, though I am often sick, the air being pestilent, yet will I remain here as I can, the bishops carrying so hard a hand upon me, having bound me in 200*l.* not to preach in England. My heart is as good to my prince and country as any of theirs. Therefore knowing my own conscience, though I cannot subscribe to some things in the church, when I shall be more weakened through sickness I will come over, hoping you will stand by me.—Middleborowe, 20 Dec. '96.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**174.** 57.)

Enclosure;—

News out of Italy.

The Antelantado of Castilia, notwithstanding some separation of his fleet by foul weather, has renewed the same again, and has taken an English ship made out to understand of the Spanish fleet.

The Spaniard's attempt is for Ireland, where they have agreed with the Earl of Tyrone that if the enterprise fall out luckily he shall be King of England: in regard whereof he is to aid the King of Spain with 10,000 *men whensoever he will attempt against England, and to suffer that King to occupy the ports and havens of Ireland, and to fortify them, and build ships there. There are* 40 *sail of ships more making ready in Spain to join with the other army, thereby the better to oppress the English by landing a great army in England in the north part thereof, where they may easily land men. The King has given order to the Cardinal to have ready* 20,000 *old soldiers about Calles to withstand the French and the English, or to convey them where he shall appoint them.*

The Duke of Savoy, fearing war with the French King, the truce being expired, has sent 10 *captains to levy men in the Duchy of Milan.*

The principal man of the King of Spain is lodged with the ambassador of the same King in Venice, and makes provision of 12,000 *harquebusses and* 4,000 *armours at Milan and at Brescia, and has caused* 60 *pieces of great artillery to be cast of metal, all which must be at Siviglia in March next.*

Written from Antwerp or Brussels, 27 *Dec.* '96. *Last week there came a regiment of Spaniards before Namure which showed their commission to pass through the town and were let in, the burghers meaning they should but pass through, but being entered they showed their commission to remain there, and have lodged themselves in such houses as they thought best to their liking, and have beset their gates, being masters of the town, and taken in the market, and so remain there. So as I account now the Spaniards are masters of all the strong forts, castles and towns upon all the frontiers under the Cardinal in the Low Countries. The like strong forts they never had, so as their meaning is easily seen.—Undated.*

Endorsed:—"John Giles, rec. Jan. '96."

1¼ *pp.* (**174.** 62.)

George, Earl of Cumberland to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 21.—I have sent to the party to whom you directed me about the signing of the warrant, from whom I have received answer that it is already signed. I will be glad therefore to entreat you to take order that the money be presently had, for thereupon would I despatch that business.—From my lodging, this 21 of December 1596.

Signed. ⅓ *p.* (**47.** 43.)

Ed. Norreys to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. 21.—Since my last here is very little news. The Cardinal is so troubled with the failing of the enterprise of Ireland that he cannot be spoken withal, so that divers speeches run of him.

The whole country is in amaze to see things prosper so ill with them. If the French King do make wars on them this spring, as they fear, it is likely that there will follow great alteration in these parts. The Duke of Arscott is made general of the wars, and the Spaniards will not be commanded by him.

This bearer Captain Brett, sufficiently known unto your Lordship, is able to deliver unto your Lordship at large both the state of our town and garrison.—Ostend, 21 Dec. 1596.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**174.** 59.)

Archibald Douglas.

1596, Dec. 22.—"A note of such ready money as hath been from time to time lent unto Mr. Archibald Douglas by Sebastian Harvie, and what the same with the ordinary allowance of 10*l.* per cent. doth amount unto."

Total of principal and interest, as above, of various loans from 12 April, 28 Eliz., to 21 Feb. 1596 (*sic*)—473*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

1 *p.* (**47.** 44.)

THE EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 22.—"A note of such things as I [Anthony Bacon] have already motioned to his lordship [the Earl of Essex], and with his leave, am to recommend by you to his lordship's favourable remembrance and to your daily solicitation, this 22nd of December, 1596." 1. That it would please his lordship to call upon Sir John Fortescue to join with his lordship, according to his promise, in procuring forthwith the stallment of the late Bishop of London's debt for the relief of the poor orphans. [*Answer in the margin in Essex's hand:* "I have many times moved both the Queen and Sir John Fortescue, and so will still urge a good conclusion."] 2. The remove of the Bishop of Bangor to Salisbury. [*Margin:* "When such matters are to be dealt in, I will give it my best furtherance."] 3. The denization of Mons. Castor. [*Margin:* "I will speak to Dr. Cæsar for it."] 4. Her Majesty's answer to the Palsgrave, and his lordship's to the Duke of Lunenburg's letter. [*Margin:* "I am ready to write and will solicit the Queen."] 5. That his lordship would vouchsafe 2 or 3 lines to young Mr. Davison, with some token, as he said he would, for his encouragement. [*Margin:* "If I may know by whom Mr. Bacon would make over my bill I would give Sir Gelly Merick order for 200 crowns."] 6. That it would please him to move her Majesty to put my cousin Renelles (Reynolds) in the Fleet, or to refer the matter to my Lord Keeper. [*Margin, cancelled:* "I willed him to put his petition to the Queen as she goes to the closet."] 7. That it would please him to give order that Signor Lopes (so often and earnestly recommended by Signor Perez) may be satisfied that which he freely and friendly lent to Sir Nicholas Clifford in regard of his lordship. [*Margin:* "Sir Gelly Merick shall satisfy him as soon as he can."] 8. Lastly, that his lordship would vouchsafe to procure me Mr. Broune's lodging and [*the following cancelled*] to bestow a brace of does on me in Whitlewood or Sawtie forest. [*Margin, cancelled:* "Ed. Reynold shall appoint Browne to come to me."]

Endorsed:—"Remembrances recommended by Mr. Anthony Bacon."

1 *p.* (**47.** 45.)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 22.—I doubt not but the news of the Spanish wracks are sufficiently confirmed from many divers places; but since there is fresh confirmation also here of it, I thought best to advertise you. Yesterday came Middleburgh ships from Rochelle, with letters thence of the 21 of November, which contain this much, that three days before came in a ship from Lisbon, which saith for certain that the army which went from thence was almost wholly cast away, and that of 90 sail only 40 were saved, and they also sore distressed, and further do assure that in the said wracks were cast away 12,000, so as the enterprise of Ireland was wholly broken. From Madrid also the cause of the protest is written to be this, that the King of Spain, having requested those which had furnished the 1½ millions to furnish him 3½ millions more, and they refusing to do it, took it so ill of them as, thinking to force them to it, caused the Cardinal's bills for the 1½ millions to be protested, whereby contrariwise he hath so much discredited them who had served his turn as it is thought they are scarce able to take up 50,000 crowns, nor the Cardinal for want of money to hold the field.—At Flushing, the 22nd of December, 1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**47.** 47.)

Sir Griffin Markham to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 23.—Is almost discouraged to write any more till he sees others dismissed before him, but that the necessity of his business urgeth him, being with such men as are loth to come into this place. Prays Cecil to further his delivery, or at least (which he is loth to ask) his delivery hence to some house in the town. Hopes her Majesty rests satisfied of the sincerity of his intentions and actions; as for the undertaking his journey, appeals to her clemency. Confesses it a fault, but a fault proceeding out of youth curious to see, and a desire by seeing to enable himself for her service; for which he is punished with imprisonment, increased to an extreme torment by fear of her Majesty's displeasure.—From the Fleet, this Thursday.

Holograph. Two seals. 1 *p.* (**47.** 48.)

Virginio Orsino to the Earl of Essex.

Dec. 22, 1596 / Jan. 1, 1597.—Having long been aware of his renown which is spread both in Italy, the writer's native country, and throughout Europe, has on coming to this Court begged Signor Antonio Perez to intercede for him to be numbered among his Lordship's servants. Remits the rest to the said Antonio.—Roano, 1 Jan. 1597. *Signed.*

Endorsed:—1 Jan. '96.

Italian. 1 *p.* (**174.** 103.)

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of London to the Privy Council.

1596, Dec. 24.—There was delivered unto us by certain aldermen who attended you upon Sunday last her Majesty's pleasure for the setting forth of ten ships, to join with her navy royal for the defence of this realm against the King of Spain, who (as it is said) intendeth to make another invasion upon some part of her Highness's dominions. Wherein, as we are to acknowledge her Majesty's great and princely care for the defence both of ourselves and this whole realm, so we would be glad to apply ourselves towards the accomplishment of her pleasure, if the present estate of this her city were any way answerable to the former ability, or to the present desire which is in us to perform this service. Whereof in case you were not persuaded, we would recount unto you the former service done by this city, as well for the common defence of this realm, as for all other extraordinary adventures required by her Highness and by you. The charges for sea service only (with that of 1588) amounted to the sum of 100,000 marks within these few years, whereby we doubt not, you will easily conceive the forward affection of her Highness's people within this city towards this service which is now required, if the like good will which is still in them were assisted with the like ability which before they had. The defects whereof partly proceedeth from the said charges of those former services by sea and land, but more especially from the great dearth of victual which hath been continued now these three years, besides three years' plague before, which so hath impoverished the general estate of this whole city, that many persons, before known to be of good wealth, are greatly decayed and utterly disabled for all public service, being hardly able by their uttermost endeavours to maintain the charges of their private families in very mean sort: divers of them being enforced

to relinquish their trades and to dissolve their households, which public calamity is greatly increased by decay of traffic in foreign countries, being nothing so free as in former times it was wont to be; whereby a great number of very good citizens complain of late, not without just cause, that they expend more in the ordinary charges of their house-keeping and relieving the poor than they are able to get by their foreign trades. This great poverty of the common people throughout this city may better appear by a late demonstration, when the Lord Mayor, taking a care for the present sale of such corn as is lately brought in from the eastern parts (to the end the merchants being encouraged might make their return of farther provision at the next spring), and to that purpose persuading the commons to buy so much corn every man for his own use as might well serve for the expense of his private family, could not obtain his purpose, nor persuade the people to buy the said corn; which their refusal of so small an expense tending to so necessary a use as is the provision of their food to preserve the lives of themselves and their families, may argue to your honours the extreme poverty of the common sort, as having no money to provide beforehand their necessary food, but only to expend from hand to mouth. For which cause it will be necessary that a greater contribution of money be made by the wealthier sort within this city for the provision of a greater quantity of corn from those foreign parts, by which means also those of the wealthier sort will be less able for this other service now required. Besides these defects, we may not conceal the great discontentment and utter discouragement of the common people, touching their adventure in the late voyage to the town at Cales (Cadiz), which albeit it was performed with so happy success that the enemy was greatly weakened, the army enriched, and such store of treasure and other commodities (besides that which was there embezzled) brought safe home as was sufficient to defray the charges of that whole voyage; yet, as neither their principal nor any part thereof was restored unto them, contrary to the meaning of the contract set down in writing under the signatures of two noble persons in her Highness's name, they are made hereby utterly unfit and indisposed for the like service hereafter: the rather for that their whole adventure being to the sum of 19,000*l.* or thereabouts, there is yet uncollected 11,000*l.*, the rest of that sum being taken up in the meanwhile upon several bonds given by the city upon charge of interest which ourselves, knowing the great difficulties of the said collection, upon good advice have thought good hitherto to forbear, rather than to collect with the hazard of so great trouble of the vulgar sort like to ensue. Which the rather we have cause to doubt, for that having collected great sums of money within these few years of her Highness's people within this city for those public uses, they complain of late of so great burdens, and begin to enter into consideration by what authority the said payments are imposed upon them by the governors and other ministers of this city. The like want is in the chamber and common treasure, which, being indebted the sum of 14,000*l.* or thereabouts, is utterly unable at this present time to supply this want of the common people within this city, for the payment of the said debt of 11,000*l.*, or for any other public uses. All which difficulties we pray you to make known to her sacred Majesty, who we doubt not for her great wisdom and princely clemency will accept of that our former readiness, and pardon this our just excuse, which proceedeth not from want of will but of ability. For which respect we assure ourselves her Highness also will rest content with this her city, if in these services which are intended for the public defence of the whole realm, the like proportion be yielded by us for this present service as is performed by all other her Highness's subjects;

which with all ready affection we will perform to the uttermost of our poor estates.—From London, the 24th of December, 1596.
1 *p.* (**47.** 50.)

THOS. BELLOTT, Customer of Weymouth, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 24.—Thanks for his favour of late vouchsafed him. As he shall learn of any occurrents beyond seas will with all dutiful care give him intelligence.—From Weymouth, Melcombe Regis, 24 December, 1596.
Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**47.** 51.)

CARLO CASA . . . . . to MASENTO VERDIANI.

1596, Dec. 24/1597. Jan. 3.—Need only say, in reply to his letter, that his servant carries letters to Signor Gondi for payment of his money.—Paris, 3 Jan. 1597.
Italian. 1 *p.* (**51.** 71.)

LORD MORDAUNT.

1596, Dec. 24.—Petition to the Queen for lease in reversion of lands, &c. in Newport and Mulso, Bucks, of which he is tenant, to pass in the name of his servant, William Downall.—*Undated. Note by J. Herbert that the Queen grants the petition.*—The Court at Whitehall, 24 December, 1596.
1 *p.* (570.)

ALONSO NUNEZ DE HERRERA to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596, Dec. 26.—The King of Barbary wrote a letter in my behalf to the Queen, entreating her to grant me liberty, as by the enclosed copy you may see. She answered that I being one of the pledges for the 120,000 ducats, that matter must be conferred of with the generals. Wherefore I beseech you to understand that I was not born in Spain nor any subject thereof, and that my father hath dwelt in the state of the great Duke of Toscana and is now at Venice. My uncle is the King of Barbary's merchant resident in that kingdom, whither I went from Florence in the same King's service, and from thence to Cales, only as a merchant stranger factor for my uncle. So that I cannot be pledge for any Spanish or other matter, my sovereign being in amity with the Queen. Notwithstanding, I submit myself to pay for ransom what you shall command. Seeing I am not subject of Spain I beseech you would command me to be separated from that company, and that I may be in London with some friend, giving surety.—Ware, 26 Dec. 1596.
Endorsed :—"English copy."
1 *p.* (**174.** 60.)

NOEL DE CARON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 26.—Prays Cecil's favour for the bearer Sr. Ciprian Gabry, in the business which he has against Thomas Couteel, according to the petition enclosed. Details of the case, which concerns Gabry's father-in-law, Sr. Malepart, and his debts.—London, 26 Dec. 1596.
Holograph. French. 1 *p.* (**174.** 61.)

Sir Robert Sydney to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. 27.—Of the 18th I have received letters from Robert White, by which I understand that her Majesty means to employ me in an urgent affair (for so be his words) to the States, and that you hoped I should have no cause to mislike it; and that by your further speech he did gather, that it should be the same matter Mr. Bodley had had no success in, and now doth absolutely refuse to undertake any further. By Boord, whom I now look for by the first wind, I trust I shall hear from yourself if there be any such thing. In the meantime I beseech you to give me leave to say this much, that as I assure myself you will not give way to anything which you think unfit for me, and although I will not refuse anything which may be thought necessary for her Majesty's service, so, my lord, the time and the manner make me very doubtful of it. Not that I have any respect of pleasing or displeasing here, for I have no other ends in this place but her Majesty's profit or contentment; or that I would shrink from the charge, as foreseeing that the success will not be perhaps very fortunate. For if I do all what I can, mine own thoughts will be satisfied, and I hope her Majesty will look for no more at my hands than to have faithfully and carefully discharged her commandments. But mine own private business do exceedingly urge my being in England, and this time of winter may both give me means to despatch them and license my absence from Flushing, which will not be so well in the spring, when the King of Spain will send his navy to sea, and the Cardinal take the field. The manner also, my lord, is not without great exceptions. For I know the odds between receiving directions from the Queen herself, where her pleasure may be directly known and the doubts, if any be in the instructions, made plain, and to receive them in such writings as I have ordinarily seen given, which being confusedly set down, if the minister have not exceeding good luck to light upon the right, it is danger he shall not perform what is intended he should do. In the meantime he [is] subject to a thousand troubles in himself, and to as many blames if anything be wanting, and to have them his judges whose not sufficiently penning the instructions have been cause of the errors. Besides, I am absolutely unacquainted with the courses which have been held hitherunto in these matters, so as when I shall negotiate with the States in a point never so clear, they may stop my mouth with what they will, and I not able to reply, except from my Lord Treasurer, who hath managed all things, and from Sir Thomas Wilkes and Mr. Bodley, who have been employed in these actions, I may be made acquainted with what hath passed until this time. For mine own reputation, it is a small matter in the world whether I bring matters to pass or not. But the want of my prospering will fall out to the Queen's disprofit and discontentment; and therefore not in respect of me but in respect of her own service, she must see I be so provided as I may accomplish her will. And lastly, I must put your lordship in mind, and desire you not to forget me in it, that if the Queen will employ me in an extraordinary charge that she will also give me means for it. For I cannot live here without great expenses, having neither house nor provisions, and the dearness of these countries is well enough known. Neither can I remove so from Flushing but I must leave a charge behind me; and never will I live in such a place of resort as this is (while I have means) but to the honour of her which sends me, and to mine own reputation. Your lordship may hereout gather that my not going into England is that which lies heaviliest upon me in this matter, from the hope whereof

I am very suddenly fallen by the unlooked for alarum of this employment; which yet I see was by some resolved upon a good while since, though kept from me. For a good many days ago it was written out of Mr. Secretary's chamber, that this feast was provided for me; at which time being told me, I did not believe it, and did less desire it. But if her Majesty will have it so, and that your lordship doth advise me to it, I will not refuse it; but ever desiring that I may go into England to receive my despatch thence, where among other helps unto me, you shall have means to support me if there be occasion because I will acquaint you with everything that shall be laid upon me, whereas a letter may be sent me with cross directions, and you never a whit the wiser. And herein the Queen shall not only purchase thanks of me, but shall neither hinder her own desires to have her business despatched and shall take a fitter occasion to have anything proposed to the States that she hath a will unto. For these countries are not governed by one as England is, nor by one settled body as Venice and such commonwealths be, but of divers bodies, all which if they be not together, nothing can be handled. Now, my lord, at this time the provinces are not assembled, nor will not be till March at the soonest, and so I doubt not but Mr. Gilpin hath advertised. All the time between cannot serve to despatch any business of the Queen's, for they which remain here will not enter into anything (if they be not some matters of course) without the general assembly of all the provinces. In this vacancy I may go into England, receive her Majesty's pleasure and commandments, despatch mine own business, and be here again before there will be any time to do anything. Besides, if her Majesty stay till about that time, the States will already have brought the provinces to resolve upon their extraordinary contributions, out of which it may be they will be able to spare somewhat unto her, or at the least, when the one is once granted the motion of the other will not be so unwelcome as if they come both together; whereas otherwise the desiring of both together may make both be refused. Her Majesty may do as it pleaseth her, and as she hastened away once Mr. Bodley and made him come hither three months afore he could do anything, though he had made the like protestation that I now do: for the coming of a servant of the Queen hither will not make them go a whit out of their old way, and less now than ever, because they will look for nothing that will please them. I beseech your lordship therefore to consider of these reasons and to make the Queen to taste them well; so I have a month in England I care not for any more. I will be ready, if the Queen will so have it, to come away upon any warning. I am too tedious with your lordship, but I beseech you construe it to be out of the confidence I only repose in you; for hereof I write to none but to your lordship of all the Council.—At Hague, the 27 of December, 1596.

Holograph. 6 *pp.* (**47.** 52.)

Sir Edm. Uvedall to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 28.—Yours of the 17th inst. I received the 23rd, a day or two afore which time John Warren, Mr. Beecher's factor, went out of this town to Middleburgh, where he remains. On the receipt of your letter I would have sent for Warren to come hither, but Jasper Van Hissien, who brought me your letter, desired first to speak with him, which he did, and 25th he came to me again, and brought a letter from my Lord Treasurer, to the same purpose yours was, and then desired me to send for Warren, which I did; but he came not and therefore the 27th I went to Middleburgh where I and Van Hissien dealt with

Warren about the repayment of the 600*l.* To which he answered, protesting with great oaths, that neither then nor at the time he heard of his master's breaking, he had not ten shillings by him nor in any other man's hands that he could get, for that all that ever he had was attached. And for the 600*l.* he showed Van Hissien a note of the days of the receipt and the day that he delivered that and more to Mr. Kenneth for the paying of the garrisons of Flushing and the Brill; and withal told him that as soon as his creditors would give him liberty he would truly, inasmuch as he knew, make known what means both himself and his master had to give content.—Flushing, 28 December, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**47.** 56.)

JOHN DANIEL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Dec. 20.—I send you here enclosed Mr. Freman's note, beseeching you either to procure your father's warrant according to his request, or to take some present order that he may receive 250*l.*, otherwise he will deal no farther for Thomas Geffrey's liberty, for that he is to go for Italy within these four days. I thought it my duty to certify you, as I am informed, that James Archer the Jesuit, with two or three priests more, came out of Spain about 6 months ago, and landed in co. Wexford. Archer was born in Kilkenny. There is no doubt (if that report be true) but that he was an earnest persuader of the Earl of Ormond's nephews to enter into their wicked rebellion. If Archer came not thither himself, there is no doubt but those that came were accompanied with his letters and instructions, as well to Sir Edmond Butler's sons as also others of the best and civilest sort in towns and abroad in the counties thereabouts.—This 20 of December, 1596.

Holograph. Seal. ⅔ *p.*

Enclosed:—Request by George Freman for the Lord Treasurer's warrant to the searchers of the port of London to pay 250l. out of the next goods found cessed for nonpayment of the Queen's custom; if within six days this may be procured he will perform his promise.

¼ *p.* (**47.** 57.)

RICHARD DOUGLAS to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, his uncle, one of his [Scottish] Majesty's Council.

1596, Dec. 20.—I doubt nothing but ye have oft, both in thought and word, condemned me as forgetful and unthankful, who this great while past has not advertised you neither of any matter concerning yourself nor yet of the state of matters here; which if I had not great and weighty reasons for me, I could not in any wise excuse. But the truth is, as I wrote to you by my last, immediately after that, against all reason, and farther against the King's honour and weal than yours, you were denounced to the horn, I was both verbally discharged, and a proclamation set forth forbidding all men to write or to entertain intelligence with any in that country by the knowledge and privity of his Majesty or Secretary; which proclamation was principally made, as I was surely advertised by some of no small credit, principally to entrap me and to draw me within the compass of treason, and spies and means were used to have intercepted my letters if any I had sent. Therefore, since by my writing, except I had found a quiet and sure convoy, I might have procured harm and irrecoverable loss to myself and no benefit to you, I abstained hithertills, not forgetting in the mean time neither my duty to you, which shall ever be with me in highest commendation, nor yet

to use the means I could, either by myself or friends, to procure your benefit and credit, which your enemies upon imagined grounds, to his Majesty's greater loss than yours, have sought to diminish. It shall be ever my greatest care, and either with God's assistance shall I yet bring it about, that you shall be honourably sent for and employed, or else I shall succumb and perish in that quarrel. For professed enemies here you have none except Sir George who, upon a malice to all your name and fear of your advancement and home coming, procured that horning, whose credit is nothing diminished nor yet his evil will to us. And for your man Foules, I account not so much of him who is known to all men except to the King to be a vain fool, albeit he has been a very evil instrument against you. I have used many ways, and caused others also to travail in the same, to have laid by Sir George his malice, and to have entered in friendship with him; but he, suspecting according to his own evil inclination others after his own humour, thinks that while he enjoys the living of Shott none of that name will but seek his fall; and since we see that by his goodwill your matter cannot be compassed, there is no remedy but we must seek by him to come to it, or else either to cast him or his credit, whereof I despair not by the help of some whose credit increases daily, but yet dare not expressly oppose themselves to Sir George, but will work it indirectly, I trust, ere it be long. The President, who is very like to be promoved to be Chancellor, and the Secretary have promised all their assistance, and my Lady Seton his mother who is in great credit with the Queen, who now is in great favour and rules the King her husband, has offered herself to move the Queen, and all others with whom she has credit, in your matter, confessing to me how far she was obliged both to your help and advice in her greatest necessity. I pray your lordship, by the first occasion you may, to give her thanks of her goodwill, and to desire her to insist and continue in that good will towards you as occasion shall offer, and as I shall advertise her ladyship when time requires. By my next, which must be by this or the like address, for any other way I dare not use as yet, your lordship shall understand a greater progress, I trust, in your matters. Our estate here is not in good terms, for this division fallen out betwixt the King and the ministry, who seeks now to take from them that liberty which they have long had, is like to produce dangerous effects for factious people to make their advantage of; for if the King remain constant at this point he is now at against them, they will not fail to raise a faction against him, and it is suspected they shall not want assistance thereunto from that country; and if the King yield to them he endangers his credit and reputation, being once embarked so far against them. Always by this faction the papist lords are like to settle themselves, for Angus has bought his living from the Duke and it settled in the person of his son, Huntley offers to subscribe and embrace the religion, and Errol desires conference whereby he may be reduced, and all three would now be contented to enter in dealing with her Majesty of that realm to lay off her evil will from them, and to make her sufficient surety of their peaceable intentions to embrace no foreign course prejudicial to her nor her estate and dominions, and to bind themselves thereto. Which if ye think may be friendly heard there, upon your secret advertisement to me, I shall cause further matter be sent you from themselves. And thus to my next advertisement, which I shall seek to send when I have any sure convoy.—Edinburgh, this 29 of December, 1596.

[P.S.] My brother, Mr. Samuel, is troubled with Edward Johnstone who in no ways will consent to seek his silver in London, and as for me, I would rather pay it than my brother should be troubled therefore if I

had the money, and for Robert Graham, he stands decreed to pay that silver to Logie, neither has any other any right to pursue for it; neither will I be able to get anything of Colfargie so long as my lord of Angus stands forfeited, and no heir to Earl Archibald, so for the time I can see no remedy but Mr. Samuel must pay that money.
Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**47.** 58.)

Captain N. Dawtrey to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec. 29.—Beginning now to recover from an extreme cold, will attend Cecil's pleasure. Asks him in the meanwhile to move her Majesty for her warrant for the lease in reversion she granted him, to be so enlarged that he may pay his debts, &c.—29 December, 1596.
Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**47.** 60.)

Lord Cobham.

1596, Dec. 29.—Note of profit from Lord Cobham's farm at Lowell.
1 *p.* (**145.** 187.)

Count Maurice of Nassau to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. 29.
1597, Jan. 8.—The Estates General have thought good to exchange lances for pistols in such troops as are armed with them, and to ordain that each company should have 25 men, fully armed, each with a baggage horse, and for that purpose has increased the pay by ten florins the month. As some of the English companies are feeble and small, he finds it requisite, for the service of Her Majesty and the carrying out of the order, to reduce these companies, so that each be hereafter of 100 men and have, if possible, 25 men armed and mounted as above. Begs him, therefore, to persuade the Queen to consent, according to the charge he has given to the Sieur de Schoonerval, and the solicitation of their friends by Vere, Sydney and Parker. He hopes that thereby the Queen will be better served.—The Hague, 8 January, 1597. *Signed.*
French. 2 *pp.* (**147.** 121.)

Sir Anthony Mildmay to the Queen.

1596, Dec. 30.—According to your Highness's commandment I moved the King for the enterprise of Calais, to whom I needed not use many reasons of persuasion about that matter, finding him so willing at the first motion to yield thereunto as a matter importing him very much and your Majesty also, whom (he saith) he loveth and honoureth much more than himself. He rejoiceth much that your Majesty concurreth with him in opinion, not only in the danger and annoyance which that place breedeth to you both, but in an assured resolution to remove so great an offence with all the speed possible, whilst the enemy, weakened by his late losses, is as yet unable and unapt to hinder your designs. For the better effecting whereof, and for your Majesty's satisfaction, he desireth you to send some person of credit to Dieppe to confer with him thereupon; he will likewise send to Count Maurice to entreat him thither, that the time, the number of men, and the manner of proceeding being fully agreed upon, it may presently be put in execution. The men he prayeth may be in a readiness in the meantime, that they may consult and execute both together, if it be possible. If your Majesty

proceed in this matter I pray God send you that success which I wish for your contentation especially and the good of your poor subjects, who are much straightened in their traffic by the incommodity of that place. It will stop the course of treaty of peace with Spain, which, whatsoever is here pretended to the contrary, there is great reason to doubt in respect of the artifice used in the handling thereof, besides the general assent thereto, to the which it seemeth they have intended and bent their whole wits at this present. The King's resolution only hath stayed it hitherto, from the which he willed me to assure your Majesty that nothing should ever have power to remove him, both in respect of your Highness's contentment and his own good, foreseeing his own ruin if any such thing should be effected. I humbly thank your Majesty for your gracious acceptance, expressed in your letters, of my poor travails. I pray God make me able to deserve so great favour with all the service I can do, which if it might once in any proportion answer the faith and zeal with the which I serve, I would hope well to give your Majesty better satisfaction thereof, which I only seek and sue for at the hands of the Highest.—From Rouen, the 30th of December, 1596.

Holograph. Two seals. 1½ *pp.* **(47.** 61.)

RICHARD CARMARDEN, W. BOROUGH, and THOMAS MIDDELTON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1596, Dec. 31.—We received your letter of the 24th of this December, with the petition of William Stalleng, of Plymouth, unto you for the payment of 407*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* by him disbursed by order from the Lord Admiral, for victualling in May last certain ships that served in the India voyage with Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins, being then returned back to Plymouth; which petition you appointed to be considered by Mr. Quarles and Mr. Darell, and the same to be answered by them, which they did endorse, signifying thereby unto you that the same 407*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, with 89*l.* 1*s.* disbursed in like manner by Jonas Quarles at Portsmouth for the victualling of some of the ships of that fleet that arrived there (and divers other sums owing unto sundry persons for victuals taken up for relieving of that fleet after their return in that voyage upon the coast of this realm), was not to be demanded by them in an ordinary estimate, but ought to be allowed and paid out of the treasure returned in that voyage, or by Thos. Drake and the Lady Hawkins, the executors of the two late generals that died in that service. Both which sums your lordship, in your said letter, requireth may be paid accordingly, or otherwise to let you understand some reasonable cause to the contrary. The charge for victualling the ships that served in that voyage, since they arrived upon the coast of England and before they arrived to the ports where their companies were discharged, doth amount to 965*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, as appeareth by sundry accounts and bills for the same which we have seen, whereof those two parcels before mentioned, owing to William Stalleng and Jonas Quarles, are part. Moreover, there is owing unto sundry mariners that served in that voyage, as we judge, about the sum of 300*l.*, for the payment whereof we want money. We know not how the same sums can be paid except Lady Hawkins and Thos. Drake be constrained to bring in and pay unto me Thos. Middelton the sum of 1500*l.* yet behind and unpaid, parcel of 4000*l.* which they should have paid for their third part, answerable to the 8000*l.* ready money disbursed by her Majesty for her two third parts. We see your lordship is troubled with suits by some of those to whom money is owing for those victuals; but if you

did see in what sort we are troubled with hard speeches by some of those that sue to recover that money due, as also by sundry poor mariners that served in that voyage for their wages yet unpaid, which we cannot despatch till order be taken for that money, we doubt not you would so pity their cases that order might be speedily taken for the payment of the said 1500*l.*—London, the last of December, 1596.

Signed. Seal broken. 1 *p.* (**47.** 62.)

Her Majesty's Forces in Ireland.

1596, Dec.

Horsemen:

Tully	Cap: Fleming	30
Clandolkan	S[r] H. Harrington	50
Rosse	S[r] Rob: Nedham	30
Com. Kilkenny	S[r] Edmund Butler	10
	Cap: Mountague	50
Newry	S[r] H. Bagnall	50
Carrickfergus	S[r] Edw: York	50
	L: of Dunsany	20
	Cap: Adam Loftus	20
	S[r] W[m] Clerk	10
	Cap: Warren	20
Offaley	S[r] Edw: Herbert	12
Kilconnell	Cap: Russell	50
	Cap: Gifford	50
Roscomen	S[r] Rich: Bingham	40
	S[r] John Norreys	100
Athlone	S[r] H. Norreys	

Footmen:

Com. Kilkeny	E: of Thomond	150
	S[r] Edw: Stanley	100
	Cap: Fiton	100
Lex	Cap: S[t] Leger	100
	Cap: Marshall	50
	Cap: Wenman	100
Tully	Cap: Chichester	100
	S[r] Geo: Bourgchier	100
	Cap: Heigham	100
Bathdrome	S[r] H: Wallop	100
	S[r] Jo: Dowdall	100
	Cap: Lee	100
Dublyn	S[r] John Bolles	100
	S[r] Tho: North	100
Baltinglasse	Cap: Greame	50
Offaley	Cap: Cromwell	100
Naas	S[r] Edw: Bowes	100
Mallahill	Jo: Talbot	22
Carrickfergus	S[r] Edw: York	50
	Cap: Mansfeld	100
	Cap: Merryman	100
	Cap: Bethell	60
Armagh	Cap: Baker	100
	Cap: Ashenden	100

Newry	Sr H: Bagnall	100		
	Cap: Collyer	100		
	Cap: Trever	100		
Carlingford	Cap: Currye	100		
Dundalk	Cap: Ghest	100		
	Cap: Staunton	100		
	Cap: Piercy	100		
	Cap: M: Wingfeld.			
Atherdy	Cap: Rice ap hugh	100		
	Cap: Devereux	100		
Drogheda	Sr Uriah Leigh	100		
Kells	Cap: Street	100		
	Cap: Follio	100		
Longford	Cap: Whyllyes	100		
Athlone	Sr Jo: Norreys	150	300*	
	Sr H: Norryes	150		
Ballymore, Boyle, and Athelege	Sr Rich: Bingham	100	150	
Roscomen	Cap: Malby	50		
Ballineslowe	Cap: Wilmott	100	200	
	Cap: Parker	100		
Molloghmore	Cap: W. Mostyn	100		
Myleke	Cap: H. Mostyn	100		
Cloughinkillybeg	Cap: Awdley	100		
	Cap: Garret	100		
Kilconnell	Cap: Brett	100	600	
	Cap: Izoell	100		
	Cap: Kingsmell	100		
	Cap: Babtist	100		
Athenry	Cap: Conway	100	200	
	Cap: Parsons	100		
Conge	Cap: Pettit	100	200	
	Sr Tho: Knollys	100		
Galway	Cap: Goodwyn	100		
	Sr Rich: Wingfeld	100	300	
	Cap: Lister	100		
Mounster	Sr Tho: Norreys	100		

Undated.

Endorsed:—"Decemb: 1596. A list of her Maties forces in Ireland, and how they are disposed."

2 *pp.* (**47.** 63.)

Michael Stanhope to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec.—I thank you for your letter. My absence from the court is verily till that be despatched clearly from her Majesty; then I would be there within one hour. If it might be drawn into a letter, it would work much more effect, yet I stand not upon it, but if my lord of Buckhurst have the doing of it, it will be well enough. I mind not to be away one hour these holidays, nor to enter into bonds till work days come, that the days be longer.

Holograph. Seal, broken. ½ *p.* (**47.** 64.)

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* This and the corresponding additions which follow are in Lord Burghley's handwriting.

H. Hughes to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec.—My master, Sir Henry Bagenall, relying altogether upon the good hope of your wonted favour, hath addressed me hither to be suitor in his behalf for the granting unto him a reversion of the manor of Newcastle under Lyne, which he hath now in possession, and hath been held from her Majesty by his ancestors for a long time. And now, finding from you that her Majesty in these times is not well disposed to hearken unto like suits, and that you are not likewise pleased, in respect of your weightiest affairs, to move her Majesty any further in this behalf, not having any other hopes to bring the same to pass unless by the Master of Requests, whose despatch because I fear it will be long and uncertain, though I have commission to be liberally thankful unto any that would effect the same, I have resolved, for avoiding further vain charges, to return back into Ireland, and therefore beseech your letters unto my master, signifying in what unseasonable a time this suit is undertaken, by which I shall be discharged of blame. And forasmuch as my master, in regard of his long experience in the wars of Ireland and his good knowledge of the nature and disposition of that nation, is (as I hope) in the opinion of some of the wisest in that kingdom, very sufficient for managing her Majesty's service there, whereof he hath always and of late made good trial; of your wonted regard and the better to enable him in her Highness's service, may it please you and the rest of the Lords to write your letters to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to require that if they shall think necessary to establish any government or command in the north of that realm, as at Knockfergus or the parts thereabouts, that the same may be disposed unto him, with expedient and usual entertainments.

Endorsed:—"December, 1596."

Holograph. Seal, broken. 1 *p.* (**47.** 65.)

Edward Wymarke to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec.—I do not find any course to be taken with my Lord Thomas Howard but it will endanger my bond to Cutts, which I did not enter into to cross my lord or of any purpose to gain thereby myself, but only to stop the clamour which otherwise would have overthrown his lordship's particulars and all the rest. Most willingly I will refer myself to your order when the book is passed, and if you will have me assign it to Lord Thomas I will; or else, if you shall think well, keep the same in my hands until some end be made between Lord Thomas and Cutts for my security against Cutts' bond of 1,500*l.* Humbly I sue that you would suffer the same to pass the signet that it may be ready for the great seal to-morrow, for you know there may be many crosses if the same pass not before the holidays. Myself much weakened with sickness am not able to attend you.

Endorsed:—December, 1596.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**47.** 66.)

Foulke Grevyll to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596, Dec.—I most humbly thank you, and do assure your honour it was the Queen's resolute pleasure to have those letters written which I will soon wait upon you myself and justify. Till then I labour to bring down the pride of my nose, which is somewhat out of proportion for the time, and a little thing will easily misbecome an ill face. And so most

humbly desiring you honour that the letters may be ready as soon as your greater businesses will permit, and commend your honour to God. —*Undated.*

Endorsed :—"Dec. 1596."

½ *p.* (**174.** 63.)

ELIZABETH, LADY RUSSELL to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595–6, Jan.—"I pray accept the hearty thanks of a poor widow that can no more for acquittal of your honourable liberality to as poor a maiden: you show yourself a complete courtier of this time to your honour by such actions and not least pleasing for the kind messages fit at such occasions both for place person and times. Thus having performed Han. Russell's request for giving of thanks both of the money and most kind message, as she termeth it, touching her coming among boxes, wishing you happiness and health to your own contentment I end with confessing that my proud heart promiseth to acquit to yourself any kindness you shall show to mine, if God make me ever able, which I look not for. So out of my bed, not well, I wish myself one of your company of the privy chamber to make me able to give a New years gift to Her Majesty, which now in faith I was not; your loving Aunt, Elizabeth Russell, Dowager. I pray do me the favour as to thank the Earl of Essex for his most honourable new year's gifts to my two daughters with the best words that Sir Robert Cecil can deliver, and the like I pray from me also to my Lady of Warwick and Cumberland for Nan's two carcanets and to your own father for his gilt pot. All these Nan hath named to me. From Bess I hear of nothing. Good Sir Robert Cecil do thus much as I desire that will thank you for it."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**68.** 11.)

DEFENCE AGAINST THE SPANIARDS.

1596.—Note of matters considered in Council, with marginal notes in Sir Robert Cecil's hand. As follows:—

(1.) "To advertise the Earl of Bath of the danger like to come, and to command him to provide that all the forces of the shire be in readiness to repair to such place as may be attempted. All appointed to find horse to put them in readiness and to be showed in the field and mustered." (2.) "That warning to be given to all the gentlemen of the West parts that be here about London to repair down with speed." [*In margin:* Proclamation.] (3.) "That all recusants be removed from their dwelling places and committed either to prison or to the houses of such as will answer for them. And for the knowledge of these recusants my lord of Canterbury is to deliver his opinion." [*Margin:* Archbishop of Canterbury.] (4.) "That such recusants as have horse or geldings of service, or armour, to be taken and delivered to the custody of the lieutenants." [*Margin*: Here ordered.] (5.) "The Earl of Bath to be written unto to certify what quantity of powder, match and lead there is in readiness if need be." [*Margin*: to be put into the general letter, and a motive to increase the powder. Lord Keeper.] (6.) "That none that be principal men, gentlemen or others, be permitted to depart the country, but to be ordered to put themselves in arms by providing of such things as shall be needful." [*Margin:* The general letter.] (7.) "That as many of her Majesty's ships as presently may be put to readiness, and the rest to be prepared an the same may be done." [*Margin:* Done here.] (8.) "That the former orders for aiding one country with others to be put in execution and the

like letters to be renewed." [*Margin:* Here.] (9.) "Advertisement to be given to the lord Marquis and lord Mountjoy of some intention of an exploit upon some of those parts as Portsmouth or the Wight, and therefore that the strength of the country be put in order for defence, &c." [*Margin:* A private letter here. Mr. Smyth.] (10.) "The lord of Hunsdon to return to his charge." [*Margin:* Here ordered.] (11.) "That Mr. Caron be advised to move the States to send more shipping to the Narrow Seas, considering the purpose of the King of Spain to send his forces thither." [*Margin:* He comes hither.] (12) "All officers that have any manner of authority or charge in any maritime county to be commanded presently to repair down to their charge to attend the same; especially any that have custody of any forts on the sea coast to repair to their charge and to attend in person." [*Margin:* The lord Treasurer to be pleased to cause letters to be made because his lordship hath the notes. *In another hand.* It is put into the proclamation.] (13.) "The justices of assise of the West to inquire what gentlemen of those parts be in and about the city." [*Margin:* Mr. Wade may speak to the lord Chief Justice.] (14.) "That Sir Fer. Gorges may have his garrison increased to 100, both for defence of Plymouth and the Islands." [*Margin:* The Queen contented with this, but her Majesty would have the country, according to the offer in Sir Ferd. Gorges letter, bear their parts. In this the Lords desire that the lord Treasurer will conceive the direction.] (15.) "That no inhabitant of any port town depart from their dwelling." [*Margin:* Proclamation, put into the proclamation.] (16.) "That no shipping be suffered to pass out of the realm." [*Margin:* Lord Admiral doth that.] (17.) "To know of Sir G. Carewe if the forts in Cornwall be furnished with ordnance as he had warrant. [*No note.*] (18.) "Pinnaces from the West to be sent to discover." [*Margin:* Ordered here.]

Endorsed:—1596. *Also with the following note by Sir Robert Cecil to his father:—*

"The Lords have commanded me to acquaint your Lordship with what they have done and what they desire his Lordship to do, Ro. Cecyll."

3 *pp.* **(39.** 74.)

Similar notes in the Earl of Essex's hand.

(1.) The Archbishop of Canterbury to take order "for the safe laying up of recusants." [*In margin,* Ordered.] (2.) Persons of quality to repair home and put themselves in order. The lord Keeper to learn their names from the justices of assise. [*Margin:* Ordered.] (3.) All lieutenants and deputy lieutenants of maritime counties and all captains of castles and forts upon the sea coast to be commanded to reside upon and furnish their charges, notifying the Council if they want anything which cannot be supplied in the country. [*Margin:* Mr. Secretary. Mr. Waad shall go to my lord Treasurer for the writing of letters to that end.] (4.) All lieutenants throughout England to be written to to muster the forces of their counties and see that captains of horse and foot are with their charges; and all recusants' horses and armour taken from them for her Majesty's service. [*Margin:* Mr. Sec. Ordered.] (5.) "The orders in the year '88 to be sought in the Council chest, and, according to those precedents," direction given where forces are to repair in case of alarm; and the forces to be accompanied with victuals and pioneers with tools "as was in those former orders set down." [*M.;* Mr. Sec. Ordered.] (6.) The lord Admiral to declare how many

ships he can set out, and when, and give a note of preparations necessary in his office. [*M.:* L. Ad. Ordered.] (7.) Sir George Carre to make a note of all provisions belonging to the office of the Ordnance, both for the general store of the realm and for an army to be presently made, and see that all contained in the note is ready. [*Margin*: Sir G. Care. He is sent for.] (8.) A general of victuals to be named who shall provide magazines of victual in all counties most likely to be attacked, and have his under commissary in each of such counties. (9.) "A store of victual to be forthwith gotten out of the Low Countries to serve both for sea and land services; and to that end Mons. Caron and the Deputies of the States to be forthwith dealt withal, and some person to be sent from her Majesty to the Low Countries; for if the business be well handled her Majesty may have it gratis and speedier than any provision can be made in England." [*Margin:* Caron is sent for. Sir Fra. Vere is here.] (10.) Three pinnaces to be sent to discover the Spanish fleet; one to the Rock, another to Cape Finisterre and Cape Prior, and the third to lie betwixt Silly and the coast. [*Margin:* Ordered.]

Endorsed:—"Things ordered by the Council, '96."

3 *pp.* (**39.** 76.)

SAMUEL SYMKROFT to MR. THOS. ARUNDEL.

1596.—[*The top portion of the letter has been cut off.*] . . . All we had (our rapiers only excepted) was lost. Her Majesty wrote very sharply in the beginning of her letter against your lordship, that you were only a gentleman and your father but a knight, and it were very unfitting you should take place before him; and in especial, the nobles of the realm would take it altogether evil that a man of meaner parentage should take place before them, neither was this any common honour, therefore seemeth strange both to herself and Council; and it must be that his Majesty [the Emperor] hath supposed you to be some man of greater worth than you are. In regard whereof, and for avoiding of further inconveniences which happily might grow among the nobility, she had under a "coller" commanded you to prison for some time; and withal besought his Majesty you might want that honour, for otherwise further troubles might grow. The Emperor his letters, in better words than I can express, imported this much, that as he was by your lordship very well persuaded of her Majesty, and supposed now all that had been spoken of her to be but lies; therefore, even as she meant to continue this his good liking towards her, so he wished her again and again that you might not only hold that honour you had received (which he thought insufficient in regard of your desert), but also for his sake that she would deal graciously with you. And where it seemed to her and the Council strange that you should be graced with such title, he answered it was unto him not strange, neither needed they look [to] the records of other countries, for that it was with them a thing most common to give titles of as great honour to them which deserved it; and neither did he anything inconsiderately, nor without good intelligence what your lordship was, both by her Majesty's letters, wherein she commended you for her near kinsman and of her own blood, a copy of the which he had sent her, but also by others. . . . think it not good to be seen with your lordship before the next spring, for that the Lord Willoughby, Mr. Evers and others who suspected my being there saw me, and I gave it out to all men that I was going for Italy. Wherefore I think it best to go into the country to my friends, and lie close this winter, for if it be known I am in the country, it may hap bring you

into trouble and myself both. I refer myself to your good lordship's wise consideration. Barvisious doubted not but all should go well with you, but if any further matter fall, he would have you write to the Emperor himself, and commend your cause unto him. Truly Baron Rumsse (?) and Barvisious dealt most effectually for your lordship, and have them commended with all other your good friends. The letter you wrote to Mr. Tilley they could by no means get from him; he had special command to send it back, as he said, if he were not [*sic*].—This present Thursday.

Addressed:—"To the right honourable his very good lord Thomas Arundel, Earl of the Empire, deliver these."

Endorsed by Cecil:—"1596. This letter also was found in Mr. Thomas Arundel's hose and brought by Mr. Wade to the Earl of Essex, the Lord Admiral, and the Secretary the 21 April, '97."

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**47.** 68.)

Sir Matthew Arundel to Mr. John Budden, feodary of Dorset.

1596.—I would you (knowing my state better than myself) do not answer Mr. Ashley's impossible demands for his land of St. Giles, which you know I cannot deal in without sale of Sock to Mr. Phillips, and know neither what he will give nor when he will pay, and for interest I am too "weery" to be deeper plunged. Mr. Ashley's need will ask no long tarrying, and his rate with my valuation hath no affinity, wherefore tell Sir Harry Barkeley I much thank him for his kindness, and desire much he should be my neighbour in that place. Now touching the 100*l.* I was content you should take up for my son, upon ten of the 100, whereof I wished a stay (his too, too many unkindnesses considered) I am charitably to pray your delivery of it to his hands, protesting it shall be the last unless he alter much from his unnaturalness, ever despising me and my poor advice in all things, as you know so well. I will pray to God for his amendment, and wish with my heart that he wholly cleaved to the counsel only of Mr. Secretary and my lord Harry, whose mind I so well know as they will advise the best, however his grace be to accept it: that he seek solely and wholly to please her Majesty, which is the true touch for every good English subject, and reckon more to be her vassal (to her liking) than Earl to an Emperor with her dislike, I know will be ever both their counsel and my commandment upon my blessing. I pray you heartily that John Daccombe may buy for me a dozen good muskets with their furniture. I thought (for my debt as you know) to have sojourned a year, but this hurly burly will here stay me at Shasbery [Shaftesbury] my poor home.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**47.** 69.)

Mr. Lucas, Preacher at St. Paul's.

[1596.]—"The names of those that do accept of Mr. Lucas his preaching at Paul's, or else he to give forty pounds a year to maintain a preacher there."

A list of 103 names, commencing with Thomas Dyve, John Myghton, Thomas Abbys and William Willson, aldermen; Robert Lynford, B.D. and now master of St. John's Hospital [Bedford]; Martin Lynford, parson of St. Peter's, William Foxcroft, parson of St. Cuthbert's, and Edward Noke, vicar of Paul's.

Some of the names are the same as those subscribed to the succeeding letter; the handwriting is also the same.

1½ *pp.* (**47.** 77.)

The Parishioners of St. John's, Bedford, to the Earl of Essex.

[1596.]—Whereas we of the parish of St. Johns in Bedford do understand that there is some controversy between your chaplain Mr. Lucas and Mr. Gilby for our hospital and parish church of St. John's; forasmuch as we have heard and do know Mr. Lucas to be a good teacher, we do desire you that he may be the master of the said hospital and parson there, hoping that he will be a meet man for the place.

Sixteen signatures attached. 1 *p.* (**47.** 78.)

Dr. Robert Bennett, Dean of Windsor, to the Queen.

1596.—Your Majesty's letters requiring a grant of a lease of the parsonage of Husborne your most humble subject and servant receiveth with all loyal regard and most thankful acknowledgment of your high and princely favours towards him, and with all submission of myself and whole condition at the feet of your Majesty. Howbeit, if so poor a subject upon his knees may treat with his most gracious sovereign for pardon in this case, I tender these my plaints to your piety and most compassionate regard. I cannot by the laws demise the lease as yet, neither by the local statutes for more years than one and twenty, unto which statutes I am straitly tied. I have bound myself in covenant to grant it (when I may by law) unto one Oxenbridge, dwelling upon the place, and out of whose lands the tithes do arise, if at such time I continued master there; out of whose power I know not how to discharge myself. It tendeth to the ruin of the hospital, which hath continued since the Conquest, and which in conscience I am bounden to preserve, for that it ministereth yearly the one half of our provision, even an hundred quarters of corn, wherewith threescore poor are continually relieved, besides an infinite number of foreign poor. Of which provision at your Majesty's assignees' hands we shall stand uncertain by reason counterpaines are seldom sealed from your Majesty, neither lieth against your Majesty any distress, forfeiture or reentry, so the poor may want their rent (as we find in like case by woeful experience in Windsor), or long seek it by petition only; and so I shall bring the displeasure of God and curse of the poor upon me. I have done your Majesty service in your Commission Ecclesiastical in those parts, and suffered there some violent oppressions, and to redeem my peace I have cast myself into debt, whereof I shall not be relieved otherwise than by letting this to the highest rate. This only lease I have preserved, not for any child (which I never had) nor any friend, but for the only hope I had out of that only living to recover my debt, and do some good to the poor and ruinate hospital which hath so long relieved me. This your college wherein I am by your singular favour placed is more like to fall to ruin than work my supply. What I have or may attain is with sacred vow dedicated to your service. I labour in my function with all my power, I expend in hospitality to the highest point of my value; the better strength your Majesty vouchsafeth me, the more abundant shall my service be. These things, as most humble suppliant, I present unto your sacred hands and eyes to treat your princely pardon and compassion towards me.

Endorsed. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**47.** 80.)

1596.—A reply to "the reasons [here recited] of Dr. Bennett, why he cannot, or rather, will not yield to her Majesty's letters for the parsonage of Husborne."

(1.) There is no more desired than he may, or by the laws of this realm and her Majesty's prerogative shall be found in his power to do.

(2.) His promise is against law because the statute maketh such bands and promises void; and against conscience, because he hath promised it to a stranger over the old tenant's head.

(3.) For that which tendeth to the ruin of the hospital, there is nothing desired but upon good security for all payments of corn or other rent, and he seemeth much to want good manners that will disable her Majesty for any fit tenant to college or church; and as for the poor, whereof he seemeth to have care, that place doth cry out that he hath abated many of the foreigns and made the ordinaries his own servants, as butlers, cooks, gardeners, &c.; which were more fit for her Majesty's poor maimed soldiers; to say nothing of his turning out a whole choir of singing men, which were allowed in his predecessors' times for the service of God.

(4.) For the fourth, it is likely that he reserveth it, as he hath done all the other leases, to his private gain; for that which he speaketh of his debts is a manifest untruth, especially by any service of her Majesty. Indeed he hath provided his wife a jointure of 80*l.* a year in one lease of a parsonage demised to Sir John Seymour, and hath let another lease to a brother of his, but, as it is thought, to his own use. It only goeth against his conscience to grant a lease to her Majesty, who hath given him (who never was her servant by bill assigned) that hospital, a prebend in Winchester, and the Deanery of Windsor.

1 *p.* (**47.** 79.)

Army.

1596.—"The parcels of armour and weapons lost [by the soldiers levied in Middlesex] in the last expedition pretended for Calleis."

Corslets, 17; musketts, 24; cullyvers, 15; "powldrons," 244 pair; of burgonetts and murrions, 124; swords, 230; daggers, 500; pikes, 18; flasks for muskets, 48; touch boxes, 57; musket rests, 70; bullet bags, 247; flask leathers, 247; girdles, 500; moulds, 247.

Endorsed:—"1596."

1 *p.* (**47.** 88.)

Army.

1596.—"A note of such armour as was found wanting and not redelivered by the captains who had charge of the soldiers set forth by the City in the late service intended for Callaies." Against the captains' names are the numbers of coats, swords, headpieces, &c., wanting from their companies.

Also, "Recovered by search made in Kent by warrant granted by your lordships the parcels following."

Endorsed:—"1596. A note of arms lost of the companies levied in London for Callis."

1½ *pp.* (**47.** 89.)

The Middle Marches.

1596.—(1.) "Strength of horsemen and footmen in the Middle Marches." Total: light horses, 71; petronells, 30; footmen, 1,334.

1 *p.*

(2.) (*On the back*). "A view of horsemen and footmen taken for the Middle Marches made by Captain Westroppe at the commandment of

the Earl of Huntingdon, given to Hen. Withrington and Anthony Hutton." Total; horses allowed, 175, whereof 30 wanting petronells; horses disallowed, 795.—1595, Dec.

1 *p.* (**47.** 90.)

Navy

[1596].—List of the following ships by Lord Admiral Howard:—The *Due Repulse, Warspite, Defiance, Garland, Mary Rose, E[lizabeth] Bonaventure, Nonpareil, Rainbow, Dreadnought, Swiftsure, Antelope,* and *Foresight*: with numbers against each, probably indicating the tonnage, total 2,820.

1 *p.* (**47.** 98.)

Captainship of the Warwickshire Bands.

1596.—"Reasons why the commissioners for musters in Warwickshire viz., Sir Thos. Leigh, sheriff, Sir Thos. Lucy, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, and Mr. Edward Greville, displaced Mr. Gibbes of his captainship and placed Mr. B. Hales in his room."

1. Because under him many armours were lost at the time of the camp held at Tilbury, without any due recompence unto the poor townships, which still complain for the same.

2. At a day appointed for the mustering of the trained companies, Mr. Gibbes came not, whereupon the commissioners attending the service to appointed Mr. B. Hales in his room, &c.

3. Mr. Gibbes did dry beat an ancient gentleman of the shire who long served as foreman of the grand jury.

(**47.** 102.)

Trainbands in Devon.

[1596].—"Reasons alleged by Mr. Cary why Mr. Champernowne cannot be a Colonel, neither raise a third regiment in the south division [of Devon]."

1. There are in each of the three divisions of Devon but two colonels, long since appointed by your lordships. To raise a third in the south division would be over-burthensome to that part and disorder all the rest of the forces, which are now reduced into bands under several captains, appointed to repair to the places of descent and how each shall relieve and back the other, as occasion shall require.

2. Mr. Champernowne was appointed a deputy lieutenant within this quarter of this year upon the death of Sir Francis Drake [*in Nov.* 1595] who [neither] had, nor made suit for, any regiment or band of men.

3. It is alleged by Mr. Champernowne that the south division hath more parishes than the east or north and therefore there will be men sufficient to raise a third regiment there. There are a great number of maritime parishes full of mariners, and there are also in the same the four courts of the Stannaries; so that if the "mannred" of the mariners belonging to the Lord Admiral and the jurisdiction of the Stannaries appertaining to Sir Walter Raleigh be deducted, with which we may not inter-meddle, then is there less possibility to raise any more men in the south division than in the other two.

4. Mr. Champernowne desires to have certain hundreds now under Mr. Seymour's charge, and Mr. Seymour to have Haytor hundred which is under my charge; which is not convenient. For I dwell in the midst of Haytor hundred hard adjoinant on Torbay, a principal place of descent

and very dangerous, the charge whereof your lordships have appointed unto me, and to have its forces as well trained as untrained for the better defence thereof. And in that hundred only do I raise my particular band of 250.

1 *p.* (**47.** 115.)

The Queen.

[1596 ?].—"Cases already adjudged for her sacred Majesty."

Englefield's case - - -	1,000*l.* per annum.
Shelley's case - - - -	1,000*l.* per annum.
Dacre's case - - - -	2,000 marks per annum.
Sir John Perrott's case - - -	800*l.* per annum.
Alton's woods - - - -	10,000*l.*
The case of the Isle of Man - -	500*l.* per annum.

The Lord Darcy's case that claimed liberties to be discharged of purveyance, which greatly concerned your Majesty in the provision of your honourable household :—

The case of your Majesty's birthright from your most honourable mother Queen Anne, 1,000*l.*

I found out the several deeds whereby your Majesty was intituled.

Sir Christopher Blunt's case concerning the manor of Tainton in Gloucestershire, 200*l.* per annum.

Sir John Perrott's case for the manor of Osterlow, 300 marks per annum.

My Lord of Southampton's case for the inheritance of all his lands, 2,000 marks per annum.

Mr. Littleton's lands, 1,000*l.* per annum.

The case against unreasonable perpetuities and uses.

Windam's case, 700*l.* per annum in reversion.

The overthrow of patents of concealments and reducing those titles to compositions to the great liking of your subjects, whereby your Majesty hath already received above 10,000*l.*

The case concerning the deceit of auditors.

The case of sojourners in London that claim to be discharged of prisage—not adjudged.

1 *p.* (**47.** 117.)

County Business.

1596.—A paper advising the person addressed "to get of her Majesty the keeping of the county books of and in every shire, the calling of all exigentes and proclamations and return of the same, the keeping of all county courts and hundred courts and the trial of all actions in them, the bailiwick of all hundreds, and the breaking up of the Green Wax, to give her Majesty a small rent for it."

The writer states that each of these things has been partly granted before, that it will be a great boon to all the Queen's subjects (who are wronged, he shows, by the negligence and malice of sheriffs or their officers) and will be a hindrance to none but the sheriff or undersheriff for the time being; he concludes,—"Though your lordship should be abridged of some part, yet may the grant of the rest be very beneficial; but if you can get all I dare warrant your estate better than ever. It may be that the Green Wax will not be granted in general, yet leave it not if you may have the rest."

Endorsed by Cecil :—"Mr. Clanye (?), 1596."

2 *pp.* (**48.** 4.)

SIR HERBERT CROFT to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1596.—Since he last made suit to Essex, on behalf of his brother, that brother has come over; which rather disconcerts the writer, who trusted to Essex's promise to give him a place at his (Essex's) coming into Ireland, and feels the disgrace of having failed to get him what others of less merit obtained. To make himself more efficient he was content (contrary to the writer's liking) to serve under a private captain, and has bestowed, at sundry times, two years in the Low Countries. He was with Sir Thomas Baskervyle before Amiens and only came home because of desperate sickness. Finding the Low Country wars but slack this last year he went to Ireland, and has been there until now; whence he has come over presuming on the writer's credit to get him the leading of a company. Begs him to bestow one upon him.

Endorsed:—"1596, Sir Herbert Croft to my lord.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**48.** 7.)

P. LORD DUNSANY to SIR JOHN STANHOPE.

1596.—I learnt this morning out of Norfolk that one Oxborroghe, a justice of peace, examined the cause *ex officio* without my witnesses, "and yet found enough to prove my assertions true:" With higher authority, "having Mr. Secretary's letter and his commandment for the party," it will assuredly be found wilful murder, which will both advantage the Queen more and give greater scope for her clemency. Urges him to be diligent.

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. 1 p. (**48.** 11.)

——— to ———

1596.—"Sir, I have sent you hereinclosed a copy of my lord Chief Justice's letter to the justices." Asks him to get it accompanied with another from Mr. Secretary, with the addition that Her Majesty, hearing that the matter is very heinous, would have the truth bolted out to the uttermost. Begs to know soon what to expect. "I fear our principal justicers will be slack except you second the cause with some higher authority."—*Not signed.*

Endorsed:—"1596. My lord Chief Justice touching the killing of Thomas Watson in the county of Norfolk by Thomas Thirsbye."

In Lord Dunsany's hand. 1 *p.* (**48.** 5.)

P. LORD DUNSANY to SIR JOHN STANHOPE.

1596.—"Sir, it imports us much to have Mr. Secretary's letter to th'effect of these which my lord Chief Justice wrote, only added thereunto that her Majesty is made acquainted with the heinousness of the fact; for the Queen's name is a mighty bond to tie men to do their duty and devoure. Moreover, if there were a commandment by a pursuivant sent for Thomas Thyrsby himself by Mr. Secretary his absence would give the readier passage to all our proceedings there." Urges haste: fears only the Chief Justice's and Mr. Attorney's slackness.

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**48.** 12.)

The Queen to ———.

1596.—Hearing that he has been sick of late, sends Henry Midlemore, a groom of her Privy Chamber, to enquire of his welfare, and "to declare unto you our earnest good will and special favour we bear you for your most faithful service always done to us, and specially in the discharge of the trust and charge committed to you."

Endorsed:—1596; *and by Cecil:* read. *Begins:*—"Right trusty and right well beloved cousin and counsellor."

Corrected draft. 1 p. (**48.** 14.)

Lord Eure to Sir Robert Cecil, Chief Secretary.

1596.—Asking whether (as Cecil promised) he may tell the merchants of whom he takes up 1,000*l.* at Stoade to write to their factors to obtain repayment from Cecil.

Signed:—Ra. Eure.

Endorsed:—1596.

1 *p.* (**48.** 15.)

Sir Geoffrey Fenton, Secretary of State in Ireland.

[1596.]—A petition [to the Council] presented on behalf of Sir Geoffrey Fenton, secretary of state in Ireland, headed:—"A note of my master's petitions concerning his offices of secretary and surveyor, &c."

The Queen in her special instruction dated Greenwich, 26 Feb. 1585, [*in the margin are further details of this*] appointed that her chief secretary in Ireland should have the making of all bills, warrants, and other writings to pass the signature of the lord Deputy or other head governor there; but this is usurped from him by the deputies "countenancing" their private secretaries. Suggests words which he begs may be added to the instruction, to remedy this abuse. Desires to have rooms in Dublin Castle which have lain vacant since Mr. Auditor Jennyson died (save for a little space when Brian Fitzwilliam lodged in them) for the storing of the records of the surveyorship which cannot be safely kept in a private house and were in his predecessors' times injured and embezzled. [*Margin:*—"The L. Treasurer's or your Honours' letter effectually written to the new lord Deputy will suffice for this, specially if this clause be inserted, 'Notwithstanding any other man's pretence or challenge to the same'"] Requests "your honours' effectual letter" to Sir William Fitzwilliam to pay him a debt of 60*l.* incurred upon the rent of Dunboyne and which Robert Napper, chief baron there, being now here, who had the examination of the cause in Ireland, can certify. And since he cannot have the fee farm of the parsonage of Dunboyne, owing to "the crossness of the proceedings in Ireland wherein he was made a commissioner," he begs that, in return for his long and hard service (and that he may not die in debt and leave his wife and children destitute), he may have the *custodiam* of that parsonage, which was so injuriously taken from him. [*Margin:*—The *custodiam* is ready to be seen, which was granted unto him in very ample sort, and yet, in the time of his attendance last at Court, the same wrongfully taken from him by the late Lord Deputy."]

With some additions in the same hand in the margin.

Endorsed by Sir Robert Cecil as "read."

3 *pp.* (**48.** 19.)

2. Copy of the Queen's instruction dated Greenwich 26 Feb. 1585, directing that the Privy Signet shall remain in custody of the Secretary of State.

Signed by Sir Giles Fenton, 26 *Feb.* 1596.

Enclosed in the preceding.

1 *p.*

GUERNSEY.

1596.–A statement of accounts of the island of Guernsey, as follows:—Revenues, according to the book of accounts that now is, 656*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* whereof:—paid to 14 soldiers in Castle Cornet at 6*d.* a day, 127*l.* 15*s.*; the lieutenant's pay, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; receiver's, porter's and master gunner's, 20*l.* each; bell watch, 10*l.*; two boatmen, 20*l.*; officers' wages of the islands with the charges of the court, 42*l.* 6*s.*; twenty serving men extraordinary for the better guarding of the castle, at 10*l.* each, 200*l.*; total payments 536*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

"So there remaineth for the governor towards his expenses, *per annum*, but" 119*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*

Endorsed:—1596.

1 *p.* (**48.** 26.)

GUERNSEY.

[1596?]—"Demands," addressed to the Council, of Sir Thomas Leighton, for the castle and isle of Guernsey.

(1.) Considering the great preparations in Spain, to have 300 soldiers "sent hither by the beginning of the month of May and to remain all the summer, and victuals for them." (2.) To have 50 soldiers allowed to reinforce the garrison permanently. (3.) To appoint a staple of victuals in the castle for the 300 soldiers for six months. (4.) To licence the inhabitants to import, at their own charge, two demiculverins and 6 sakers of cast iron. (5.) To have a sufficient serjeant major appointed to train the inhabitants being about 800 fighting men.

1 *p.* (**48.** 27.)

SIR ROBERT JERMYN to [the LORD TREASURER].

[1596.]—Apologises for troubling his Lordship amid the multitude of his State affairs. Perceives that he will charge their "inland parts" with a contribution. The suit of the country is that it may not exceed 400*l.*, or if it do, that the town of Ipswich may be joined in it. Essex, a larger and richer county than Suffolk, yields but 230*l.* towards two ships better appointed than those of Ipswich, and Norfolk has as yet paid nothing. Four of Ipswich receiving some loss near Spain, obtained your Lordship's letter of marque, and for their own profit manned two ships at their own charge, but now for the public service the whole town cannot man a bark and a hoy, and, as he hears, has taxed the other port towns of Suffolk more than 300*l.* towards it. Ipswich is one of the richest ports of England, and has a corporation standing of 12 and 24, all men of wealth, who lay this burden upon the gentlemen that sojourn there for a while, and upon the mechanical sort, and spare themselves. Their inland parts with the other ports "were that very year at 3,000*l.* charge, whereof Ipswich bare no part nor penny." Ipswich has dealt very unneighbourly by ingrossing corn "these dear years" and sending it away, because the poor cannot pay the price for it. The justices of peace in Suffolk bear them no favour, and at the

assizes, where this matter was discussed, one of them said that if the country would not yield to their full demand they would find means to compel them.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**48.** 29.)

INDULGENCES.

[1596 ?]—"Indulgences granted by his Holiness to the things underwritten, at the instance of the English College."

"1. Having any of these grains wheresoever, you shall gain all the indulgences granted unto the society of the Most Blessed Trinity of the City, if you shall do that which is commanded by the said society. But the indulgences hereafter rehearsed they only shall gain which dedicate themselves to the restoration of the Faith in England, or any way do labour for that cause, or do pray for England.

"2. Whosoever shall have one of these blessed grains and shall be contrite, with at least a purpose of confessing and communicating as soon as conveniently he may, and shall say a crown or a rosary, or shall read Christ's passion or the 7 psalms or the Litanies, praying for his Holiness, or for the state of the Church Catholique, or for th' increase of Faith, or for the conversion of the kingdoms of England, Ireland or Scotland and of all heretics, shall, so often as he shall do these (or any of these), gain a plenary indulgence.

"3. Whosoever he be that is confessed and shall communicate" on the feast of the Trinity, Pentecost, &c., and of the English Saints, or saints whose relics or churches are in that place, or on all Sundays of the year, "shall gain a plenary indulgence to himself or to some one of the faithful deceased, if he shall offer it for that one in way of suffrage (or voice)."

"4. So often as he shall confess his faults before an approved confessor, or contrite or with a purpose of confessing shall devoutly hear mass or a sermon, or shall examine his own conscience, or shall teach the Christian doctrine in whole or in part, or shall endeavour to reconcile those that are at variance, or any man to piety, and shall do what he may to bring men to works of charity either by his counsel or example, or shall strive to bring either himself or others from the profane communion of heretics persuading that the Catholique religion is that that is to be embraced, he shall gain all the indulgences of St. Mary of Lawrettoe, St. Mary Majore, and St. John Laterane."

5. Whosoever having one of these grains shall devoutly fast all the vigils of the Blessed Virgin shall gain 100 years' indulgence, and if he do it "on bread and drink only" shall gain 1,000.

6. By saying of a crown or rosary, or the 7 psalms or litanies, for the conversion of heretics in the Advent, Lent or other days in the which "stacons." [*in § 2 a blank space is left for the word*] are at Rome, he shall receive the indulgences of those 'stacons' as well as if he had visited the same Churches."

7. "He that shall bring any man to detest the life that he hath led or any enormous crime committed, especially of heresy, schism or blasphemy, shall gain a thousand years' indulgence."

8–15. Eight other numbered paragraphs explaining similar indulgences for the performance of similar religious exercises "devoutly before God or some altar or image"; saying mass, &c.; praying for the dead; contrition in the hour of death; praying for his Holiness or propagation of the Faith or conversion of heretics; doing reverence before images; mental prayer, and penance; suffering torture or imprisonment and praying for his persecutors; if one of the grains be lost he that had it may supply its place with an unconsecrated grain, and in

places where there is great punishment of the bearers of such things, he that has had such a grain may chose some pearl or "currole" or some little stone or bead or little cross, "or the image of a saint or a death's head of bone, metal, or wood" so often as he shall have need.

"Other indulgences only granted unto crucifixes, medals or crosses, beside the above rehearsed.

"1. He which hath a blessed crucifix or medal, so often as he shall behold or kiss the same he shall gain a hundred days of indulgence.

"2. He that celebrateth or causeth to be celebrated every Friday upon an altar upon which is such a crucifix or medal, he shall free a soul from Purgatory. And the same on All Souls' Day and every day of the octaves thereof.

"3. It shall be lawful also in their place to choose unto yourself any other things after the manner above written."

3 *pp.* *On the back in a contemporary hand.* "Je me mieurs je recommende mon esprit à son Dieu."

Another copy with numerous verbal differences.

3 *pp.* *Much injured by damp.* (**48.** 30.)

Troops for Ireland.

1596.—List of English counties furnishing soldiers, and their captains, viz.:—Chesh. and Lanc., Sir Urian Lee, captain; Bucks. and Beds., Captain Elmes; Ntht., Capt. Par Lane; Linc., Sir John Bowles; Shropsh. and Worc., Capt. Follyett; Camb. and Hunts, Sir Tho. North; Berks. and Oxon, Sir Edw. Stanlye; Warw. and Leic., Mr. Ed. Fitton; Notts., Sir Samuel Bagnall; Staff., Derb., and Heref., no captains named. Of these Ntht. and Linc. furnish 100 men each, the rest 50 each.

Endorsed:—"Captains for Ireland, 1596."

1 *p.* (**48.** 34.)

Troops for Ireland.

1596.—A list of names numbered successively 1, 2, 3, &c., and each followed by the letter W, I, D, or G., viz.:—L. Burke W., Sir Coniers Clifford W., Sir Chr. St. Lawrence W., Sir Ed. Fitz Garrett W., Sir Wm. Ashenden I.; Captains Ar. Bourcher I., Baynard D., Billings W., Cheston D., Clouert (?), Cosby W., Larkam W., Ch. Mansfield W., Price W., Godfrey Garrett W., H. Poole G., Rainsford G., Pooley D., Sims I., Chaterton I. "If any of the others do fail":—Sir Clement Higham, Sir W^r^ Naler (?), Fra. Croftes.

Opposite the 10th to 14th of the above list are inserted in another hand the names of Captains Croftes, Harvy, Crompton, Dutton and Frokleton (?).

In the Earl of Essex's hand.

Endorsed:—Captains for Ireland, '96.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20 are marked with a cross before the number. Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 12, 17 and 18 with another cross after the number.

1 *p.* (**48.** 37.)

i. "Captains present that have served in Ireland," viz.:—Captains Hod (?), Edward Northe, Francis Crofte, James Baker, Francis Kingsmill, Crompton, Price, [Richard Wade, lieutenant to Sir Edward Stanley],* and Higham.

* Cancelled.

ii. "Captains named by your Lordship," viz.:—Captains Wm. Windsor, Thos. Roper, John Burtall, Laurence Banister, Thomas Bowes, son to Sir Edward Bowes who died in Ireland, Rookwoode, Thos. Bois, Wynter and Pilkinton [*these two names bracketed with* "Earl of Rutland"], Godfrey Garrett, White, Ed. Lewen, John Merbury [*bracketed with* "L. Keeper"], Thos. Rotheram [*with* "Mr. Chancellor"], Digges.

Endorsed:—"Captains' names, suitors to be employed in Ireland."

1 *p.* (**48.** 36.)

A list of captains [suitors for employment ?], viz.:—Captain John Davies. Peter Wier (?). John Brockesbury. Rookewood. William Williams. Mr. Boulton, your lordship's servant, commended by Sir Richard Bingham. Moris Osborner. Saintbarbe, commended very earnestly by my lady Walsingham and commended by Sir Richard Bingham for a company of horse. Bingley. Mr. Fisher, commended by the Countess of Cumberland. Garrett Dillon. Godfrey Garett, commended by Mr. Fra. Bacon. Thomas Harcomertt. Kemyshe. Crompton. Rowe. John Morgan who is now in Ireland and was commended by Sir Wm. Russell. Rane. Higham (*cancelled*). Wayneman, commended by Mr. Tasebrough. Francis Russhe, is a suitor to have his company increased; your lordship wrote for him but your letters prevailed not. Cuny and J. Pooly have the like suit. Zouch, recommended by the lord Bray. Mr. Stafford, son to Sir Ed. Stafford and commended by him. Coterell, Trevor and Dutton, commended by the lord admiral. Torbock, of Lanc., commended by Sir Thos. Gerrard. Savile, of Leic., by Sir Edw. and Sir Fr. Hastings. White. Horwell commended by Sir Wm. Russell, the lady Warwick, Mr. Grevile. Poole, desires to have the conduct of the companies for Connaught. Mr. Jones, the lord keeper's man that bears the purse, desires that Mr. Houghton may have the conduct of some of the rest. Lowman of the West Country commended by Sir Rob. Sidney. *Each name prefaced by the word* "Captain."

Apparently jottings made at different times.

1 *p.* (**48.** 35.)

Thomas Keylwey to Lord Buckhurst.

1596.—"To dying men, my good lord, there is neither person or thing to be preferred before the discharge of man's conscience, in respect of which I am moved to write these few lines to your lordship, signifying the course of some dealing that hath happened, which I do perceiving your Lordship's late proceedings by obscure ways never moving questions to me of any matters whereby I might take occasion to have discovered you the case and truth or to defend myself, which of myself was not meet to be done considering the persons whom I then should have discovered to have been the beginners whom respects unmoved by your Lordships might have forbidden me to speak of. But true it is out of wrongs done to the lady Dacres and me became I to wronged Ann Ryvott now the lady Winsor, and the lady Walgrave did the like to free her daughter, and then by wrong to the lady Dacres did I the like to free myself, a practice begun by my father and sisters and afterwards used (yoused) and entered into by others to be named to separate the friendship between the lady Dacres and me, and to deprive us both thereby of our lives and livings. My father after he had got his youngest daughter with child, and murdered both the child and the nurse, with

many others more, making one Thorpe an instrument of his in that matter, he was afterward so practised upon by others that took advantage herein of him as he always was at contention with me, seeking to wrest me out of my inheritance to make amends with his daughter for his fault, and to stop the mouth of such as had taken his daughter from him, and practised upon him. Whereupon he thinking my ability by the lady Dacres was bettered to defend myself, he practised as well by himself as by his letters, some of which I have, to break the good opinion between the lady Dacres and me, as also did use the like practice with all other of my friends to leave me friendless to bring his foresaid practice to pass, which in long time not being able to perform, he practised sundry other ways to murder me, and finding the same both dangerous to himself and hard to be performed, he hath given himself to the beginning of this wicked witcheries 'sociatts' [associated?] with others, by that ways to accomplish the same upon me, of which I was long before warned of by my dead mother, and of his conversements and questions in the night, with other unlawful things. This much I write to discharge my dying conscience, sorrowing your Lordship's dark and contrary meaning questions and by ways deceiving me beyond my understanding, making my offence and doings contrary to my meaning to be burdensome to my own soul in offence to others, and true it is, unsent for, some xvij years since or more there came unto me in a pining sickness one Knott from Sir Henry Knevytt, who had given him physic, and who came unto me from him and gave me physic, and after some time of resorting unto me, he told me I was ill used and the lady Dacres was carried from me by ill practice, and that I could hardly ever after have her favour again, and I making small reckoning of his speeches passed them over and told him I would go a wooing, and he then answered me if I would have her what I should do and he would warrant I should have her, and when I came thither I found such a show in her, and such a course taken by my lady Walgrave as I found was unnatural and not well in my own conceit, so as I left it and came thither no more."

[The writer continues in the like frenzied strain at great length (the above is perhaps a third of the whole) in the course of which he mentions a Captain Malby who recommended him to one Deane, who brought him a letter and a bottle from one Elizabeth Godart]. Foretold his imprisonment. An honest man "is hardly used that hath the Devil taken for a good witness against him." Concluded that his father and Mrs. Godart were both conspiring against him and at times feared the Queen might be in danger. Asks that these letters be shown to the lord Treasurer. Like witcheries are now practised upon his aunt Horsey, "so as if things may pass in hugger mugger and they be suffered, they will destroy the Queen's subjects and accuse and excuse whom they list." Advises him to look to himself, "for I verily conjecture they mean to make a practice upon your honour."

Endorsed:—"1596. Mr. Kilway to the lord Buckhurst."

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**48**, 38.)

Mayoralty of London.

1596.—A list of sixteen aldermen and commoners of London who of late years have been discharged from holding office as mayors or sheriffs of London; concluding that if the mayor and bench could discharge so many, "why should they so much grudge that your Majesty should discharge one man from being mayor only, for your service sake; for

though the choice be granted unto them by their charter, yet to allow or disallow of their choice resteth in your Majesty."

Endorsed:—1596.

1 *p.* (**48.** 41.)

Town of Plymouth.

1596.—Petition of the mayor and inhabitants of Plymouth to the lords of the Council, in the matter now in question between the town and Sir Ferdinando Gorges, captain of the fort there, viz.:—

For a decision upon Gorges' refusal to allow the soldiers to be arrested by the town officers for felonies or debt. That Gorges be forbidden to meddle with the liberties of the town. A while since, Gorges caused John Hele, deputy town clerk, coming to him on a message from the mayor, to be imprested "to serve at the Island": desire an order for his discharge and that Gorges may not in future imprest townsmen. To be relieved from the charge of lodging the soldiers, which they undertook because of the urgency of the service to the whole country, and which has already cost them 120*l.* That the mayor and expert men of the town may continue to have the mustering of the townsmen, as allowed by Stat. 4 and 5 Ph. and Mary, Cap. 3, and that Gorges may not assume the mustering and leading of them.

Endorsed:—1596.

2 *pp.* (**48.** 44.)

Recusants, etc.

1596.—"A note of the orders taken with certain prisoners and examinates.

"Dorrell, Esquire:—To be proceeded with upon the branch of the Stat. of 27° touching the sending over children beyond the seas.

"Carye, Esquire:—To be proceeded with upon the Stat. of 23° for hearing of mass.

"D. Fryar:—Service expected at his hands for the discovery of Garnett.

"Mr. Slegge:—Bound over to the Star Chamber, but no strong ground of matter against him.

"Mr. Arundell:—Restrained formerly but not sent up, nor examined upon the entertainment of Charnock, the priest, who wears his livery.

"Peacock, Walker, Woodfall, Cooke, Duckett:—Bound over to the sessions with special order that if no indictment be preferred yet they be not acquitt but bound over to the High Commission.

"Jennings of Dunmow:—Not yet come up.

"Clarke of Dunmowe:—Not yet examined, being very lately sent up.

"Mrs. Whitney near Croydon:—Lately come up and therefore not yet examined.

"Michael Thompson:—*Qu.* Whether he be to be proceeded with in the Star Chamber *ore tenus* upon his confession of the practise to retract his testimony?

"Gerrard Swift:—Certified to their Lordships.

"William Thompson *alias* Ermesbie:—*Qu.* Whether to be proceeded with upon the point of reconcilement or adhering to the Queen's enemies? Use made of him already for the discovery of a great number of priests come lately into this realm and the places whither they use: but in no case to be enlarged.

"James Boyle:—To be thoroughly examined of the 3 priests that came last from Rome, and otherwise, because he seemeth to be a great conveyer both of priests and youths beyond the seas.

"Memorandum. The prisons appear to be very corrupt, and specially the Clinck. *Qu.* of some proceeding against Shepheard or at the least his displacing?

"Stanwardin Passies case to be favoured because of his voluntary information."

Endorsed:—1596. (**48.** 46.)

Penelope, Lady Ryche to Secretary Cecil.

1596.—Thanks for his kindness. Is glad of her brother's safe return. Would be glad to hear how his service is accepted in Court for already there are some who out of envy seek to detract from it. Will tell what she knows of this matter when she sees Cecil.

P.S.—"I would fain know what will become of my uncle W. Knowles, who is very much bound to you, and shall be more, if nobility descend not in tide for a treasurership, as it is thought it will to-morrow.

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. (**48.** 49.)

John Tayllour to ———.

1596.—Notifying to his "Lordship" that "the office beareth the name of the bailiff of Sandwiche," and giving the duties and emoluments of that office.

Endorsed:—1596.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**48.** 58.)

Expedition to Cadiz.

1596.—"Likelihoods" that the *Corredidor* or *Pagador* had "been in that room or place where the treasure was hidden," and had taken some of the treasure that is missing:—

"First, I found the door open and unlocked when the lady came with the merchant of Cherris (Xeres) to show and give me that treasure, the door being a door that did open in the midst, as warehouses' doors in London do open, and a bar of iron to go overthwart the door and to be locked with a padlock hang lock. And it is not like that they that had the charge of that treasure would let in (*sic*) lie in a place unlocked, where so many Spaniards were as I did see within that castle, any of whom might easily come to that treasure if the door were open, and take what they list in the night."

We found the trunk open. The *Corredidor*, when he and the twelve Spaniards, with the merchant of Cherris, came into the house, would have taken the trunk away if I had not resisted. The iron chest was so fast locked and so large and yet not full, but would have held 2,000 pounds more in florins, much more in gold. If the *Corredidor* say there was gold among the treasure; most likely he or the *Pagador* took it, and would have taken the rest but that we did take the castle so suddenly. The *Pagador* confessed to Sir Arthur Savaydge that he took some of the treasure out to pay the men, the day before the place was taken. We found dollars lying loose and coffers and bags open and empty.

Notes at the head:—"To ask the Corredidor his wife's name. Remember to show the Corredidor his wife's hand. To prove that he knew of all the treasure as she."

Endorsed:—"1596. Toplyf."

2 *pp.* (**48.** 59.)

Godmanchester Rectory.

[1596.]—Reasons why the Dean and Chapter of Westminster cannot grant a lease in reversion of the rectory impropriate of Godmanchester to Mrs. Hide; to be submitted to the Queen.

The impaired state of the College by the great charge of redeeming a lease for provision of corn towards the hospitality of the college, and the building a school for her Majesty's scholars at Cheswicke in time of infection, costing 800*l.*

The allowances made at the beginning of the reign to the singing men in the quire, scholars and servants, being insufficient to maintain them have had to be increased to 250*l.* a year; and there must be a new supply presently, or else they will be destitute of fit and hable singing men.

The constant necessary repair of the fabric of the church and college houses, amounting sometimes to 200*l.* at the least.

The maintenance of daily hospitality; now grown so great as that it cannot be continued without further present provision.

The only means to supply these charges, the best things of their church having been demised before her Majesty's reign for 99 years, is to turn smaller leases as they expire to the benefit of the College.

The present farmer of the rectory, besides his fourteen years yet to run, hath long laboured to renew his lease to the term of twenty-one years upon good conditions.

They may not presume to allege that the Statutes of the Realm do not allow the letting of a lease in reversion until the old be within three years of expiring.

The oath taken by the Dean and every prebendary on admission to keep all the statutes of the College; among which is one penned by Mr. D. Byll in the year of the new erection of this her Majesty's College, 1560, that no reversion be made of any lease more than three years before the expiration.

Endorsed:—1596.

1½ *pp.* **(37.** 106.)

Spanish Intelligences.

[1596.]—Certain brief notes gathered out of divers Spanish letters which were sent from the Havannah in June and July last unto sundry parts of the Indies in a small pinnace of *advizo*, which was taken by an English man-of-war.

By a ship of *advizo*, sent from Spain 13 May 1595, and arrived in the Havannah 20 June, with the King's letters, giving them to understand that the ships with the silver were arrived, saving the ship of Sancho Pardo which was admiral of the fleet of Tierra Firma, which ship with two others was driven to Puerto Rico with extremity of weather, the said ships being very much spoiled. From thence the captain sent a frigate to the Havannah to give advice of their arrival there, and also to certify the governor that they had landed the treasure and put the same in safety. The governor, upon this intelligence, sent order to the captain not to depart from thence till such time as he had direction from the King. That galleon had in her two millions and a half of treasure; the one for the King, the rest was of particulars.

Don Sebastian de Arancivia, awaiting at the Cape St. Anton with four galleons for certain ships to come from Tierra Firma to the Havannah with treasure, did meet with four English men-of-war and

fought with them: of the which they did take one and the rest fled. The Englishmen that were taken alive are all sent into Spain.

In the first fleet which went from the Havannah for Spain with the greatest part of their treasure, there was lost the galleon of the Adalentado, called *St. Martin*, and there was saved but only sixteen men of all the people that were in her. There was another galleon lost, called *St. Luis*, but the silver and people that were in her they had time to take out and passed it into other ships, and they having forsaken her, she sunk down presently. There was cast away other merchants' ships, wherein was lost to the number of 80,000 hides, with store of other commodities. The said fleet before their arrival in Spain was wonderfully separated with extremity of weather, so that there did not enter into St. Lucar and Callez at the most above three or four ships together, whereof some either wanted sails, foremast or mainmast, as by their letters is mentioned.

Of the last fleet which did come from St. John de Lua to the Havannah, there was lost the *Viz Admiral* upon the coast of Florida; five men were drowned and the rest escaped.

The last fleet which departed out of the Havannah about 8 July, which were to the number of fifty sail, small and great, whereof there were fourteen galleons and pinnaces of Armado, and the rest were merchants' ships. In their letters they made great brag that although all the armies of England should meet them they would not be afraid of them.

In the said fleet they brought not so much treasure as they did expect, by reason that the treasure of Tierra Firma was not come down at the ships being there, so the general of that fleet, having express order from the King not to pass the limited time, was forced to depart without the said treasure.

In the said letters is reported that the Viz Roy of Peru hath sent into Spain forty Englishmen, which were of the company of Mr. Hawkins taken in the South Sea. The Captain's name which did take them is Don Balltran de la Queba.

What time they had intelligence in the Havannah of Sir Francis Drake coming into those parts.

There arrived in the Havannah the beginning of July a pinnace of *advizo* from St. Lucar by the Duke of Medina, which two days after his departure out of the said port was taken by an English man-of-war, and the captain having conference with the master of the said pinnace, whose name is Vincent Gonsalbes, told him that Sir Francis Drake was ready to depart out of England with fifty sail of ships, in which were six of the Queen's ships, and certain French ships and others of the States of Holland and Zeland, joined together to the number of ninety sail, and that their determination and intent was to take the Havannah and other parts of the Indies. The pinnace having nothing in him but the King's letters, the English man-of-war let him pass; and, upon this intelligence given to the Governor of the Havannah, they made all the preparation that might be, both in providing their castles and otherwise. Also they sent frigates to divers parts of the Indies, giving them to understand of this news, and willing them to prepare themselves to resist Sir Francis Drake, according as they have done, in saying that they hope if he come thither they will give him such a welcome that he should not rejoice of his coming, for that they had store of soldiers, ordnance and other munition to receive him withal.

By the said Vincent Gonsalbes they of the Havannah had the first intelligence of the spoil that Captain Lancaster did in the coast of Brazil with fourteen sail of men-of-war, as he told them, and that the

Portingales had rendered the country like cowards, without any resistance.

A note of *advizo* from Madrid in Spain the 10 January 1595 and sent to Mexico in the West Indies.

It was determined and decreed to assault the heretics in France by the ways of Flanders, Italy and Brittany, and that all Italy had entered into league with the King of Spain to the same effect, except the Duke of Florence, which refused, for that he married a kinswoman of the French King.

In Spain they are determined to establish an army of seventy great ships, as well for defence of the Indies and the Spanish coast, as also for the safety of the fleets that shall pass to and fro.

A league to be concluded betwixt the Pope and the Christian princes to resist the invasion of the Turk in Hungary; and to the effecting of all these things the Pope sent a cousin of his ambassador to the court of Spain, who arrived at Barcelona 27 December 1594.

An *advizo* of the death of the old Cardinal of Toledo which at his death left behind him more than a million in money, which is 300,000 pounds sterling. The Spaniards are of judgement by their writing that he had been better to have disposed the same in his lifetime. His bishopric was given to the Cardinal that is in Flanders.

Endorsed:—1596.

Copy. 3 *pp.* **(43.** 32.)

King's College, Cambridge.

[1596.]—Drafts of two letters written to Mr. Wootton and Mr. Newton, Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, apparently with regard to a lease of land sought by Mr. Wootton from the Provost. Wootton is advised to use no delays, but either to write to Cecil or come up, as the writer holds some question of the Provost's good meaning to him.

Endorsed:—1596.

2 *pp.* **(136.** 53.)

Fr. Amyce to [Sir Robert Cecil].

[1596].—The lordship and manor of Rieslipp, with the park, lying near unto Pinner, within two or three miles of Harrow on the Hill, in the county of Middlesex, parcel of the possessions of King's College, Cambridge, is in the occupation of one Smyth for 8 or 9 years to come for the rent the same hath been letten for without the memory of man, viz. 68*l.*; and the park is in the occupation of one Mr. Hawtrey for the like term at the ancient rent of 10*l.* A lease in reversion of the premises is offered to his Honour by Mr. Tredway, one of the ancientest seniors of the College, to show his gratitude for Cecil's favour bestowed on his brother, Mr. Tredway of Northampton. The gentleman hath the greatest part of the seniors and fellows so linked in love towards him as he assured himself they will join their voices with his. Mr. Hawtrey is determined to come on Monday or Tuesday to Cambridge to renew his lease, and the tenant of the lordship is also expected to the like effect. Therefore, if he have a purpose to deal therewith, the opportunity would be taken hold of: a lease of both could easily be obtained.

Undated. **(136.** 60.)

College of Maidstone.

1596.—"Michael Hennage's note touching the college of Maidstone." Extracts from grants of 19 and 20 Richard II. and 8 Henry IV.
1½ *pp.* (**145.** 71.)

French Affairs.

1596.—The King having commanded the Marshal Biron to enter Artois with part of his army to waste it, the Marshal passed the river Authie the 4th of this month, went to lodge the 5th at Frenan on the Canche and ordered Baron de Luz, one of the marshals of the camp, to invest a fort called Bombert on the same river; where he met the Marquis de Harembon, Governor of Artois, with 1,000 or 1,200 horse and a good number of foot, come there to oppose the Marshal. Being advertised of this by De Luz, he proceeded thither, and having reconnoitred the Marquis's forces, determined to give him battle, though the Marshal had with him only 300 or 400 horse including the carbines. The Marquis seeing this, and that the Marshal was coming towards him, commenced to retire, but being pursued and pressed by the Marshal, he was forced to turn round and receive the Marshal's charge, who routed and defeated the Marquis with his cavalry, composed of the undermentioned companies, took prisoner the Marquis, with the Count de Montescou and some six score others, and killed or wounded 400 or 500 more: and but for the favour the enemy received at the passage of the town of St. Paul, not one would have been saved, for the foot having arrived, led by the Sieurs de Scypiere and D'Haraucourt, immediately gained the suburbs of the place. The Marshal lost in the fight only his horse which received three lance thrusts at the first charge and two pistol shots at the second, with a sword stroke that sent him to the ground and the Marshal underneath; but being extricated, he rallied immediately with his men, and having remounted pursued the victory up to the place, where he ought to lodge the 7th of this month to continue the devastating—which will be very easy from the fear that this defeat has brought over the country.

Note of the companies that were with the Marquis de Harembon, as well *d'ordonnances* as light horse, without counting the carbines. The companies *d'ordonnance* of the Marquis de Harembon, the Marquis de Rantz, Conte de Sores, Conte Roux and the Sieur de Barbançon.

Light horse: the companies of the Conte Montescou, the Baron de Balençon, the Conte Salvin, and of Jehan Jaques de Belle Joyeuses, lances; of the Sieur de Hillaire and Captain Daniel, 100 or 120, cuirassiers with pistols.

The captains who led 200 carbines are not included here; besides this, the Marquis de Harembon says he had 40 gentlemen in his train.

Endorsed:—"Discours de la prise du Marquis de Harembon par M. le Mareschal de Biron."

French. 1½ *pp.* (**171.** 37.)

Thomas Phillips.

[1596].—Draft of a warrant to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer to forbear process against Thomas Phillips, collector of Petty Customs in the port of London outwards, for recovery of moneys received by him to the Queen's use since Michaelmas 35 Eliz., for one year, during which Phillips shall pay 2,000*l.* at Hilary term next,

2,000*l.* at Midsummer, and the residue before the said year expires. Given under Privy Seal —— day of ——, 38 Eliz.
1 *p.* (**172.** 135.)

Lord Cobham's Household.

1596.—The names of all my Lord's (? Cobham's) servants at ending Court. Christopher Mills and 22 others.
1 *p.* (**145.** 184.)

Inhabitants of Harwich, Essex, to the Council.

1596.—They have heretofore made known the weakness of the town, by want of men, ordnance, shot and other warlike provision, together with their danger, by reason of the enemy's nearness, and perfect knowledge of their harbours: upon consideration of which the Council appointed commissioners to certify the defects. Notwithstanding, the town remains in that weak and dangerous state, and like to be worse, by reason of the fearful minds of divers of the inhabitants, who are ready to depart into other places unless the Council take some order for redress.—*Undated.*
Endorsed :—"1596."
½ *p.* (**174.** 79.)

Henry Lok to the Queen.

1596.—His services to the Queen, contemning all travail and expense or peril which might oppose itself to his enjoined employment, as in some measure has of late appeared in these last five years of his negociations in Scotland, to the good liking of the Council, and the Queen's gracious allowance and regard. Thereby his ability and estate have been not a little impaired, and his debts increased. Prays for a lease of 50*l.* a year in reversion for 50 years.—*Undated.*
Note on reverse, signed by Lord Hunsdon, to Sir Robert Cecil. Has had good experience of Lok's faithful service, and the Queen's intent to do him good. Prays Cecil to recommend his petition.
Endorsed :—1596.
1 *p.* (**174.** 80.)

Henry Lok.

[1596].—"Henry Lok's memorial of his suit to your honour" [? Cecil].
Motions which he wishes to be preferred to the Queen for his relief: consisting of various leases in reversion, specified, or a pension of 100*l.* per annum.—*Undated.*
½ *p.* (**174.** 81.)

Sir Gely Meyricke to ————.

1596.—Being sent by my Lord to London, I desire you to acquaint their honours with this addition to my former certificate. It seemed there should be some cause to charge me with an uncertain sum. In regard that the bags were sealed, but with my own seal at the first until I sent for Sir Arthur Savage's seal, I will prove by oath with witness with me that four of the bags were sealed at one instant, and I thought they had been all so, but when I sent my man for the money and found

one that was not sealed, I was much offended with him, sent him presently to Sir Arthur, willing him to send a man to see the state of the bag and to seal it. He did not send his man but sent his seal, so that now having better thought of it I find that the sixth bag, which they all agreed came thither, never appeared, which both Sir George Carew and Toplyfe says was in a chest. Then that bag must be 550*l.* This falling foul one of another is strange to me. For Toplyfe, he confessed the taking out of money. He would seem to excuse it as not taking it for the King's money. He affirmed that he told my Lord of it. He also had an Englishman there that interpreted between him and the Corregidor. There was some reason why the Corregidor should offer him 4,000*l.* to be gone. There was also a foul mistaking in them not to guess at a quantity, to affirm it to be as much more as it was and more. I have nothing to do how they handle it, but desire their lordships to repair that report which her Majesty is possessed with, which is Toplyfe's confession of 5,000*l.* to be there, and this by their means sought to be laid on me in general terms, as by swearing all the bags that came to their hands I had, which is true if they confess but nine, for I had three in the trunk in the castle, and six bags from Sir Arthur Savage's lodgings, but there was but five that had money, and those confessed by them tied with knots. So that in their own reason there could not be more money in them than I have set down. Which to prove Mr. Chomley will be deposed, who received the bags sealed and was present at the telling, and Sir Anthony Ashley, who I dare trust in this matter. These two points, the sealing of the bags, and the telling of the money and the quantity, I will prove by oath to be as I have set down. Then this is all that is come to the Queen's Majesty. What is become of the rest I leave to intermeddle with.—*Undated.*

Endorsed:—"1596."

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* **(174.** 84).

Chargeable on Sir Gilly Merrick.

[1596].—118*l.* yet unpaid of the moneys commanded to be restored.

176*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, with other great sums of the same moneys embezzled and concealed in other ships then taken, whereof there is great presumption. An account to be demanded how the rest of the moneys in question are employed.

His Barbara hides of great value.

His great benefit by buying of silk stocks and other things, all with the same moneys.

His sugars in four ships.

The chest of plate, with the bottom of a hatful of pearl and some amber.

The oils sold at Plymouth in price and quantity.

The mercer's shop of velvets and silks.

The riches found in the house of the city, yet must he needs have the benefit of a prisoner that of more right and equity ought to be mine.

Besides many other things to me unknown.

And there be great presumptions that he took treasure good store out of the other two flyboats that were taken at the same time and not searched by me and Mr. Dorrell, as the other was, whereout we took the six score bags that contained the money in question. And I assure your honour that if I be guilty or blameable for taking and using this money being good prize (whereof I doubt), then I dare warrant it will fall out that Her Majesty is yet deceived of 7,000*l.* or 8,000*l.* which she ought

to have as well as this. But I think it will not fall out so happy for Her Majesty's profit as that I should be faulty; for if it be no prize, then in all reason and justice am I clear, as by the charter parties will appear. —*Undated.*

Signed:—A. Ashley.

1 *p.* (**174.** 85.)

Sir Gilly Merrick.

[1596.]—"Chargeable on Sir Gilley Merrick, with the proofs and his answers."

This contains Merrick's answers to the charges contained in the preceding paper, and rejoinders to those answers.—*Undated.*

5 *pp.* (**174.** 86.)

Maurice Kyffin.

1596.—Petition to the Queen for a company of the forces presently to be employed in France.

Endorsed:—1596.

1 *p.* (591.)

Robert Lang to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596.—Prays for pardon to John Nell his kinsman, prisoner under capital sentence in Exeter.—1596.

½ *p.* (945.)

Thomas Morrall to Sir Robert Cecil.

1596. Was charged with the murder of his late master George Wintoure of Huddington, Worcester, and acquitted, but another warrant has been procured for his apprehension. Prays that the cause be committed to the Justices of Worcester, or else be discharged.—1596.

½ *p.* (949.)

Hugh Bullock to the Lord Treasurer.

1596.—His cause against Robert Sadler, Edward Leechland and others, as to certain bonds of theirs, assigned by him to the Queen in payment of impost of wines. Prays for letters to the Barons of the Exchequer that the assignment may continue in that Court.

Endorsed:—1596.

Note by Lord Burghley that Mr. Baron Ewens is to confer with the Lord Chief Baron thereon.

1½ *pp.* (1643.)

——— to ———

1596.—The causes in the Court of Requests are greatly increased, and thereby a fourth attorney is requisite. If "your friend" can procure the office for the writer, he shall have 150*l.*

Endorsed:—1596. (2454.)

¼ *p.* (2454.)

Sir Richard Bingham to the Privy Council.

[1596.]—Prays for his liberty, or to be restrained in his lodgings on good security, in view of his aged years and many acceptable services; also for indifferent trial of his cause.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (1979.)

Army: Leaders of Horse.

[1596 ?]—Notes by the Earl of Essex of "leaders of horse fit to be employed."

Sir Thos. Cecil. He had one of the companies of horse at my lord of Leicester's first going into the Low Countries.

Sir Rob. Sidney. He hath been a captain of horse near 10 years and had the place of colonel of all the light horse at Tilbury.

Sir John Wingfield. He served on horseback and was hurt at the encounter before Zutphen, and had 100 horse whilst he commanded in Bergen, and 300 at Gertrudenberg, with which he gave two or three blows to the enemy.

Sir Wm. Knollys. He was a captain of horse in the Low Countries.

Sir Ant. Shirley. He both served on horseback in the Low Countries, where he was taken prisoner, and commanded all the English horse in Brittany, where he fought with them divers times.

Sir Thos. Shirley, junr. He had a company of horse in the Low Countries.

Sir Matthew Morgan. He served on horseback long under Sir John Norris and carried Sir Roger Williams' cornet at the retreat of Ghent. He was dangerously wounded serving on horseback under me in France, and was captain of horse in the Low Countries.

Sir Nicholas Parker. He was in my time lieutenant of Sir Wm. Pelham's horse company, and hath since been many years captain, and hath done valiantly in all encounters.

Sir Chr. Blunt. He was lieutenant in my time to Sir Tho. Perrott, of my lord of Leicester's company of horse, and rescued Sir Fras. Vere when his horse was slain before Zutphen and lay so upon him as the enemy had almost hold of him. He was after captain of horse, and was maimed of one hand in the service of Berk.

Sir Edw. Yorke. He hath long and often been captain of horse, and amongst many other notable services which I know of and have seen, he gave one charge in the suburbs of Lisbone towards the fields, which was one of the two causes of saving our army, which was once ready to run.

Sir Tho. Knollys. Was captain of horse in the Low Countries.

Capt. Arthur Bourcher. He hath had often commandment of horse, against the Scots, in Ireland, and in the Low Countries.

Capt. Wm. Selby. He was my lieutenant in the Low Countries of mine own company of horse, and is both discreet and valiant.

Mr. H. Mackwillams. He commanded Sir John's horse in Brittany after Sir A. Ashley came away, where I heard he both served well and was hurt.

Capt. Oliver St. John. He commanded my horse company in France after Sir Ed. Yorke came home, and both commanded orderly and served very valiantly, namely, the first day of the seige of Rouen, when he had his horse killed in a charge, which he performed very well.

Capt. Merick. He served long in Sir John Norris's horse company in the Low Countries, and was there 14 years since taken prisoner, and was my cornet both in the Low Counties and France.

Capt. Conway. He was lieutenant to Sir Chr. Blunt. In the Low Countries he commanded my lord of Leicester's carabines, and had charge of a squadron of my horse company in France. Of his quality there is not any man more valiant or sufficient for this kind of service.

Capt. Edmondes. He long served on horseback under Sir Jo. Norris in the Low Countries and commanded a squad of horse under me in France. He is also very tall orderly soldier and is maimed of a leg and therefore fitter for this than to serve on foot.

Holograph by Essex. 3 *pp.* (**47.** 85.)

Levies.

[1596 ?]—"Schedule of the numbers to be levied, with the names of the captains;" giving the number of men to be levied in each shire, the names of the captains, and of the superintendents of the groups of shires.

Total number of men, 4,000.

2 *pp.* (**47.** 87.)

Treasurer of the Chamber.—Receipts and Payments.

[1596?]—(1.) List of the days of payment out of the duchy of Lancaster to the Cofferer of the Household and Treasurer of the Chamber. To the former 8,000*l.* is paid by instalments, 31 Jan., 7 Feb., 6 March, 6 April, 21 June, and 28 Sept.; to the latter, 4,000*l.* at the four terms.

1 *p.* (**48.** 53.)

(2.) Yearly payments of the Treasurer of the Chamber for the five years 28 to 32 Eliz. showing an average of 14,505*l.* 12*d.*

1 *p.* (**48.** 54.)

(3.) The like for the five years 33 to 37 Eliz. showing an average of 12,678*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

1 *p.* (**48.** 55.)

(4.) Money "heretofore yearly granted by warrant dormant from her Majesty" to the Treasurer of the Chamber's office, viz.:—

From the Exchequer 2,400*l.*, from Sir Philip Botteler, receiver of the duchy of Lancaster, 4,000*l.*; from the clerk of the Hanaper, 3,800*l.*; and from the receiver of the duchy of Cornwall, 3,600*l.* Total, 13,800*l.*

1 *p.* (**48.** 56.)

(5.) "Brief declaration" of the payments made in the Treasury of the Chamber for one whole year 33 Eliz., viz.:—

To the bishop almoner, rewards to noblemen's servants, largess to heralds, wages of trumpeters, violens, flutes, sagbutts, footmen and the other household servants, in all 39 items. Total, 13,078*l.* 18*s.* $8\frac{1}{4}d.$

1 *p.* (**48.** 57.)

Princess Catherine de Bourbon to the Earl of Essex.

[1596 ?].—Mon cousin, J'ai tant été assurée par vos lettres de votre bonne volonté que cela m'a fait croire que ma priére servira au seigneur Dom Cristolfhe. Voila pourquoi je vous adresse pour assister en ce qu'il vous requerra. C'est un honeste homme, et a qui la fortune fait beaucoup de tort, lui ôtant les moyens de temoigner son courage. Aidez

lui, et qu'il connaisse que pour l'amour de moi vous le favorisez. Conservez moi aux bonnes graces de la Reine d'Angleterre, et me continuez l'amitié que vous m'avez promise et vous me connaitrez si ennemie de l'ingratitude que je rechercherai toutes les occasions de vous témoigner que je suis votre bien affectionnée cousine et parfaite amie, Catherine.

Holograph. Seal. Undated. (**133.** 165.)

Captainship of Norham.

[1596 ?].—Petition to the Queen showing that the captainship of Norham is of that small value that my Lord never made benefit of it since he had it, but from time to time hath given it to some servant or friend of his. There is no fee belonging to it, only the benefit of it is in a small demesne which it hath, which at most cannot be worth 50*l.* a year. The tithes of Norham my Lord has by lease from the Dean and Chapter of Durham. That lease is worth to my Lord near 300*l.* a year which he reserves to himself: only the captainship he hath given me as much as his interest is therein, and my humble suit is that I may have my life interest therein confirmed by letters patent.

Draft. Unsigned. Undated. (**45.** 62.)

The Queen to the King of Scotland.

[1596 ?].—I suppose you will not conceive any evil impression of my judgment nor my affection to you so small as that I should so long have refrained my hand from such grateful acceptance of so kind a letter as your last did show me, were it not that I should disfurnish mine of answer of that which you required to know. For though I have well noted the sundry times that this resident ambassador hath had my audience (in which many kindnesses have passed in wonted sort) yet nothing more was said but that the baron with you hath not, nor ever shall have, other commission than to remember you for your own weal, to commit nothing that might displease me, but warns you to believe that it is your only surety to rely of me; and of the other matter not one word I heard. Now for your good advice you gave him, I never heard more necessary council for him, if he have grace to follow it, but he hath too much "spaniolysed" about him to be capable of such advice. But as I told his ambassador I saw he would make me too vainglorious to have the fame alone of resisting his bald attempts. For I did vow that, though I were of the feminine sex, I could never endure such affronts as of late he hath done many, for my shallow brain would not fathom so deep as to consider so much of my people that I left myself out of the reckoning: but I should think that I should make both them and me contemned, if my enemies should see I could bear so much. The king is so used with my fond speeches that he will look of the experience of my love and let my follies go. Thus you see, my good brother, that I am of this religion *qui vadit plane vadit sane.* For your part you have played it in this matter so wisely and with such good caution that not I alone, who finds myself indebted to you for your kindness, but yourself might by good reason, can yourself thank for using so good a method with your wellbeloved, and remember that, for silence, you made not your worst choice of me that never yet uttered word that you desired might be reserved. And of that assure you; for, if ought be in me of value, that is not the least that I can both keep my own counsel and friends. And, in recompence of ought best worth that I can pay you with, account this prayer in chiefest degree, that I

desire that all yours that best ought do carry a sound, unspotted faith unto you, not seeking more their own than yours. This is my text. As for paraphrases I can make none, and end this scribbling both with my hearty thanks and best wishes to you.

Draft. Undated. 1½ *pp.* (**133.** 162.)

Another copy of the foregoing.

[*Camden Soc., Ed. Bruce, in extenso, p.* 167.]

The Vidame of Chartres to the Earl of Essex.

"Voicy le papier dont j'escrips a une maistresse. Je m'en sers pour vous, Monsieur, comme pour ung de mes plus chers maistres, que j'honore et veux servir avec plus de franchise et de fidelitté." By the despatch which is made at Fontainebleau, will give the news. "Recevez cest offisse de la suffisensse de Monsieur Gorges, et de moy mes tres humble bayse mains comme estant vostre serviteur et frere plus fidelle et treshumble, Uuidame."

Endorsed :—"Vidam of Chartres."

Holograph. Small paper. 1 *p.* (**41.** 40.)

The Earl of Essex.

1596.—Sonnet addressed to the Earl of Essex. Begins—"Sweet Lord, even in thy warlick terror sweet." Ends—"Service each mayde to mother's son applies."—1596.

1 *p.* (**204.** 49.)

Roger Walton to the Earl of Essex.

[? 1596].—I have well conceived of my punishment and long imprisonment in Holland, and my present miserable case. I have no money or means for my release and have fallen into the displeasure of the Queen and yourself. Yet I desire to serve you in one of these ways here set down.

I will leave England secretly and go to Pralseg [Prague] to the Emperor's court. The Secretary of Don Clement de Capell, the Spanish Ambassador, is High Dutchman of my acquaintance and will entertain me, especially as I shall show him my condemnation and of my troubles in Holland, and that I have stolen out of England only to remain with him. Since the Practisers and the Jesuits were put out of France, the chiefest of them are at "Prakeg," and no man is sent overland from Spain or Italy to the Low Countries or England but he is addressed to the King's Ambassador or the Pope's nuncio there. I shall thus be in the first position to do good service and can send every week to "Noringebrow" and thence by the ordinary posts to London.

Or I will go to Italy or Spain for a year or two. I will get letters of recommendation from my friends at Prake. Or I can go to the Prince of "Ledes," bishop of Liege and Colen, one of the Electors to the Empire and brother to the Duke of Buveray [? Bavaria], who keeps his court near to Brussels. And in my journey towards Prake I will go by the college of Wirttiesbrowe, and if I cannot take Chambres or Philipes before my departure, if that be desired, I can find a cotish [Scottish] Doctor there who will tell me what they have been doing and where they are. And I doubt not but to procure one of them to come into England and justify the whole practice to the faces of the best of the Talbots, and concerning Mistress Arbel or Lady Arbel, one that I never see in my

life. This doctor hath been my bedfellow and has written to me in England since I left there. Or again I will go to the court of Cotland [Scotland] to Colonel Stuart whom I knew when he was ambassador to Holland. I will tell him I am come out of England for debt and for that I am stranger there, will ask to be put into the service of the King's Secretary or some other so that I may do some service. For my return I am ready to pawn 800*l.* worth of bonds to the Queen. And if none of this please, I would ask to have the liberty of London, on condition of appearing once every twenty-four hours at some place appointed in the city; and then I will write to all the places where I have friends for intelligence, and will do other service in London as I may. And if it please you to employ me, it must not be known that I am not still in disgrace. And so I beseech your pity upon me most miserable poor prisoner, like to be undone by many executions of debt unless I may have my liberty.—*Undated.*

Holograph. English written by a foreigner. 2 *pp.* (58. 65.)

Spanish Preparations.

1596.—Examination of Pedro Ramus, of the town of Moores in Galizia, being one of the company of a small bark called the *Good Jhesus.*

He, with 8 others of his company, 10 days past, departed from Moores with conger, dowse and pilchards for Bilbao, and was taken by Captain Legatt 3 leagues from Sezark.

Touching the King of Spain's preparations, about 10 weeks past the Delantado departed from Lisborne with 100 sail, with intent, as it was reported, to join Suriago his fleet, which was then at Vigo, and so to come for England, minding to land at the Isle of Wight. But was through extreme foul weather constrained with his fleet to put into Faroll, having lost near about the Cape Fenister 24 sail of them, with 3,000 men, besides 2,000 that died by sickness in the rest of his fleet.

That Captain Suriago about 3 months past arrived at Vigo with 40 sail of ships and pinnaces, which he brought thither out of Biskey: and 20 days past departed from thence with his fleet to Faroll, having lost many of his men by sickness the time they were at Vigo. That it was reported there were in the two fleets at the first 15,000 men, of which there were lost and died by sickness before they came to Faroll 6,000, besides those that have died since, which are thought to be many by reason of the sickness that is amongst them.

That all the soldiers are lodged in divers places within 20 leagues compass of Faroll, where the King doth allow them 6*d.* each man per diem for their victuals.

That the whole fleet of shipping with the mariners remains at Faroll, except some of the mariners which are licensed to depart with commandment to return again when they shall be called for.

Farther, he saith it was reported that certain of Captain Suriago's companies should go for Biskey to bring from thence to Faroll 8 gallions that were ready at the passage.

Examination of Pedro Ramus of the same town, kinsman to the above named.

That 10 weeks past the Delantado of Castile departed from Lisborne with 100 sail of shipping of all sorts, the greatest part of them being Flemings taken perforce, of which 100 sail there were lost about Cape Finester between 20 and 30 sail, of which the gallion *St. Tiago* was

one, and in the said ships there were lost, as it was reported, near about 5,000 men; the rest arrived at Faroll about 2 months past.

Secondly, that the Captain *Suriago* [*underlined, and marginal note in Robert Cecil's hand* "hebur"] having lain at Vigo 2 months, where there died many of his people, came to Farell 20 days past with the rest of his fleet, being 30 sail of all sorts, which he brought thither from the passage in Bisky.

Thirdly, about 20 days past there arrived also at Faroll 20 hulks and flyboats which came from Cevill with provisions of victuals for the army, and as it was reported, there was a greater quantity to come from thence, for that the country of Galizia and thereabouts is not able to relieve them.

Fourthly, that the whole fleet did consist at the first of 15 or 16 thousand men, whereof there were lost and died before they came to Faroll above 6,000; the rest of the soldiers are lodged in divers places within 20 leagues compass about Faroll, the whole fleet of shipping being in Faroll but many of the mariners licensed to depart to their houses, with commandment to return again when they shall be called for. The Delantado himself being at a town called Pontadema, which is 4 leagues from Faroll, by reason of the sickness that is amongst his companies, where they die very fast.

Endorsed:—"1596."

1 *p.* (**204.** 46.)

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